The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

for came, and as soon as his prepared
could stand he moved it against the
where Hood was intrenched, drove him
s front, back from Nashville, and out of
see.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE VICTORY

necessary to write. Every school child
of it. That it resulted from Thomas'
h preparation, made in spite of the most
ating efforts to turn him from his pur-
too clear for argument. Badeau closes
pter with praises, each carefully set off
asure, criticism, and sneers. In the face
rders that he himself prints in a pre-
hapter, he quotes Sherman as emphatic-
approving the falling back from Decatur,
admitting the completeness of the vic-
seeks to belittle it by the declaration
re was little fight left in Hood's army
ranklin, that his skill and boldness had
ared, and that Thomas would have failed
had only fought as before Atlanta,
holding hard at all points, solely to de-
od and gain time for preparation at
le, and doing it all with a deep sense of
ependent upon these retaining efforts,
sneers at as "his inveterate disposition
every line and hold every point." He
s with glaring and inexcusable error
hen Sherman started for the coast Thom-
in hand a force superior by 10,000 to
army." Even counting the 15,000
ose terms expired two weeks after Sher-
t them back to Thomas, the statement
ue. "There was no necessity for falling
xcept what Thomas imposed upon him-
not concentrating earlier," says Badeau.
t, as has been seen, Smith's veteran
which Grant and Sherman regarded as
st important reintorcement ordered to
, was a month late in reaching him.
vindicates his own criticisms upon the
or cavalry—by declaring that, after all,
s cavalry did not fight as cavalry, but
nted. This he deems so important that
s it in italics. Nothing less than a half-
of English porter would have made a
pid enough to forget that toward the
the War cavalry almost invariably did
and most effective fighting dismounted,
lose to the enemy and having its horses
for such movements as might become
ry. Says Badeau: "The victory would
en as splendid and the rout as desperate
mas moved on the day when he was first
to advance." Those who had watched
antic work of preparation at Nashville
inclined to respond: "Badeau would
en a better historian

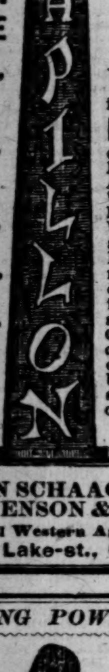
IF HE HAD NEVER BEEN BORN."

(Hood) had acted as half a score of
s, on either side, had acted on half a
occasions during the War, Grant's ap-
ions might have been terribly justified.
Rebel commander moved to the Ohio,
pelled Thomas to follow, that officer
ever have been forgiven."
such circumstances, what about the
ness of the officer who marched off to
with 62,000 men and the whole organiza-
he army, and left Thomas to improvise
t force to meet the old and successful
t of the three armies? And what about
iveness of Grant, who permitted it?
homas' own lieutenants had acted toward
e did to Grant the battle of Nashville
ave been a Rebel triumph."
cause this triphammer-blow of Badeau's
ith less force on those who, after read-
ilitary novel, still desire to retain their
and veneration for Gen. Thomas, to
at Badeau omits to state the fact that
e of Thomas' principal subordinates,
ng informed of the peremptory orders
k and the reasons for delay, formally
him not to attack until his pending
ions were completed.
efore closing his chapter Badeau affects
e Thomas while repeating his stock
"Grant indeed did not regard the in-
Thomas as defiant or disrespectful,
outed it to temperament rather than
t." There was no trace of inaction
day Sherman left on his fall excursion,
was driven defeated out of Tennessee,
s greater and more sustained activity
portion of the theatre of war.
counterbalance this affected excuse
s, as Badeau enters upon the last page
apter he goes back to Chattanooga, of
, and to the time of Mission Ridge, of
, and prints

THIS MONSTROUS ASSERTION:

same traits which were exhibited in the
e campaign he (Grant) had seen evinced
anooga the year before. The same pro-
obstinate delay before the battle, the
lendid, victorious, irresistible energy
d."
ts in regard to Chattanooga, as Badeau
t help knowing, even from printed
which have passed under his eye, were
en Grant wrote Thomas postponing the
n Lookout Mountain because Sherman
arrived, Thomas advised against wait-
obtained Grant's consent to attack
which was done. Further, Grant him-
his formal report, states that Thomas,
troops, did on the 23d what had been in-
r the 24th—namely: attacked the ene-
ront of Missionary Ridge without wait-
herman, and carried and held the ad-
ine of works.
shall be said of a man assuming to write
who ignores records as widely known as
reports of the very officer whose life
ting, for the purpose of framing an ut-
ess attack upon such an officer as George
as, and in connection with such opera-
hose of his storming armies at Lookout
n and Missionary Ridge?
[illegible]
and the injustice which deface what
has written of Gen. Thomas and his
What has here been given is enough to
it his volumes cannot be trusted as
and that they should be spurned by
er of the truth, and by every advocate
able dealing with the memories of the
dead. H. V. B.

PAPILLON.



...ILLON
GREAT
...PTIAN
...ATIVE
...OR
...heum,
...fula,
...pelas,
...Burns,
...r,
...ples,
... Rash,
...druff,
...s' Itch,
...lains,
...Ulcers,
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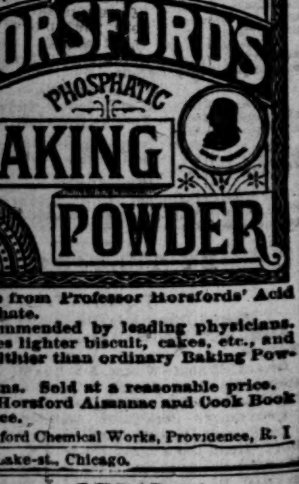
...g and
...ess of
...nts,

Chapped Hands and Face, Acute and Chronic Catarrh.

UNLIKE other preparations in the market, PAPILLON contains neither MINERALS nor ACIDS, BUT IS WHOLLY PREPARED FROM VEGETABLES, and is absolutely PURE. A child may drink it without harm, and yet it is a CERTAIN and SPECIFIC CURE for those obstinate diseases of the skin which baffle the most skillful physicians.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., General Western Agents, ...nd 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

BAKING POWDER.



...from Professor Horsford's Acid ...hate. ...mmended by leading physicians. ...s lighter biscuit, cakes, etc., and ...lthier than ordinary Baking Pow... ...ns. Sold at a reasonable price. ...Horsford Almanac and Cook Book ...ee. ...ford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I. ...Lake-st., Chicago.

LEGAL.

SUPERIOR COURT OF COOK COUNTY. ...ncery. State of Illinois, County of Cook ...n G. Beris et al. vs. German Savings Bank ...ice is hereby given that the Receiver of ...n Savings Bank of Chicago has filed his ...port in said cause, which has been referred ...the Masters in Chancery of this Court, and ...er's report has been filed recommending ...eport of said Receiver be approved, and ...amount of fees to be allowed to said Re... ...d that an order was entered in said cause ...1, that said Master's report stand approved ...eptions thereto be filed in said Court within ...from the entry of said order.
OLIVER H. HORTON, Receiver.

FANCY STRAW MATTINGS.

WE HAVE PLACED ON SALE

120 Rolls

FANCY STRAW MATTINGS,

Slightly Damaged in transportation,

AT

25 and 30c PER YARD.

These Goods Perfect are worth 60 cts. per yard.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Beef.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1881.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received until 11 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, July 20th, 1881, for furnishing for the Indian service 14,250,000 pounds Beef on the hoof.

Bids must be made out on Government blanks.

Schedules showing the quantities to be delivered at each Agency, together with blank proposals and form of contracts and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, and all other necessary instructions, will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office at Washington, D. C., or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York; W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York; and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Saint Louis, Chicago, Saint Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal. H. PRICE, Commissioner.

Proposals for Furnishing Ship-Chandlery and Other Supplies for the Life-Saving Service.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE-SAVING STATIONS, ELEVENTH DISTRICT, ST. JOSEPH, Michigan, June 21st, 1881.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, July 7, 1881, for furnishing ship-chandlery and other supplies and outfits to be delivered at Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Joseph, Michigan, as may be required for the use of Life-Saving Stations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

Forms of proposals and schedules of articles to be bid for will be furnished upon application to Lieut. WALTER WALTON, Assistant Inspector of Life-Saving Stations, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, or to this office.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed, "Proposals for Ship-Chandlery and Supplies."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects if deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

LEVI S. MANN, Superintendent.

Proposals for Tobacco.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1881.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco," will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock p. m., July 12, 1881, for one hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) pounds of Navy tobacco, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One half of the quantity required to be delivered within thirty days, and the remainder within sixty days from the date of contract.

Specifications and forms of offer will be furnished by this Bureau, upon application; and proposals must be made upon the forms so furnished, and in accordance with the specifications.

GEO. F. CUTTER, Paymaster General, U. S. Navy.

Hyde Park Water Works.

Proposals will be received by me at my office, 69 Ashland Block, Chicago, up to 12 o'clock, noon, of Friday, July 1, 1881, for the construction of a Receiving Well for the Hyde Park Water Works.

The Board of Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids. JOHN A. COLE, Consulting Engineer.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

ELASTIC STOCKING MANUFACTORY.

We employ the most skilled workmen, the latest improved machines, using only a superior imported rubber. Send for directions for measurement. Why not secure a fresh and reliable article, newly woven, without delay, for each particular measurement, and avoid old stock, poor job lots, or goods made from cheap inferior rubber? Manufacturers, BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office, 88 State-st., Chicago, Manufacturers of Trusses, Instruments for Deformities, &c.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents.

ALLAN LINE

OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

VIA QUEBEC. VIA BALTIMORE.

PASSAGE all classes between principal points in Europe and America at lowest rates.

Accommodations Unexcelled.

Three weekly Sailings each way.

Emigrant and Steerage Passage through to all points at special rates.

ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 La Salle-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. [illegible] Western Manager.

THE TURF.

GRAND OPENING DAY.

THE SUMMER RUNNING MEETING OF THE CHICAGO DRIVING PARK

WILL COMMENCE ON Saturday, June 25, 1881,

AND CONTINUE ON June 28, 29, 30, and July 1,

ENDING On the Fourth of July

WITH AN Immense Programme.

Admission, only 50 cents.

For Programmes see the daily papers each day.

OFFICIAL POOLS sold morning and evening at the SHERMAN HOUSE.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

WILSON BROS., Men's Furnishers, 113, 115, 117 and 119 State-st.,

Are showing unusually large and attractive stocks of

NECKWEAR, HOSIERY, AND UNDERWEAR.

INSPECTION INVITED.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FINE & MEDIUM! Holton AND Hildreth 221 & 223 STATE ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & Co. 118 & 120 Monroe St.

STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

REAL ESTATE.

New Board of Trade Site. FOR SALE,

50x214 feet on Clark-st., extending through to Pacific-av., 100 feet south of Jackson. Favorable terms given. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

G. E. WRIGHT, E. E. WOOD.

WRIGHT & WOOD.

Daily Telegraphic Quotations,

Of all the active stocks dealt in at the NEW YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

Blackboard Quotations of the First Call received daily at 10:30 a. m.

116 MONROE-ST.

TO RENT.

MADISON-ST.

Store and Basement To Rent.

No. 254, Opposite Marshall Field & Co.'s Wholesale House. Inquire at SILVERMAN'S BANK, 70 La Salle-st.

BATHING SUITS.

BATHING SUITS

The largest assortment in the West.

Complete Bathing Suits..$2 to $3
Bathing Trunks......25c to 75c
Bathing Slippers..........50c

Illustrated price list free.

A. G. SPALDING & BRO., 108 Madison-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A position of responsibility in a mercantile or manufacturing establishment by a man of first-class office abilities. Has large experience in credits and finances. Can furnish ample bonds, and show an A 1 record. No salary less than $3,000 will be considered. Address, in confidence, O 94, Tribune office.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., cor. Lake-st. and Fifth-av.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

The Tribune.

Persons unable to purchase copies of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE at News Agencies and on railway trains where Chicago papers are sold will confer a favor by reporting the facts to this office, giving full particulars.

ELEVEN cases of sunstroke occurred at New Orleans yesterday, and in Chicago it was not safe to be out without an overcoat.

WHILE John Middleton and his bride were crossing Rogers' mill-pond, near Savannah, Ga., in a ferry, Mrs. Middleton fell overboard, and, her husband jumping in to rescue her, both were drowned. Their bodies were recovered locked in one another's arms.

JAMES H. GRAHAM, who served several years in the United States Congress, died yesterday at Delhi, N. Y. Prof. George L. Taylor, Principal of the Amsterdam (Montgomery County, N. Y.) Academy, fell dead last Sunday morning in the Academy building, of heart-disease.

THE population of Great Britain and Ireland is estimated, from returns already made, at 35,000,000, being an increase of over 4,000,000 in the last decade. The population of Ireland, which is now a little over 5,000,000, shows a decrease of nearly a quarter of a million since 1870.

CHARLES ZOLKI, a young man of 22 years, was arrested yesterday by the New York police on the charge of blackmailing. When brought before the Police Justice he wept bitterly, and claimed that he was innocent of the charge preferred against him. The Justice did not believe him, and held him to the Criminal Court in $5,000 bail.

THE conflagration at Tombstone, Arizona, alluded to yesterday in these columns, destroyed $250,000 worth of property and rendered homeless 800 people. One person was so crazed by his losses that he cut his own throat, and another shot himself through the head. The business part of the town was nearly destroyed. The insurance will nearly cover the losses.

AT the examinations for admission to the West Point Military Academy, just concluded, 132 candidates presented themselves. Twelve were rejected by the doctors for physical reasons, and fifty-six failed to pass the examination. The present fourth class will consist of sixty-four cadets, therefore, and will be the smallest class ever entered at West Point.

THE boat's crew from the whaling schooner Edward Lee, which left that vessel on the 14th of May, and which failed to make the vessel thereafter, arrived at Princetown late Wednesday night. They had a terrible experience, and suffered almost incredible privation. The story is told in another page, and surpasses some of the boldest romances of seafaring life.

THE Republicans of the Second Maine District have nominated ex-Gov. Nelson Dingley, Jr., for Congress in the place of the Hon. William P. Frye, chosen United States Senator. The Democrats and Greenbackers will probably unite on a candidate in opposition to Mr. Dingley, and the contest promises to be very interesting. The chances are largely in favor of Republican success.

CHARLES A. ANCHISI, an Italian, who escaped from the custody of a New York Deputy Sheriff who had arrested him on a charge of embezzlement, and with having, on the pretense that he was a Secret-Service officer of the Treasury Department, swindled a number of persons in St. Louis, New Orleans, Memphis, and other places, has been recaptured at San Francisco.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD has accepted the invitation of Mr. W. C. Smith, of St. Albans, Vt., to become his guest during the meeting of the Teachers' Institute at that place. The President will arrive in St. Albans July 7, when he will be received by the Vermont militia and escorted to Mr. Smith's residence. He will address the teachers on the following day, and in the evening will receive them at one of the St. Albans hotels.

THE *National Zeitung*, a German newspaper, commenting on Barthelemy St. Hilaire's peace-but-ready-for-war circular to the French representatives in foreign countries, intimates that it discloses a purpose on the part of France to financially ruin Germany by compelling it to keep a vast standing army, and says that France is deluding itself in the matter. The United States, it says, is profiting by this peace-in-war policy, and the French agriculturists are paying dearly for it.

THE Parnellites will oppose the concessions to the landlords in the shape of amendments to the seventh clause of the Land bill promised by Mr. Gladstone. There were four arrests under the Coercion act yesterday. The suspects were placed in Limerick Jail. Bishop McCarthy, of Kerry, speaking at Millstreet Wednesday, condemned the presence of women and children at the Land-League meetings. Millstreet is notorious as the place where the people—men, women, and children—have boycotted the parish priest, Canon Griffin.

THE Italians find it too hot for them in Marseilles, and are quitting that city as fast as possible. Over 600 of them left by steamers yesterday, and a body numbering 224 applied to the Italian Consul for free passage home. The anti-Italian feeling has extended to other French cities, and at Nancy, Vaudres, and in the poorer quarters of Paris, demonstrations have been made against the natives of the sunny Kingdom. The Italians in some of their own cities are beginning to retaliate, and it is not very comfortable just now for French residents of Milan, Florence, Naples, Turin, and Palermo.

CHARLES SCHAEFER, alias Smith, etc., etc., was arrested yesterday in New York on the charge of having swindled a tobacco firm out of 10,000 cigars. Schaefer has obtained considerable notoriety throughout the East as being concerned with others in swindling a number of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston firms out of sums aggregating $1,000,000. Their plan of operations was to establish a number of stores in small country towns, to pay promptly for their goods at first, so as to establish good credit, then to obtain large quantities of goods on time, and, on receiving them, send them directly to New York to be sold at auction. When the time for payment came the swindlers were nowhere to be found. Schaefer was manager of the Syracuse branch of the swindle. The detectives are on the "tracks" of his "pals." Jacob L. Kahn, a New York cigar-dealer, was arrested for buying the cigars which Schaefer improperly obtained.

AND now the wizard Edison has been at it again, this time devoting his extraordinary inventive faculties to that gross and cheap substance, iron. But "there's millions in it," nevertheless. By means of a new process of separation by the use of magnets the sand on the seashore is to be converted into what is known as Swedish iron, a quality of metal now only obtained by importation from Sweden. By Edison's process the iron particles are extracted from the sand, which is to be found in unlimited quantities along the Atlantic, the cost of the operation being less than $1 per ton, including Edison's royalty of 30 cents per ton. The magnetite ore thus obtained is then converted into blooms, and is ready for the market at a far less price than that for which the Swedish iron can be imported. Edison declares that two miles of Long Island sand beach are worth more than any gold mine. A description of the new discovery and process is given in our columns this morning.

SECRETARIES WINDOM and Hunt and Postmaster-General James attended the banquet of the New York Seventh Regiment at Long Branch last night. The President did not attend, owing to the death of his uncle. Secretary Windom's remarks on Civil-Service reform and his allusion to the President were loudly applauded. Secretary Hunt replied to the toast of "The Navy." Mr. James, who was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, the veterans cheering again and again, in replying to the toast of the "Postal Department," dwelt on the prosperity of the country under the present Administration, and said in reference to the star-route frauds that when thirty contractors are accused of cheating the Government, the 50,000,000 citizens have a right to inquire into the matter. If the contractors are innocent, they ought to be vindicated; if guilty, they ought to be punished to the full extent of the law. In this connection he reminded them that James A. Garfield was President. Ex-Secretary Thompson, Senator McPherson, and Gen. Van Fleet made short speeches.

GEN. BRADY, through his counsel, made application in the Washington Criminal Court yesterday before Judge Cox that the Grand Jury be directed to examine into the charges made against him in connection with the alleged star-route frauds. His attorneys, Messrs. Shellabarger, Wilson, and Totten, presented a letter from Brady in which he points out the injury being done him by the circulation through press dispatches and correspondence of charges of misconduct while in office, and asks that he be given immediately an opportunity to vindicate himself. He denounces the charges as slanderous, and says that he is conscious that the "inevitable conclusion of an impartial investigation will be to forever annihilate the base fabrication" against his official conduct and his good name. He complains that "certain persons of a depraved character" are being paid by the Government to procure testimony against him, and he feels certain that these "depraved persons" to accomplish their purposes "will commit perjury themselves and procure others to do so." He considers it his legal right to be speedily investigated by the present Grand Jury, and as a hardship amounting to cruelty, likely to work unparalleled injury, that the Government should permit three or four irresponsible detectives to work up a case against him. He does not want to be subjected longer to "the destructive effects in business and social life of unwarranted procrastination" in the matter,—a procrastination which he declares to be discreditable to the Government which permits it. Col. Cook, replying to the argument of Brady's counsel, said their application was without precedent; that the Government had made no charges against Brady; that it was not yet prepared to present its case in reference to the star routes to the Grand Jury; that its witnesses were not ready, nor its evidence. Judge Cox denied the application, which was made for effect only, as Brady and his counsel were well aware that the Government was not ready, and that the application would not be granted. Brady will now pose in the attitude of an injured innocent, who has not had an opportunity to establish his innocence. He will be afforded every opportunity next September.

THE City Council, at its session last night, passed, with only a few dissenting votes, the ordinance for the vacation of La Salle street between Jackson and Van Buren, thus providing a splendid site for the new Board of Trade building. This action of the Council, though it comes late, is none the less welcome. In passing this ordinance the Council has yielded to the demands of the business community, and has consulted the best interests of Chicago.

The beneficial results which will flow from the removal of the Board of Trade from its present cramped and contracted quarters to the new site are so apparent that it is a wonder that any person who has the welfare of the city at heart can seek to place an obstacle in the way. The new site will furnish abundant room for all time to come for the vast interests which the Board of Trade subserves, directly or indirectly. The waste and vacant grounds in the neighborhood will be covered immediately with superb buildings for offices and other purposes, involving large additions to the taxable values of the city, while the pressure will be taken off of the present business section, which is confessedly too small to meet the requirements of trade. The effort to pen up the business of Chicago within its present restricted limits has failed, and this action of the Council, enlarging, as it does, the commercial section, should meet with general praise and commendation.

Some of the persons who have been fighting the removal of the Board of Trade from its present quarters, smarting under their disappointment, are talking of resorting to the Courts for the purpose of obtaining an injunction to prevent the Council from vacating La Salle street. If they seriously entertain such an idea, it would be well for them to pause before they attempt to put it in execution, because the Courts cannot and will not prevent the carrying out of this grand scheme for the erection of the new Chamber of Commerce building, and any attempt to hire lawyers and file bills for an injunction will be sheer waste of money, for no Judge will heed for a moment any nonsensical effort to upset the action of the Council. The probabilities are that these objectors will reflect, and will decide not to fly in the face of manifest destiny and the almost unanimous wish of the Council, the business community, and the people at large.

BRADY.

The Big Fish Attempts to Jerk His Captors Out of the Boat.

Sudden Beginning of a Suit Which Will Be Equal to the Brooklyn Trial.

Lawyers Ready to Grapple for the Very Slightest Advantage.

All the Stories of Governmental Dissatisfaction at Delay Ridiculously False.

It Is Now Brady's Line of Policy to "Expedite" the Prosecution and Cripple It.

Government Lawyers, Therefore, Ready to Fight Tooth and Nail for Time.

The Judge, with Good Reason, Denies a Motion to Try the Case at Once.

Brady's Movement Simply Made to Show the Present Weakness of the Prosecution.

Letter of Brady to His Lawyers, Disclosing the Usual High-Minded Braggadocio.

Given, that His Action Was Possibly Wrong, the Government's Is Certainly Disreputable, Etc.

BRADY'S STRATAGEM.

THE BALL OPENS UNEXPECTEDLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The star-route cases were brought before the court this morning in a very unexpected manner by the motion on the part of the attorney of Gen. Brady for an instruction from the Judge to the Grand Jury that the investigation should immediately proceed and not be postponed until September. The motion failed. The arguments disclosed some interesting facts. The motion was based upon a letter from Gen. Brady, addressed to his counsel, insisting, as a matter of justice to him, and in view of the wide newspaper notoriety he has received, that the Grand Jury should proceed immediately to investigate the charges which the authorities would undoubtedly prefer against him. He, at the same time, affirmed his innocence.

THE ARGUMENT OF COL. COOK,

Special District Attorney-General, commissioned to represent the Government in these cases, made the most imperative statements: First, that the Government is not ready to proceed, as no single case is as yet complete; second, that the prosecuting officers are acting under express directions from the President to take no case to the Grand Jury until after it has been thoroughly investigated, and when cases are found where the evidence is such as to make it seem certain that the persons accused have been guilty of crime, the prosecution shall be resolutely pressed. This appears more particularly in different passages of the argument of Col. Cook. He said: "It is said in the public press, but it is an evil position to assume in a court of justice to say that what is spread out profusely in the public press can be taken up by one presiding over a criminal court. If, indeed, that be true, then it would follow that what is to be uttered in two organs of the distinguished gentlemen represented by the two learned gentlemen assailing the Attorney-General, and by implication, if not directly, the President of the United States and the entire Administration,

SHOULD RECEIVE YOUR HONOR'S ATTENTION,—

that an investigation should be directed immediately on the part of the Grand Jury into the official conduct of the President and the Attorney-General. It is not correct that the client of the gentlemen is unrepresented. Two daily papers represent him, one apparently recently purchased for the express purpose of making up the deficiencies of the morning press by an evening edition, so that, if the press has been assailing Gen. Brady, on the other hand Gen. Brady has selected his special means of vindication prior to the action of the Grand Jury,—if such action shall ever take place,—and in that respect stands before the great American people on an equal footing with his assailants. It is probably

PRESS AGAINST PRESS,

for the present,—newspaper against newspaper,—and one, on one hand, rushing into the press for vindication in the absence of any regular accusation. It has been suggested, if your Honor will permit me to say it, several times, in the progress of the newspaper discussion, that it might have been just as well for the two organs of Gen. Brady to have been less sensitive, less anxious to present a newspaper vindication, than they have been, and to calmly wait the regular administration of justice. They have not seen fit to do so." Col. Cook made

THE FOLLOWING AUTHORITATIVE DECLARATION

as to the attitude of the President and the Attorney-General to the star-route prosecution: "They occupy—at least the President and the Attorney-General—high and dignified positions. We attempt to act in harmony with them. The President of the United States has assumed this position, and it may be regarded as authoritative, if that will be pleasing to my brothers to hear it, that the investigation into supposed crimes and offenses against the postal laws of the United States must be pursued carefully, cautiously, and impartially, that no one must be presented to the Grand Jury for their consideration or investigation only under the most careful and thorough investigation, tending to show, when it is completed, that there has probably been crime committed. No rumor, whether in the newspapers or elsewhere, must be accepted. Everything must be based upon what appears to be facts, and in this investigation, impartially conducted under the supervision of the President and of the Attorney-General, no one must be pursued from any personal motives. No one must be protected, on the other hand, because of any feeling of friendship, or affection, or favor. Indeed, the high and exalted position of the President and of the Attorney-General is this: That the United States cannot, must not, will not present any evidence before the Grand Jury unless,

AFTER THE MOST COOL, TRANQUIL, AND IMPARTIAL EXAMINATION,

it appears to be requisit to do so to maintain the purity, the welfare, the stability of the United States. If, after such an examination, it becomes necessary to present the most exalted citizen of the United States or the humblest and the poorest in the walks of life, they should be equally presented. To-day, acting upon these authoritative principles, I may say that there is no case to present to the Grand Jury against Gen. Brady or any one else. There are investigations going on that, when completed, will involve citizens of the United States in grave and serious offenses and crimes which, if allowed to continue, may involve the life of the first Nation of the civilized world."

THE COURT DENIED THE MOTION

of Brady, the attorney stating that it would be wrong to instruct the Grand Jury in regard to Gen. Brady's alleged complicity in the frauds against the Government, and declining to urge the Grand Jury to take up the cases before September, when the Government will be ready.

BRADY COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—This morning, in the Criminal Court (Judge Cox), Second-Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, through counsel, made application to the Grand Jury to examine the subject in which his name is connected at once,—the alleged star-route frauds. Col. Cook, Special-Assistant Attorney-General, and District-Attorney Corkhill were notified this morning by Shellabarger & Wilson and Col. Totten that they would call up the motion to-day. They inclosed

A LETTER OF GEN. BRADY.

It is as follows:

"1701 K STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1881.—*Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson and Enoch Totten*—GENTLEMEN: The following is clipped from the *Evening Star*. I assume it to be a correct statement of the present situation and of the disposition of the Government in the matter of the prosecution of the alleged unlawful practices which many newspapers of the country have, during the past two or three months, daily charged me with committing during my recent official term as Second-Assistant Postmaster-General. [The article quoted from the *Star* stated that the star-route cases would be postponed until September for reasons set forth.] To this disposition of the matter, I do most earnestly and energetically protest. If there are any charges to be presented against me before a legal tribunal for illegal misconduct while in office, I desire proceedings to be instituted, in order that I may have the opportunity to appear and vindicate myself therefrom. For many weeks

THE PRESS OF THE COUNTRY

has been furnished with dispatches and correspondence from Washington to manufacture 'common rumor' to the effect that the Government was fully prepared, upon the impaneling of a Grand Jury (which was completed to-day, and the jurors qualified), to present testimony which would result in an indictment against me, to be followed by a trial before a petit jury drawn and qualified at the same time, and my conviction before the latter body had been assured as a certain result to follow a presentation of the testimony which it has been industriously circulated the Government has already accumulated. I came here anxious to meet the slanderous charges whenever presented in a court of justice, conscious that the inevitable conclusion of an impartial investigation will be to forever annihilate the base fabrications against my official conduct and my good name. I am informed, and believe the fact to be, that certain persons of depraved character are under pay from the Government to procure testimony against me; and I believe these persons will, to accomplish their purposes,

COMMIT PERJURY THEMSELVES,

and procure others to do so. Knowing my entire innocence of the charges which these disreputable persons desire me to be suspected guilty of, I consider it my legal right to be speedily investigated by a reputable and properly impaneled Grand Jury. It is a hardship approaching a cruelty, and likely to work unparalleled injury, that the Government authorities should permit three or four irresponsible detectives, who appear to the public as being intrusted with the procurement of the testimony needed to make a case, to thus—through the medium of the press dispatches and correspondence daily sent out from the National Capital to all quarters of the country—influence public opinion, and thereby to that degree unfit the minds of my fellowmen for a fair and impartial trial of a case, if one is to be presented against me. The private individual who would corrupt the sources of justice by the use of the press and money to convict a citizen for an alleged crime

WOULD RENDER HIMSELF INFAMOUS.

This, if being done by the Government, is no less base, and certainly more reprehensible, inasmuch as no person not officially connected with the prosecution can possibly know of the measures and force of the testimony accumulated, if any there be. Therefore, it appears plausible at least that the newspapers receive their suggestions as to the alleged criminal conduct of the persons accused from those employed by the Government to 'work the case up.' With these facts in view, I desire you to urge upon the Government the justice of promptly placing its case against me, if it has any, before the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, where it may be inquired into under the methods recognized as legitimate by the law, and if upon wholly ex parte testimony, however procured, an indictment follow such investigation, that I be offered the opportunity to vindicate myself from the charges therein made. You, sirs, cannot fail to discover the reasonableness of this request. To subject me to

THE DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS IN BUSINESS AND SOCIAL LIFE

of an unwarranted procrastination of this matter, is as unjust to me as it is discreditable to the Government. I, therefore, ask of you to begin trial of this case, if one there is to be, at the present session of the Court, and dispose of it, and thus terminate this continued stream of scandal against me, which is being daily sent adrift through the press, furnished by disreputable detectives employed by the Government to 'work up the case.' I am ready now, or at any time. I simply want an opportunity to meet the charges when presented in some legitimate form, and before a recognized tribunal, and not to be subjected, defenseless, to the steady stream of detraction which is being poured out daily through Government channels from Washington into the columns of the press.

Very respectfully, THOMAS J. BRADY."

UPON THE OPENING OF COURT

Col. Enoch J. Totten said that, before other matters be attended to, as one of the counsel of Gen. Thomas J. Brady, he had occasion to bring to the notice of the Court that the Grand Jury is soon to take a recess, and that there are pressing matters of public concern which demand attention. It had been given out, in the public press and otherwise, that Gen. Thomas J. Brady and others were to be brought before this Grand Jury on a criminal charge connected with alleged frauds in the postal service. He now made application to the Court, in view of these rumors and charges, that the Grand Jury be instructed to immediately take notice of this public rumor, and proceed to an investigation of these charges against his client. "We want this jury to take charge of these cases now. We do not wish any delay while our client is suffering under abuse and slander. If the testimony is ready, as has been alleged, there is no reason or excuse for delay. We have been told by the press that the whole case is prepared, and that this man Brady is guilty beyond peradventure. We therefore ask that this matter be examined by the jury now.

WE ASK IT AS A RIGHT FOR HIM

whom we claim to be a maligned citizen. We have heard it stated (also Col. Cook has said) that he did not deem it advisable that the case be presented to the Grand Jury for consideration. The press so reports him. What! Do Col. Cook and the prosecuting authorities mean to say one Grand Jury is more honest, more trustworthy than another? Or is the prosecution in search of a Grand Jury to fit their case?" Even if this were the object he did not think they had succeeded. Gen. Brady for months had been subjected to a torrent of abuse on all sides. "He has his rights as a citizen, and he should be permitted to meet at once these calumnies before the court. His right to justice should not be delayed a day. Let all the testimony be brought before the Grand Jury at once, and, if a true bill is found against Brady, his counsel are ready for trial. Let this vilification stop. Let this torrent of abuse be put an end to. This matter was presented to the Court as of public notoriety. It is true Brady is not named except by public rumor, but it is nevertheless true that it is known that he is the principal object aimed at in the prosecution of what is named as the star-route frauds." He asked, in the name of common justice and in the name of that constitutional right for a speedy trial which every citizen holds, that the Grand Jury at once proceed to investigate the matter charged against him by common rumor.

MR. COOK REPLIED:

"The application made, if I understand it, is that the Court, on its own motion, direct the Grand Jury to take up and investigate the question of whether Gen. Brady, while acting as Second Assistant Postmaster-General, acted in a manner corruptly or illegally. Of this application no notice, so far as I know, has been given,—certainly none given to me,—although it has been officially known some time that I am acting under a special commission, in reference to what are called star-route cases. The application is not in writing, and seems to have been intended to be suddenly sprung upon the attention of the Court."

MR. CORKHILL

stated that he had received, a few minutes before, a notice from the attorneys of Gen. Brady, inclosing a letter from him.

Cook—That may be, but I have not had a notice from the District-Attorney, or any one else. The application that is made to your Honor has no sanction or precedent to sustain it. It is of a peculiar character. It is unnecessary. It is difficult to understand the uneasiness and manifest impatience on the part of the learned attorneys in behalf of their distinguished client. This Court, up to this time, has no information, direct or indirect, that one Gen. Brady is suspected of any crime. It is said the public press has accused him. It is a novel position to take in a court of justice that what is spread out diffusely in the public press can be taken notice of by your Honor, presiding over a Criminal Court. If, indeed, that be true, then it would follow that what has been uttered in the two organs of the distinguished client of these two learned gentlemen assailing the Attorney-General, and by implication, if not directly, the President of the United States and the entire Administration, should receive your Honor's attention; that investigation should directed immediately on the part of the Grand Jury into the official conduct of the President and Attorney-General. It is not correct that the client of these gentlemen is unrepresented. Two daily papers represent him,—one apparently recently purchased for the express purpose of making up the deficiencies of the morning press by an evening edition, so that if the press has been assailing Gen Brady, on the other hand Gen. Brady has selected his special means of vidication prior to the action of the Grand Jury, if such action shall ever take place, and in that respect stands before the great American people on an equal footing with his assailants.

IT IS SIMPLY PRESS AGAINST PRESS.

It has been suggested, if your Honor will permit me to say it, several times in the progress of the newspaper discussion that it might have been just as well for the two organs of Gen. Brady to have been less sensitive, less anxious, to present a newspaper vindication than they have been, and to calmly await the regular administration of justice. They have not seen fit to do so. What all this has to do with your Honor's position and the operations of the judicial machinery it is difficult to conceive, except it becomes appropriate to reply to a most extraordinary and unparalleled application to your Honor,—that is, the fact that your Honor assumes to place the Attorney-General of the United States, and of his representatives in this court, and lay your hand upon them direct, and require that they proceed without regard to their own convictions of right, and propriety, and justice, either to the United States or to individuals, under your Honor's discretion. If there be in all the ages of civilized judicial proceedings any precedent for this, it can, perhaps, be produced by gentlemen as learned as those who represent Gen. Brady. If not, it is entitled to no consideration from your Honor, however it may be eulogized. What department of law has accused, up to this time, Gen. Brady? What action of law has called him into court with this application? Now, if your Honor please,

ALLOW ME TO SAY—

in behalf of myself, in behalf of the Attorney-General, and on behalf of my brother Corkhill, and on behalf of the President of the United States—this: They occupy, at least the President and Attorney-General, high and dignified positions. We attempt to act in harmony with them. The President of the United States has assumed this position, and it may be regarded as authoritative, if that will be pleasing to my brothers to hear it, that the investigation into the supposed crime and offenses against the Postal laws of the United States must be pursued carefully, cautiously, and impartially; that no one must be presented to the Grand Jury for their consideration or investigation except after careful and thorough investigation, tending to show, when it is completed, that there has probably been a crime committed. No rumor, whether in the newspapers or elsewhere, must be accepted. Everything must be based upon what appears to be facts, and in this investigation so impartially conducted under the supervision of the President and of the Attorney-General, no one must be pursued from personal motives. No one must be protected, on the other hand, because of a feeling of friendship, of affection, or of favor. Indeed,

THE HIGH AND EXALTED POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT AND OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

is this: That the United States cannot, must not, will not present evidence before the Grand Jury unless, after the most cool, tranquil, and impartial examination, it appears to be requisit to do so, to maintain the purity, welfare, and stability of the United States. If, after such examination, it becomes necessary to present the most exalted citizen of the United States or the humblest and poorest in the walks of life, they should be equally presented. To-day, acting upon these authoritative principles, I may say there is no case to present to the Grand Jury against Gen. Brady or any one else. There are investigations going on that, when completed, will involve citizens of the United States in grave and serious offences and crimes, which, if allowed to continue, may involve the life of the first Nation of the civilized world. Must the representatives of the law be hurried, upon the impulse and request of one on whom the hand of the law has not, up to this time, been laid?

UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES,

and in view of these facts, there is nothing in this Court. It is due to your Honor to say—it is, perhaps, due to myself to say—that, weeks ago, I inquired what time your Honor intended to take a recess, and temporarily discontinue the operations of the Court, and I learned it would be about the first week in July. In doing that, your Honor did nothing extraordinary, but what my brother knows your Honor has been accustomed to do, year after year. That is all. As a consequence it became necessary for us to arrive at a conclusion that it would not be possible to follow and in justice to persons who may be accused to present any case before the Grand Jury prior to September, nor could it be done. There is a vast amount of record evidence embracing at least three years, which requires time and patience to examine. Besides that if your Honor please, the charges of fraud when you well understand them, extend all over the country—will reach down to Texas; will travel into New Mexico; will penetrate Oregon; will reach California, and it will become necessary to bring witnesses from all these varied localities, in addition to the record evidence. It requires weeks to do that. It could not be done in a moment. None of those witnesses can be brought except upon regular and authoritative orders of the Court. Some of them are reluctant, exceedingly reluctant, if our opinion is correct. So, at the earliest period, it would not be possible for us to proceed with the investigation, in the absence of testimony, before the latter part of July. Who is to sustain an injury by the

REQUISIT AND USUAL DELAY?

It is already out, it is said—not judicially out (and I had supposed this was a judicial tribunal), out in the press, out in a twofold form, out in all papers that are friendly to Gen. Brady, owned by Gen. Brady largely, perhaps I do not go too far when I say controlled by Gen. Brady—that he is suspected. I have but one thing further to say,

TWO THINGS.

It is not out judicially and in the regular form of a decent administration of law that Gen. Brady is suspected. It may be out that he is suspected, but he is but a citizen of the United States, not above the ordinary and usual decent administration of the law, and as perfectly subjected to those modes of proceeding as the poorest and humblest shoeblack who may walk the streets of the City of Washington. All here are equal. If this proceeding is justifiable it may be demanded by every one

who appears in the Police Court, or every one who, as he passes through the streets, may hear a whisper fall upon his ear "That fellow has done wrong." Gen. Brady is only the equal of the humblest. One thing more and I am, for the present, done. Just as soon as the facts can be collected and as soon as the order and regulations of this court will permit, just as soon as the United States, through her proper officers, can accumulate and present in proper order the documentary and other evidence which they expect to present to the Grand Jury, the cases will be presented under the superintendence of your Honor. The Constitution confers no such right as is now solicited. The Constitution provides that every one accused of crime—that is, formally through the medium of information or indictment—shall be entitled to a speedy trial. It does not guarantee that any one against whom there may be floating rumors or suspicions, whether they are known or not, may come into court and demand that your Honor and the officers of the United States having charge of crimes and investigations shall proceed, according to the dictates of the parties against whom the rumors may be floating. As I am informed, the remainder of this term of court will be directed to presenting to the Grand Jury the parties incarcerated. I have no more authority direct in them. That branch will be presented by District-Attorney Corkhill.

STATEMENT OF DISTRICT-ATTORNEY CORKHILL:

"If your Honor please, I deem it proper in this connection to say that this notice was served on me by Messrs. Totten, Sheliabarger, & Wilson, in which they inclose a letter. I received that just before I came into court. The letter I have not seen, but I saw it contained a reference to those crimes that might be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, and also that the Grand Jury would remain in session but a short time. The investigation that is going on with regard to persons who are charged with these crimes, as alleged, have never reached the portals of a court of justice, and, officially, I know nothing about it, nor does your Honor. I was informed by the Attorney-General some time ago that the Grand Jury would not remain in session longer than the 5th of July. Your Honor is aware I have all the business I can do in that time waiting their action, and more too, probably. The necessity of holding them until after the 4th of July is this: It is found occasionally that great crimes are committed upon that day, which is made a holiday. The Grand Jury is held in session for the investigation of these cases. If this was not the case the Grand Jury would be adjourned a day or two before your Honor adjourns the Court, and they would not be called until September. A great deal, of course, accumulates during those two months where persons incarcerated under the Constitution are entitled to an investigation of the charges against them. They are deprived of their liberties, and I should consider it a grievance against a helpless citizen charged with crime if the Grand Jury were to ignore attention to their claims, and take up the great cases that are going to occupy their time. It is a public matter, well known, that your Honor intends to take the usual holiday recess during July, and your Honor will be away during the months of July and August. There can be no investigation, and, so far as I know, there is nothing in the world before the court demanding investigation. Mr. Cook, specially appointed with regard to these matters, is making no investigation in court except to present his letter of authority. This investigation is to file testimony which is in his charge. It may be a proper thing for these men to apply to that commission which has charge of these cases, and so far as the court are concerned and your Honor is concerned, and I am concerned, there is nothing before this court against these men. I deem it necessary to say that in this investigation the labor and work have been placed in their hands at my request and solicitation. I have the criminal business of 200,000 people to attend to, and it is enough in my hands, and it will require close attention.

JEREMIAH WILSON,

counsel for Brady, said: "I beg the indulgence of the Court for two or three minutes that I may say a few words in regard to this matter. If this were an ordinary case, I should feel it exceedingly out of place to stand before your Honor asking what we ask on this occasion, but it is not an ordinary case. Some months ago Gen. Brady, who was a man who, perhaps, stood as high as any other man in his walk of life in the United States, was removed, as it is perfectly notorious to all the country, from the position of Second-Assistant Postmaster General, which position he had held for years, and for the publicly-avowed reason that he had been guilty of gross violations of his official duty, whereby the Government of the United States had been defrauded of large sums of money. Now,

IF THERE IS ANYTHING THAT HAS BEEN CONSPICUOUS

in this country in the last four or five months, that thing has been most conspicuous of all. But not only that your Honor. It was given out,—studiously given out day by day from the records of the Post-Office Department,—that these crimes against the law had been committed by Gen. Brady. Following upon that is another fact. The Government officials, doubtless acting according to their notions of duty (and I do not impugn their motives upon this occasion, nor do I propose at any time to do so), have pursued the usual methods with regard to this matter. There are men—of whom I shall not speak more than allude to the fact—who have been engaged for months, men who are pretty well known in this community and elsewhere, who have been at work preparing these cases, working up these cases for the purpose of presenting them to the Grand Jury. It is a notorious fact, has been heralded all over this country in the public press, that my distinguished friend, Mr. Cook, the great lawyer, of the District of Columbia, had been sitting in secret council, holding star-chamber proceedings for the purpose of preparing a case against Gen. Thomas J. Brady. It is idle for Mr. Cook to stand in the presence of this court and say there is not anything that anybody knows of against Gen. Brady; that there is no accusation against him. I say it is idle, in the face of what is known to your Honor, known to the Grand Jury, whose duty it is to look into it, known to all men and women, and all children in the United States,—it is idle for him to say there is no accusation against Gen. Brady. Now, if your Honor please, that is talk, and these are not the only reasons why we are here on this occasion insisting upon it, that the time shall come, and come speedily, when Mr. Brady can face all his accusers, high and low, in the presence of a jury of his countrymen, and there be tried according to the ceremonies of law. The papers, if they are to be credited, and I do not discredit them, have free access to these records or files in these cases, about which complaints are made. They publish the names of the cases. They say there are just ninety-three of these cases to which the attention of the Grand Jury is to be directed. They give the names of contractors, and give the amounts of the original service that was let to be perfected. They show the expedition of that service, and what the result of it was in the way of dollars and cents. They show the increase of that service, and what was the amount in dollars and cents. They hold that up in the face of this Grand Jury, and say to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia: 'Look at these enormous frauds!' But, your Honor, they do not show the real facts of the case.

THESE ARE GARBLED AND PERVERTED STATEMENTS

of these records and files, and that which would exculpate these men and my client of these crimes that are charged against them is kept from the public. As I said a moment ago, I do not intend to impugn the motives of any officer of this Government,—not at all. I take it for granted that the officers who have this matter in charge are doing their duty as they see it to be; but what I complain of here, and I make that complaint now, is that while these records are open to the press, and column after column are put before the public every day, these records we are denied an inspection of. We are officially advised that neither Thomas J. Brady nor any man who represents him can have access to those records. What can my client do under these circumstances? When he asks me to look in the records and prepare myself for any accusation against him, come from whatever source it may, and I apply to this Department for those records to examine them, I am turned upon 'officially,' and told 'You shall not look at them.' What must my client do? I am told to appeal to the Court, and I appeal to the Court, to see whether I cannot be protected by the laws of my country against this torrent of abuse that is coming forth every day from the press of the country. How this can be I do not know. Now, your Honor, allow me to make another remark. My worthy friend, the District-Attorney, has spoken of the cases which would require the attention of the Grand Jury. Are they more important than this? Can he conceive of a case where a citizen is involved that is of more significance and importance than this case, about which we are now talking? I apprehend not. Can my learned friend here (referring to Cook), with his large experience in legal affairs before the courts of the country, conceive of a case of more significance and importance than this? I apprehend not. Now,

THEY SAY THERE IS NO CASE BEFORE THIS COURT.

Your Honor takes notice of the rumors, even in the country, of the commission of crime. Your Honor takes notice of the numerous crimes that have been committed, and the accusations for crimes that have been committed, and you say to the Grand Jury, sitting in their box: 'These crimes have been committed. Look to it at once, and, if you find there is any accusation that can be brought against anybody who has committed a crime, bring him before the court, that the penalties of the law can be inflicted upon him. Now the meaning of this application, in addition to what I have stated, will be found in a paragraph which, I think, unless the *Journal* was very much mistaken, furnishes

THE STRONGEST REASON

why the application which we make should be granted. In the *Evening Star* this appears. I do not know whether my friends on the other side acknowledge it or not. If they say it is not true, that is another thing: 'The postponement of any action in star-route cases, so far as prosecutions are concerned, until September next, is a settled fact.' I take it that it is a settled fact, for my learned friend, Col. Cook, said so a moment ago. Last week the Government expected to be able to begin the action at once. The evidence upon which the indictments against the leading members of the ring would have been found was prepared. It would have been laid before the Grand Jury at the earliest opportunity. Judge Cox, however, has decided to adjourn court July 20, to take his summer vacation. The Grand Jury impaneled yesterday is required first to consider the cases of persons who have been committed and are unable to obtain bail. Exclusive of two Sundays there are only seven days in which the Grand Jury can sit before the adjournment of court, and the time occupied with the cases above mentioned necessarily debars the Government from presenting its evidence and securing indictments at the present time.

"Now, I want this Grand Jury, under the instruction of your Honor,

TO SEND FOR THESE GENTLEMEN,

and, if they have an accusation prepared, I want them to present an indictment so that we can come here and try it. I do not say this Grand Jury shall dispose of this case within one day, week, month, or year, but I do insist that they shall go to work, and it is the duty of the Court,—no, I will not say it is the duty of the Court, but it is perfectly proper for the Court,—now to say to the Grand Jury that they ought to go to work in this case, and if they find evidence has been prepared that they shall take cognizance of the case, and proceed with it with all possible and reasonable expedition. We, therefore, ask your Honor to bring this Grand Jury in and instruct them as to their duty in regard to their immediately proceeding to the examination of this case, and if it is true that the Government has its case prepared, not to have it delayed for three months in order that the newspaper abuse may continue for three months longer, and this matter may be judicially investigated."

MR. COOK

said he had not furnished a single line to the press. How the papers obtained their information was not a judicial inquiry. The work of examining the official records of the Post-Office Department was in progress, and would not be completed for several weeks. To allow Gen. Brady or his representatives access to the records would be impracticable. If it were to be supposed any lawful privilege were denied Gen. Brady this was not the way to secure it. A mandamus on the Postmaster-General should be asked for setting forth exactly what is desired. He concluded by asking what particular records, of the vast amount there may be in the Post-Office Department, were desired.

WILSON REPLIED

that if permission were granted to examine the files of the cases it would be a great service. No man could carry in his mind the information contained in these files, and such information would be valuable in case Cook succeeded in indicting anybody.

Cook said that where the immense appropriation of millions of dollars were solicited for the star-route contracts, there was an ex parte investigation, and in that investigation Gen. Brady presented a written statement, and testified at length, and exposed his views of the entire transaction and his familiarity with it. He referred Wilson to the printed reports of that investigation. "It will do Brady no harm," he said, "to wait the regular administration of justice, at least, if it does, it is one of the misfortunes and disadvantages of official position, and, perhaps, should teach us all that it is wiser and better not to be connected with any branch of the Government, not even to be a member of Congress, or, perhaps, a Judge on the bench, and certainly not a special Attorney-General of the United States. If Gen. Brady is acquitted, no one will rejoice more than I. Indeed, I may go further. If any should rejoice more than I, it would be the President of the United States, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General. They desire to vindicate, by the regular administration of justice, the United States, and to protect its interest, and maintain and perpetuate it in the highest and most exalted purity. They do not desire even an accusation of any one. So earnestly do they desire it, that they do not wish even their presentation to the Grand Jury until all the facts are impartially presented for tranquil consideration.

THE DECISION.

The Court—It is evident that this subject is one of great delicacy and difficulty in the investigation of the proofs touching these wrong-doings. It is attended with a great deal of labor and requires special skill. It is apparent that the Grand Jury could not take a step without the assistance of those who have explored the archives of the Government, and we are officially informed by the gentleman who is in charge of that duty that he is in no case to be present before the Grand Jury. It would be wrong to instruct a Grand Jury in regard to Gen. Brady's alleged complicity in the frauds. When the Government is prepared to produce its proof before the Grand Jury it will do so. These newspaper reports complained of are, of course, a very great evil, and if Gen. Brady has been wrongly accused a very great wrong has been done him, and he has a remedy in the courts. But I do not think it right to enforce the United States into an investigation prematurely when the Government is not prepared, and still more premature into a trial of a party who is accused by public rumor of the evil. Therefore I do not see it proper to give the Grand Jury any more definit charges than I have already given them.

Cook—I will say there will be no difficulty in the future. We will industriously prepare the case, so that when your Honor returns in September the matter will be before the Grand Jury in due form.

MADE FOR EFFECT.

Brady's protest against the postponement of the star-route cases until September, and the request that the Criminal Court instruct the Grand Jury to immediately investigate the charges against him, were made for effect only. Brady and his attorneys knew very well that the Court would not hasten the cases. The move was made for the purpose of making prominent the fact that the Government is not ready now to proceed with the cases. The act of postponing the cases is claimed by Brady and his friends as a proof that all the efforts of the Government to collect evidence have failed, and that there is nothing in the way of testimony to be laid before the Grand Jury. Judge Cox had determined, before the question of prosecuting the star-route ring was raised, to leave Washington on his summer vacation early in July. He had made his arrangements to leave, and it was useless, even if any star-route cases were ready, to have the Grand Jury begin the investigation and then stop it in a few days. There is nothing whatever significant in the postponement of these cases. It can be stated that the Government has the evidence in good shape, and it will be laid before the Grand Jury as soon as the Court meets, in September.

JAMES.

HIS SPEECH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 23.—At the Seventh Regiment banquet Senator McPherson responded to the toast "The State of New Jersey." When, in the course of his remarks, he mentioned the name of Postmaster-General James, he was interrupted with "Three cheers for the New York boy." Three hearty cheers were given for the Secretary of the Navy, not on account of his office, but personally, and then Postmaster-General James responded to "The Postal Department." The veterans would not let him begin for some minutes with their cheering. "I thank you from the bottom of my heart," he said, "for this kind reception. I don't propose to inflict a speech upon my old fellow-citizens. I expected to be called upon to reply to a toast of the State of New York, and when I asked my friend Murphy what I should say, he said, 'Tell them New York State is equal to what Ireland was in the days of Biron Boru.' I was astonished at Secretary Windom's speech, and I am glad to hear that he is a Civil-Service reformer. 'There is more joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth.' [Great laughter.] The future of Civil-Service reform in America is now assured. The postal service of the United States is the best in the world. Don't you believe it? [Cries, 'Yes, yes.' Just think of its marvelous growth. [Voice, 'In star route contracts.] A hundred years ago it took two or three days to send a letter from New York to Philadelphia. To-day only six days separate the Golden Gate from Sandy Hook. Not more than three years will roll around before the American mails will be carried by American ships. Now, somebody has mentioned star routes. Twenty or thirty contractors are not as powerful as fifty millions of people. The right is always stronger than wrong. The Department of Justice is presided over by Wayne MacVeach, and James A. Garfield is President. The guilty ones will be punished. Those who are innocent will be vindicated." Three cheers, and three more, and then fifteen or twenty more, were given for the Postmaster-General.

THE STAR-ROUTE CASES.

WHAT MACVEAGH TOLD DORSEY—DESPERATION OF THE RING ON FINDING THERE COULD BE NO COMPROMISE.

Washington Special to Philadelphia Record.

There is no doubt whatever but that the star-route ring will be prosecuted, and that with the utmost vigor. All the machinations of the ringsters will avail but little against the energy and determination of Attorney-General MacVeagh. A few days ago ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey, the "King Bee" of the star-route ring, accompanied by Robert G. Ingersoll, called upon MacVeagh to learn whether he really meant to prosecute the cases. The result of that interview is vouched for, and any one who knows the Attorney-General can see at a glance how like him it is.

"Do you intend to push these cases?" inquired Dorsey.

"I do," replied MacVeagh, coolly.

"Do you think I am guilty?" interposed the route man.

"I do," was the blunt answer.

"You do?"

"Yes, I do; and I will put you in the Penitentiary."

As the Attorney-General uttered this last remark he arose and pointed his finger at Dorsey. Just then Ingersoll interposed, and said: "We had better prepare our case then."

"Gentlemen, I have given you fair warning," said Mr. MacVeagh, "and if you do not take advantage of it it is not my fault."

Immediately after the declaration of the Attorney-General that there could be no compromise, a meeting of the contractors and others who expected to be indicted was held here,

AND A POOL FORMED TO RAISE MONEY

to pay the lawyers. The most of the contractors were compelled to contribute $10,000 each, while the information goes. Brady did not put up one dollar, nor did he make any promises. It is expected, however, that he will come in at the death with a bar'l. Among the contributors was a contractor named Price, who says he received a contract for $40,000, which was raised to $80,000, and it is claimed $20,000 was necessary to have it expedited to those figures. It took eighteen months to pay off the $20,000 in installments, while in the meantime his service was increased to such speed that he asserts that he lost $8,000 in fines and forfeitures. Then he is compelled to contribute $10,000 to keep the bosses and perhaps himself out of jail; and the story goes that last week he was called upon for $1,500 more.

Considerable comment has been made upon the likelihood of the prosecutions being dropped, but any one who is here and can see what is going on will never believe such stories. The other day a friend of the star-route people approached Mr. MacVeagh and said: "Here, if you push these cases you will get some of your friends as well as ours in trouble."

"I don't care if I do. The more rascals cleared out the better," was the reply of the Attorney-General.

ADRIFT AT SEA.

A Boat's Crew of a Whaling Vessel Endure Untold Suffering After Losing Sight of Their Vessel—Subsisting on Raw Whale and Flying Fish—Their Final Rescue.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 23.—The missing boat's crew from the whaling schooner Edward Lee arrived at Princetown late last night after a terrible experience. The crew, headed by the Captain, left the vessel at noon, May 14, in pursuit of whales, the chase lasting four hours. The vessel was plainly in sight at sunset, and the men continued pulling towards her until 8 o'clock, when they hove to. At daylight on the 15th they found themselves 1,000 miles from land, with no vessel in sight. Says the Captain: "None of the men had any clothing except shirts and pantaloons,—not a coat or jacket,—and every one of the six persons was barefoot. When we left the vessel the breaker was full of water, but every drop was drank before giving up the chase for the whales. The boat was headed for the West Indies in the hope that if not taken off by some passing vessel we might reach some one of the Windward Islands. On the sixth day (May 20) saw a school of small sperm whales, and, though every man in the boat was much reduced from the long fast and exposure, an attempt was made to capture one of the whales for food. I placed myself in the head of the boat, holding the iron as best I could. The momentum of the boat forced the harpoon into the whale, which, being a very tame one, was finally killed, though before dying he knocked against the boat so hard as to injure it and cause it to leak badly. From this whale we succeeded in cutting about fifteen pounds of flesh, which was eaten raw, lasting two days, when we again suffered from hunger. Rain showers could be seen passing each side of the boat, but little fell on us. In the whole eleven days perhaps two gallons of water were caught in the boat, but being mixed with salt water it did not quench our thirst. Sometimes a mist in the night would wet our shirts, which were greedily sucked. At times we drank salt water, which had a bad effect on the men. One night a flying-fish came into the boat. It was cut into sixteen pieces and greedily eaten."

The eleventh day a German barque was sighted, and each man was supplied with a hard biscuit and a little water, but no further assistance. An hour or later the bark A. Klockman took the exhausted men on board, treated them kindly, and landed them on Sunday last.

MASONIC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—The Grand Lodge of colored Masons of Kentucky is now in session in Lexington. They have elected the following officers: Henry King, Lexington, M. W. G. M.; Horace Morris, Louisville, D. G. M.; William Watts, Paducah, G. S. W.; Charles S. Allen, Lexington, G. J. W.; Albert L. Hardin, Lexington, G. Treasurer; George A. Schaefer, Louisville, G. Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—The second day of the Masonic Jubilee opened with a grand street parade of bicycle clubs and visiting military organizations, and Masons of all degrees, the Governor and staff, etc. The exercises at the park were witnessed by 10,000 people, embracing a prize drill between four companies of infantry—viz.: Porter Rifles, Nashville; Company C, First Regiment Illinois State Guards, Chicago; McKean Cadets, Terre Haute, Ind.; Cadets of the Louisville Legion and Standford Guards, of Louisville. Awards will be made Saturday. The judges of drills were Capt. W. Willard, Second-Lieut. J. B. Baldwin, and Second-Lieut. J. R. McAuliffe, of the Fifth Artillery, United States army, and First-Lieut. E. T. Dudley, of the Second Artillery, United States army. The drill was followed with a dress-parade by the military, Templars, races, a grand concert by Prof. Elohorn's band of thirty instruments; also a concert by the Liederkranz Society, with a full chorus.

A LIBERAL GIVER.

AKRON, O., June 23.—Yesterday John R. Buchtel, of this city, gave $75,000 more to Buchtel College, Akron, making his gift nearly $200,000.

Spanish Laces,
Black and Cream.
Large assortment.
C. A. COUTANT & Co., 145 State-st.

CONKLING.

Two Sets of Votes Polled in Joint Convention Yesterday.

First Ballots: Wheeler 50, Conkling 32; Depew 56, Platt 27.

Second Ballots: Wheeler 50, Conkling 32; Depew 52, Platt 27.

Unlooked-For Ending of the Inquiry into the Alleged Bribery of Bradley.

A Railroad Official Declares that He Carried $20,000 in Notes from Albany to Buffalo.

John I. Davenport Substantiates Nearly All that Strahan Testified To the Other Day.

The Lawers [Unwilling to Sum Up the Testimony in the Case.

Probability that Sessions Will Be Indicted by the Grand Jury.

The President Very Desirous that Two Senators Should Be Elected at All Hazards.

THE VOTES.

NO CHANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—The joint convention took two ballots to-day, which differed in no essential particular from the last ballot of yesterday. Assemblyman Evans, having cast sufficient honor on his friend Judge Bliss, went back to Platt again, and Senator Forster took up Depew once more on the first ballot, but, through some strange freak, darted off on the next vote to Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, who received seven votes in all on the last ballot. This unexpected compliment to the presiding officer of the Convention has started the Senatorial bee buzzing in his bonnet, until he actually seems possessed with the idea that he is the coming dark horse. It is certain that as long as his name remains in the list of candidates he will never give a casting vote in the Senate in favor of adjournment. For the first time since the voting commenced Cornell received no votes for the short term, and

JACOBS' "HEADER"

was followed by the disappearance of Brady. This singular move on the part of the Democrats yesterday is still a favorit topic of conversation. Many theories are afloat, but the Democrats say that the maneuvre was caused by certain telegrams from New York, and the discovery of a deep Buck plot, in which Cornell, Hoskins, and Sharpe were the chief conspirators, with Conkling in the background, working the puppets, and waiting to reap the gains of the scheme.

THE PLAN

in brief was this. As soon as Wheeler received a majority of the Republican votes Hoskins was to declare him elected, the votes cast for Jacobs being illegal. A stampede was then to be made on the long term for Gov. Cornell, who would be rushed through with a grand hurrah. Hoskins would receive his reward by stepping into Cornell's shoes. Next winter Wheeler's certificate would be rejected by the United States Senate, and with a new Republican Legislature Conkling might hope to regain his seat. It is a very pretty story, full of improbabilities and impossibilities, and fails to explain satisfactorily the original motion for Jacobs' nomination. The second caucus seems to have put the Democrats under better discipline. They attend the Conventions in full force, and refuse, under instructions, to pair with any one but a Depew man. The Bucks have similar orders, while the Administration men wanted to pair with both a Buck and a Democrat, or not at all.

THIS STRICT DISCIPLINE

serves to keep the members down to their work, and may be successful in forcing nearly all to remain here on Saturday and Monday. If this could be accomplished, it would probably end the contest much sooner than under the former custom. The members grow restless under the restraint, and the constituents of the obstructionists are rapidly becoming indignant at the course of their representatives. Assemblyman Jackson, a Conkling-Platt man, received a strong remonstrance some days ago, calling upon him to carry out the wishes of his constituents by voting for other candidates, or else resign his trust. Assemblyman Howland, another Buck obstructionist, to-day received a similar document, signed by over 1,000 persons in Syracuse, including nearly all the active and influential Republicans in his district. All parties have given up the hope of accomplishing anything this week, but there is a general expectation that the contest may be ended before the 4th. Conkling returned from Utica this afternoon.

BALLOTING.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, June 23.—In the Joint Convention a ballot for Senator in place of Conkling was taken, as follows:

The combined vote stood:

Wheeler	50	Lapham	17
C. N. Potter	53	Folger	1
Conkling	32	George G. Hoskins	1
Cornell	1		

No choice.

A ballot for successor to Platt was taken. The combined vote stood:

Depew	56	Kernan	53
Platt	27	Cornell	8
Wheeler	1	Crowley	8
Tremaine	1	Lapham	4

No choice.

The Convention proceeded to ballot again. The combined vote stood:

Wheeler	50	Potter	53
Conkling	32	Lapham	17
Hoskins	2	Folger	1

No choice.

The Convention then proceeded to vote again for a successor to Platt, Astor leading off with a change from Platt to Hoskins. The combined vote stood:

Depew	52	Kernan	53
Platt	27	Cornell	7
Crowley	6	Hoskins	5
Tremaine	1	Lapham	3

No choice.

On motion of Jacobs the Convention adjourned.

THE INQUIRY.

A SUDDEN END.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—The bribery investigation came to a sudden and abrupt end this afternoon, neither side having any more witnesses, and both counsel declining to sum up. Taken all in all, the inquiry has amounted to but very little. The Bucks' great bombshell has been found to be a shot of a small size which has hurt no one seriously. It was the last desperate resort of a beaten man, and like all of Conkling's other moves, it has failed to help his canvass. The attempt to involve the Administration in the fight by bringing forward the offer of the Marshalship to Senator Strahan was completely overthrown by the statement of the whole story given by John I. Davenport to-day. The complete narration of the facts in the case not only exonerates the President from any intention to antagonize Conkling, but makes clear that the wish of all the parties was to make a selection for the position which would please Vice-President Arthur. Conkling's endeavors to blacken the character of the Legislature and show that his opponents were a corrupt and venal crowd have also

PROVED FUTILE.

He has, it is true, brought out the facts that some of the Half-Breeds speculate in stocks, play cards for money, and associate with well-known lobbyists who have been possessed of large sums of money, but he has been unable to prove that any of this money came from Depew, or the Central Railroad, or was used in Depew's favor. The only approach to anything of the kind was the indefinit offers made to Armstrong and Quimble by the second-rate lobbyist Edwards, who enjoys the confidence of none of the prominent men, and whose statements no one believes were made with authority.

THE SESSIONS-BRADLEY CASE

stands apart from the other evidence and remains just what it was at the outset,—a question of veracity between the two men, and one about which public opinion is still as widely divided as when the charges first appeared. The Grand Jury are still engaged on local cases, and probably will not take up the bribery cases again until next week. From remarks made by the District Attorney, it is believed that he thinks an indictment will be handed in against Sessions.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—The Bradley-Sessions Bribery Investigating Committee resumed work this morning.

James Tillinghast sworn: I am employed by the Central & Hudson River Railroad; since April 15 as assistant to the President; previous to that date was Superintendent of the road since 1869; am almost continually along the line of the road; am engaged some little in business in Buffalo; never raised any money on my own credit; May 24 or 25 Mr. Graves, of this city, had cashed for me a New York draft for $20,000; have done business with the house of Chase & Atkins and their successors for the past eleven years; May 25, after the draft was cashed, I went to Buffalo by the midnight train; told Mr. Graves that I would like to have currency for the draft to take to Buffalo with me; took it there and put the money in my private safe in Buffalo; later on it was deposited in the bank; did not talk with any member of the Legislature the night I received the money,

FIRST MET BARBER

a few weeks ago by accident in the hall of the Delavan House; was introduced to him; went to Richardson's room in the Delevan House to ask him to telegraph me from day to day the progress of the Senatorial vote. Never met Depew in Barber's room. The changing of the draft was simply a private matter of my own. Don't know that any member of Kessom, Whitney & Co.'s banking firm is in any way connected with the Central Road. Don't know Charley Edwards or Edward Phelps. That currency was finally used in Buffalo. Mr. Tillinghast said it was no unusual thing for State banks at Buffalo to be short of currency; furnished currency to a Buffalo bank a few weeks ago; was in Canada May 31, the day of the first ballot; did not think a ballot would be held May 24; Richardson telegraphed me the result of the voting for the first three days; I used the $20,000

IN MY OWN PRIVATE AFFAIRS AT BUFFALO.

Bangs—How did you expend it.

Tillinghast—I decline to answer further unless really necessary.

Bangs—How did you expend it?

Tillinghast—I don't think I should disclose my private affairs, but as you seem to desire it particularly I will state that I deposited the money in the bank in Buffalo where I do business.

To Brooks—I meant to use $20,000 in a real-estate transaction, but did not because I was absent and could not complete the transaction.

To Bangs—Deposited my money in the Bank of Buffalo. Don't think there were any $500 bills in the package of $20,000 received from Graves.

To Carpenter—Called on my friend Graves, of Spencer Trask & Co., two or three times.

Question—Why not use checks for $20,000?

Answer—I preferred to bring the currency with me to Buffalo from Albany.

Question—

DO YOU KNOW A MAN NAMED CHURCHYARD AT BUFFALO?

Answer—I do; don't know that he had any claim against the Central Railroad; never paid him a dollar; used that $20,000 and more in my own private business matters, while in Buffalo and Michigan.

Bangs—Do you know any other person who is candidate for the United States Senate, aside from Depew, who has acted as counsel or attorney for the New York Central Railroad?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Bangs—Who is he?

Tillinghast—Roscoe Conkling, in a case at Canandaigua some three or four years ago; do not think the Central Railroad is at all interested in the canvass as to who may be elected to the United States Senate.

To Skinner—Mr. Platt is an official of the Southern Central Road.

Charles P. Ingersoll, of Westfield, sworn: "I have been in Albany for the past four weeks in the interest of the Administration men; prefer Depew to any other candidate; have known Senator Sessions four or five years; known Bradley since January; have conversed with him on the Senatorial question. Up to June 8 I had talked with Bradley, and on that day supposed he would vote for Depew; never paid him any money; saw no one pay him any money, nor saw any money in Bradley's possession; saw Sessions that afternoon before tea-time at his room; told Sessions of a conversation with Bradley that afternoon; also told him what Terry had told me of

THE FEELING AMONG OUR PEOPLE

on the Senatorial question. Our conversation occurred in Sessions' room in the Kenmore Hotel; don't remember seeing Bradley again that evening after I left Sessions' room. Bradley told me in the afternoon he understood that his constituents were strongly opposed to Conkling and Platt, and that he had got through voting for them and would vote hereafter for Depew."

Cross-examined by Peckham: "I told Sessions in his room the substance of my conversation with Bradley. Mr. Hudson came into Sessions' room, and this interrupted further conversation about Bradley."

Bangs to Smith: "We have no further witnesses to call, and, as far as at present advised, we are through."

JOHN I. DAVENPORT

sworn: "I saw in the papers of last Saturday a statement of Senator Strahan's relating to an offer of the Marshalship of New York. As the statement reflected on President Garfield and myself, I communicated with the President, and received a reply from him that I might state what took place between us. A similar request was sent Postmaster James, asking his permission to state what passed between them about the Marshalship. A similar request was made to Mr. Knox, and his permission was received to the conversation with him. I went to Washington in May to see about a case wherein I had been retained. At the breakfast-table in Willard's Hotel, at Washington, the question of the Marshalship was brought up, and the names of Hugh Gardner and Col. Erhardt were mentioned in connection therewith. After breakfast I went to the White House, the Postmaster-General being present with me.

THE PRESIDENT ASKED ME

who would be a good man for the office of Marshal of New York. I replied I could not say. He asked how about Mr. Knox. I said his appointment would be an excellent one. The President asked me to see Mr. Knox at Arlington. I did so, and talked an hour with him, but Mr. Knox insisted that he did not want it. He had no acquaintance with politicians, and feared it would interfere with his professional business. Finding him unwilling to accept it, Judge Gardner's and Col. Erhardt's names were again brought up, followed by my suggesting Senator Strahan's name. I went back to the White House and found the President busily engaged, but he came out in the library, and after telling him about the refusal of Knox, I mentioned Strahan' name, but the President did not know him.

I WENT BACK TO KNOX,

and, after talking awhile, I sent that telegram to Senator Strahan, and came on to New York. I met Strahan at the Union League Club that night, and asked him if I could use his name for the office of Marshalship. Strahan said: 'Do you know whether Conkling and Platt are to be candidates?' I answered: 'I do not.' He then asked me: 'Where are you in this fight?' I answered: 'In this issue I am with the President.' He said: 'I don't know whether either gentleman will be a candidate, but I don't desire to be embarrassed.' He asked if this offer could be held over till after the settlement of the United States Senatorship. I replied: 'No; I must have an answer immediately.' I told him that of course he would be expected to vote against Conkling and Platt. He wanted to consult with Judge Gardner that night and give me an answer in the morning. I agreed to this, and in the morning he would not accept the place. I received a telegram about 2 o'clock that morning from Henry E. Knox, at Washington, asking me to suggest some name if Strahan would not accept."

Here the Committee took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

Davenport continued: "I met Senator Strahan at 9 next morning, as agreed, and he told me he thought he could not accept. Then I telegraphed H. E. Knox, that Senator Strahan could not accept, but, fearing the dispatch would not reach him, I telegraphed him again, saying Strahan could not accept. I received a dispatch from Knox, saying that, under the circumstances, he would allow his name to be used. That was all I had to do with the matter."

Bangs—You had a conversation with Strahan about his appointment as Marshal?

Davenport—Yes, sir.

Bangs—Was it by authority of the President.

Davenport—It was not. It was my own opinion that Strahan could have the place if he would take it.

Bangs—Are you at liberty to state

THE CONVERSATION YOU HAD WITH THE PRESIDENT

about the United States Senatorial contest here?

Answer—I am.

Question—What was said?

Answer—He simply asked me whether I knew anything about whether Conkling or Platt were to be candidates.

Question—Did he express a strong desire that they should be reelected?

Answer—He did not. He has expressed no wish or desire upon this Senatorial question. I had no authority from the President to offer the United States Marshalship to Senator Strahan. I acted in the matter simply at the request of Mr. Knox. I believed Strahan's name would be confirmed if Knox recommended him.

Question—The President asked, "Who is Strahan?" when you mentioned his name.

Answer—Yes, sir; he thought I meant John H. Strahan, of New York. I had no other conversation with him. He said "good-by," a moment later, cutting our conversation short, or I would have told him Strahan was State Senator.

Question—Do you remember saying anything to Strahan about his name being preferred to others for the office of Marshal?

Answer—I don't remember.

STRAHAN SAID TO ME:

"In case I should accept the nomination, it will be expected of me to support parties other than Conkling and Platt." I answered, "I presume so." I did not suppose, when I met him at the Union League Club-rooms, that night, that he was friendly to Conkling and Platt. I knew he voted against the latter in caucus last winter.

Question—Do you remember asking Strahan if Gardner was a Conkling man?

Answer—I never asked him any such question. Mr. Knox is a very warm friend of Gen. Arthur. I thought, from Knox's manner, that he desired to please Arthur, and, further, that the President did not desire any act of his should be construed as meaning to make war on Conkling. From the party standing of Gardner, he would have some influence over Strahan. I don't know as Gardner was mentioned with this fact in view. I am confident Knox asked me to see Strahan and urge this position upon him. I told Strahan his name had been mentioned for the position. Strahan asked me if Conkling and Platt would be candidates—if I had heard of it in Washington. I told him

I HAD NOT HEARD ANY SUCH THING,

and thought they would not be candidates. The request to let the matter lay over till morning came from Strahan solely. It did not come from me. It was Strahan who said Gardner should not be spoken to about the matter. It was my suggestion the matter should be kept private and confidential. I am not able to account for the dispatch which appeared in the *World* on this subject. About three or four lines of the dispatch were correct. That was that he had been offered the place and declined it; that is to say, by inference. The fact was he had been asked if he would accept the place if tendered him.

Brooks—Strahan, in his testimony, says you said: "I am with the President in this fight, and I am authorized to ask you if you will accept the Marshalship, if tendered." Did you say this?

Answer—Not exactly in those words.

Brooks—Were you authorized to make a tender of this office.

Answer—Yes, sir; by Knox. The President, in speaking to me about the office of Marshal, said: "You know more about this office than any man in New York. Now, who would be a good man for it?" That was the way the matter was introduced. The man I recommended was not appointed. I have had no requests made me to secure offices for any one,

EXCEPT A POOR MAN IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

I may have conveyed to Strahan the idea that, if he would give me an affirmative answer, he could have the appointment. That was after my interview with the President, and I knew Knox did not want the office.

To Bangs—I know many of President Garfield's nominations were confirmed, and I think Senator Strahan's would be.

A. W. HICKMAN,

member of the Assembly from Erie County, testified: "I had a conversation with Bradley on the 8th of June, before he made his charge in the House. He spoke about his voting. I spoke to him about C. H. Russell's change of vote, and told him it would be good for him and his constituents if he would make a similar statement. He said he was going to quit voting for Conkling and Platt, and vote for Cornell and Rogers. I am sure he did not say he would vote for Depew. I have heard a great deal of talk about members selling votes. Prior to this investigation it has been seriously said the votes of members could be bought with money, but cannot say who said it. I really thought Bradley would vote for Cornell and Rogers, and so told it."

Counsel on both sides here announced that they had no further evidence to offer.

E. A. Carpenter said there were discrepancies in the testimony of Davenport and Strahan which it would be well to have explained, if possible.

SENATOR STRAHAN AGAIN TOOK THE WITNESS-CHAIR

and said: "Davenport never mentioned Knox's name but once, and that was that he stated Knox's name would be sent in place of Judge Choate's. He never mentioned to me that he had a conversation with Knox in Washington. It was he also that suggested I should hold the matter under advisement until morning, and if I could not take the office, he wanted I should see Gardner and ask him to take it. He also told me my name had been discussed for District-Attorney, but there was a strong pressure brought to bear in favor of Goodsell. He did not ask me at any time to keep the interview confidential. I did, however, keep the matter private. I assumed he had authority to offer me the office. I had not in my mind the President, the Cabinet, or any one else in particular.

The witness then detailed the conversation as given by him on the first examination.

Chairman Scott announced that the Committee desired to hear the counsel sum up the evidence.

Bangs said he did not care about summing up unless the other side wanted to.

Smith said he did not think much light could be thrown upon the case by summing up. He did not believe what he could say would change the opinion of a single member of the Committee.

It was agreed not to sum up. The Committee then went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

Following are the telegrams produced by Davenport in the examination:

"NEW YORK, June 19.—*To the President, Elberon Hotel, Long Branch, N. J.*: You have doubtless seen that Senator Strahan testified before the Investigating Committee at Albany with reference to my offering the Marshalship to him. I demanded an opportunity to meet his statements at the first session of the Committee, and been notified I can be heard Tuesday. I would like your permission to state what passed between us. I shall not do so without such permission. Please answer to the Union League Club.
"JOHN I. DAVENPORT."

ROCKWELL TO DAVENPORT.

"ELBERON, N. J., June 20.—*John. I. Davenport, Union League, New York.*—The President directs me to say he has no objection to complying with your request. A. F. ROCKWELL."

JAMES TO DAVENPORT.

"WASHINGTON, June 20—*John J. Davenport, Union League, New York*:—If Mr. Knox concurs, I have no objection to your stating the conversation between us about the Marshal for Southern District. THOMAS L. JAMES."

KNOX TO DAVENPORT.

"NEW YORK, June 21.—*John I. Davenport, Kenmore House, Albany, N. Y.*:—I have no objection. HENRY E. KNOX."

AFTERWARD.

The Investigating Committee did nothing in their executive session, after the close of the examinations, but designate the ones who are to draft the report. It is expected that there will be three reports, one taking the position that the accusation is proved, another that it has not been proved, while the Democrats of the Committee will have a report which, if possible, will show that there has been bribery, perjury, and conspiracy, and all within the Republican party. The declination of the counsel to sum up is variously commented upon. Whilst some think it would be an unnecessary waste of time, others believe it would add to the scandal, which has already reached sufficient proportions. It is rumored that Speaker Sharpe refused to obey the summons of District-Attorney Herrick of this county to appear before the Grand Jury and give testimony in the alleged bribery. The case has been postponed one week by the Grand Jury. The District-Attorney, it is said, will exercise his authority and force the Speaker to appear.

SENATORIAL COURTESY.

A LITTLE SCENE.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The *Times'* Albany special says: "About 10 o'clock Senator Conkling took a walk through the hall of the Delavan, and furnished material for an entertaining paragraph. A few days ago there appeared a statement made by Senator Madden, in which the outrageous course of Conkling in resigning and then persisting in demanding reelection against the positive opposition of the Republicans of the State was very vigorously condemned. It seems probable that Conkling must have read this and other declarations of Senator Madden. As he walked along the hall to-night, in company with Platt, Senator Madden passed. He did not stop, but bowed and went by, merely saying "Good evening!" Conkling turned toward Senator Madden. Looking back and observing the movement he returned to Conkling, and was about to extend his hand. The imperious ex-Senator did not return the courtesy."

"No," said he, "I will not shake hands with you."

"Why not?" asked Senator Madden.

"If you were not a Senator I would tell you something, but——"

"Dang it," said Senator Madden, or words to that effect, "lay that all aside. Don't mind Senatorial dignity. Speak right out. I'm a plain man clear through,—all the way through."

The ex-senior United States Senator, still standing at a respectful distance from the rugged State Senator, who was impatiently thumping the floor with his cane and striking his gray beard with his free hand, eyed Madden keenly, and then attempted to reprove him for his criticisms, and particularly for having said he (Conkling) was here buttonholing members and soliciting their votes. Senator Madden heard the complaint, and then blurted out: "I am not so polite as some men, and perhaps spoke too bluntly. I go cross lots instead of going round. You don't 'spose I meant you were twisting buttons off men's coats, do you?"

THE EX-SENATOR LISTENED.

Platt waited. Madden bold as as a lion, did not wait to be invited, but kept on. "You know what words mean. You came back here seeking vindication. To say you were buttonholing men here, may not have been accurately true, but you are here seeking vindication. I spoke of you in public as a public man clear through. If you think I spoke of you offensively it is a great mistake all the way through."

"But I would not have said such a thing of you," protested Conkling, and then he turned to go.

"I tell you the truth when I speak," said Senator Madden, "and that is more than some men dare. You know yourself that, fourteen long years ago, you told me I was the only man who dared tell you the truth clear through, and I believe it true now."

The ex-Senator held out his hand hesitatingly. Madden, who is not an unforgiving man, took it. "Good night," and the Senator bowed dramatically, and joined Platt.

GOING HOME.

In spite of the efforts of Bucks and Administration leaders to keep members here, and almost immediately after the solemn declarations have been made on both sides of a determination to stay here and fight the out, an irresistible desire to go gome seems to have seized the Legislature. Democrats and Republicans have to-night been pairing and going home, and it looks as though the attendance would be greatly reduced to-morrow.

AT LONG BRANCH.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—A gentleman who is presumed to enjoy the confidence of the Administration says that he has reason to know that at the conference between the President and members of his Cabinet at Long Branch, the New York Senatorship has been made the subject of very earnest consideration, with a view to the possible suggestion to the Administration members of the Legislature that a compromise of some kind is desirable, and that it is very much better that two Republican Senators should be elected before adjournment, even if they are called anti-Administration or Buck Senators, than that the present contest should be kept before the country until next winter. The same gentleman says that he is advised that

THE ADMINISTRATION WOULD PREFER

two Stalwart Republicans if they could be elected to the Senate, with the single exceptions of Conkling and Platt, rather than there should be no election, and, whoever the Buck Senator or Senators may be from that State, neither of them is going to throw himself on the track in front of the engine again.

CONGRESSMAN FRANK HISCOCK

made a very unexpected and mysterious visit here yesterday, and is said to have been closeted a considerable portion of the time with a Cabinet officer. It is thought that Mr. Hiscock's visit had reference to the Senatorial complication in New York, and that it is possible that his name may be presented to the joint convention.

RECEPTIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 23.—President Garfield reviewed the Seventh Regiment Veterans this morning, and then went to the Ocean Hotel, where a reception was given to the Pennsylvania editors. On being introduced by President Chalfant, of the Association, the President announced that having only a few moments to spare on account of a previous engagement, it would give him pleasure to shake hands with all the editors and their wives, and after this shaking of hands the President left for the Seventh Regiment Veterans' dinner.

CABINET.

A meeting of the members of the Cabinet was held at 10 o'clock. The deliberations are unknown.

DR. BOYNTON,

President Garfield's family physician departed this morning for Newburg, O., to attend Mrs. Arnold, his sister, who was so terribly injured by an engine near Cleveland yesterday.

BANQUET.

President Garfield did not attend the banquet to-night of the Seventh Regiment Veterans, owing to the death of his uncle, Thomas Garfield, in Ohio, and the summoning away of Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Garfield's physician. Secretaries Windom, Hunt, and James were present. Windom's remarks on Civil Service were loudly applauded. Secretary Hunt responded to the toast to the navy; and Postmaster-General James to the sentiment, "The Postal Department." James dwelled on the prosperity of the country under the present Administration, and told the veterans to remember that James A. Garfield was President.

GEN. GRANT,

being indisposed, did not attend the banquet of the Pennsylvania editors to-night. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, brought his regrets. Covers were laid for 400.

EXCURSION.

Secretaries Windom and Hunt, Postmaster-General James, Collector Merritt, and ex-Collector Thomas Murphy this evening took an excursion from Ocean Pier on the revenue-cutter Chandler, returning at a late hour.

Spanish Laces,
Black and Cream.
Large assortment.
C. A. COUTANT & Co., 145 State-st.

House, Albany, N. Y.;—I have no ob-
HENRY E. KNOX."
AFTERWARD.
vestigating Committee did nothing in
cutive session, after the close of the
tions, but designate the ones who
aft the report. It is expected that
ll be three reports, one taking the
that the accusation is proved, and
that it has not been proved, while
erats of the Committee will have a
hich, if possible, will show that there
bribery, perjury, and conspiracy,
within the Republican party. The
on of the counsel to sum up is
commented upon. Whilst some
would be an unnecessary waste of
hers believe it would add to
andal, which has already
sufficient proportions. It is
that Speaker Sharpe re-
obey the summons of District-At-
errick of this county to appear be-
Grand Jury and give testimony in
ed bribery. The case has been post-
e week by the Grand Jury. The
Attorney, it is said, will exercise his
and force the Speaker to appear.

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NEW YORK.

Sorrowful Tale of a German Israelite Recently from Central America.

He Falls into the Clutches of Noted Western Confidence Men.

They Swindle Him Out of $2,500 Before Parting Company.

Albert Slocum, of Milwaukee, Visits the Metropolis and Gets Locked Up.

His Recent Failure Regarded by His Creditors as Decidedly Fraudulent.

They Cause His Arrest, and He Goes to Jail in Default of Bail.

The Boom in Wheat, Corn, and Oats Continues, Wheat Closing Active.

Belief that Iron Has Reached a Figure That Will Be Permanent for Some Time.

CONFIDENCE MEN.

ARREST OF A COUPLE OF THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 23.—After over two weeks of unremitting work, Inspector Byrnes and Detectives Williamson, Slevin, and Lanthier, of his command, to-day captured threee noted Western confidence men, who twice swindled an unsuspecting stranger, securing in all $2,500 from their victim. On the 16th ult., Mr. Adolph Liebes, a German Israelite, arrived in this city, with his wife and two children, on the steamship Colon, of the Pacific Mail Line, from Aspinwall. Mr. Liebes had originally been in business in San Francisco, but for three years previous to his arrival in New York had done business in Guatemala, Central America. There he made considerable money, and his intention in coming to this city was to go into some profitable business here. After taking lodgings for his family at 152 East Fifty-second street, he looked about for

AN OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST HIS CAPITAL.

In the columns of a morning journal he saw an advertisement for a partner with a capital of $2,000. Liebes answered the advertisement, and in reply a well-dressed business man called on him and introduced himself as George C. Hammond. He said he was in the business of manufacturing safes, and that he was doing a profitable trade, but was unable to extend his business owing to want of capital. His plausible manner won Liebes' confidence, and, when Hammond suggested that he should accompany him to his office, Liebes consented. Hammond introduced Liebes to a gambling den in West Twenty-fourth street. The game in progress was explained to Liebes. He became so deeply interested in it that he soon

FOUND HIMSELF A LOSER

to the amount of $500. After losing this sum, Liebes thought he knew enough of the game, and left the horse with Hammond. The next day Liebes received a note from Hammond regretting that he had called out of town suddenly, but would see him again on his return to the city on the 6th inst. Still in search of a profitable investment, Liebes saw another advertisement calling for a partner with a capital of $2,000 in the patent block pavement business in Chicago and St. Louis. He answered this advertisement, and was waited on at his house by a man representing himself as George Foster, of Chicago, a half-owner of the patent right. Foster explained the business in such a way as to deceive Liebes. At the request of Foster, Liebes accompanied him to the Rossmore, where a man who was introduced to him as Frank Jardine said he owned a half interest in the patent right. Foster and Jardine agreed to sell to Liebes a third interest in the concern for $2,000 cash. While the negotiations were in progress

A THIRD MAN APPEARED ON THE SCENE,

and was introduced to Liebes as Gen. Burnett, also of Chicago. Burnett said he had come to this city especially to purchase the patent right owned by Foster and Jardine, and he was willing to pay a good price for it. Foster was sorry he could not negotiate with him, as he had already sold a third interest in the business to Liebes. Burnett expressed great regret, and offered $9,000 for the entire concern, but his offer was refused. Burnett's offer of $9,000 for a concern of which he could obtain a third for $2,000 induced Liebes to close the bargain. A bill of sale was drawn up, but, before signing it, Foster and Jardine insisted upon Liebes depositing with them the money as

A GUARANTEE OF HIS GOOD FAITH.

Liebes objected.

Foster then suggested that Liebes should put up $2,000 and he and Jardine would also put up $2,000 each, and the money should be lodged in their joint names with the clerk of the hotel, to be delivered only in the presence of the three persons to the arrangement, and Jardine to sign the receipt for the same. Liebes agreed to this proposition. He produced $2,000 in cash and his partners brought out a number of bonds which they represented were worth upward of $4,000. These were placed in an envelope with the money, which was securely sealed and placed in the hands of the clerk of the hotel. Soon after Liebes parted with his friends, agreeing to meet them the following morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when the papers assigning him a third interest in the patent right were to be signed and

THE TRANSFER OF THE PROPERTY

made. At the hour agreed upon Liebes was at the hotel, and waited patiently for his friends from Chicago, but they did not appear. After an hour's delay he went to the Rossmore Hotel, and was informed by the clerk that soon after the envelope containing the money and bonds had been left with him the three men who had placed it in his hands called for it, and he gave it to them. Liebes said it was impossible, as he was one of the three men in whose presence the envelope was to be delivered; but the clerk produced the receipt signed by Jardin. Finding that he had been swindled, Liebes called on Inspector Byrnes and told his story. Through his detectives the Inspector learned that Liebes had been

TWICE VICTIMIZED

by a gang of clever confidence-men who had recently arrived here from the West in search of victims. The man Hammond, who had so cleverly decoyed his victim into the gambling-house where he was fleeced out of $500, was recognized by the description given by Liebes as Joe Eaton, a well-known "skin" gambler and confidence man, who has heretofore done the State service by his involuntary labors in prison. Foster was recognized as George Seely, and Jardine was Frank Johnson, both confederates of Eaton, while Burnett, the Chicago man who appeared so anxious to buy the patent-right for $9,000, proved to be George Gray, one of the most accomplished of the gang.

SLOCUM, OF MILWAUKEE.

HIS ARREST FOR ALLEGED SWINDLING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Albert Slocum, manufacturer of straw goods, of Milwaukee, whose assignment, with liabilities up to $250,000, was telegraphed from Milwaukee on Wednesday, has been arrested by the Sheriff on an order issued by the Court of Common Pleas upon the application of Thomas V. Cater, attorney for J. Zimmerman & Co., straw-goods merchants, of No. 161 Marcer street. He is held to bail in the sum of $38,000. The grounds of the arrest are alleged fraudulent disposition of property with intent to defraud his creditors and alleged fraudulent statements to obtain credit. Soon after he was taken into custody, it is said, he was allowed to telegraph to Milwaukee, directing his assignment to be filed there. He evidently had the deed prepared for filing at a momen's notice.

THE TERMS OF THE ASSIGNMENT

are not known here by any person but Mr. Slocum. He says he has preferred Zimmerman & Co., J. S. Plummer, and H. Weckerlin, of this city, to a certain extent. A short time before he left Milwaukee for New York, it is said, he made two other special assignments. Some of his creditors have sent their own representatives and lawyers to Milwaukee to investigate his affairs. Mr. Slocum has bought largely in this market for the past three years. At the close of last year he owed Zimmerman & Co. over $30,000. He then requested that firm to give him credit for the year 1881, and, it is alleged, stated to Mr. Zimmerman that he had no liabilities except the amount he owed the latter firm. He is asserted to have reaffirmed that statement on Jan. 15, and also to have said that

HIS ASSETS EXCEEDED HIS LIABILITIES

by $55,000. He bought of Zimmerman & Co. from that time until June 10 on credit $40,511 worth of goods, and paid only about $5,000. He now owes Zimmerman & Co. over $61,000. Slocum suddenly appeared in New York on Monday last, and, it is alleged, attempted to force his creditors into a settlement, especially Zimmerman & Co. It is alleged that he told them they could take 45 cents on the dollar, 15 cents to be paid every four months, or he would fix things so that they could get nothing. He refused to make any satisfactory statement of his affairs, but presented one showing that he owed about $125,000. When questioned by Mr. Cator, the attorney for Zimmerman & Co., he said that

HIS SALES THIS YEAR

were $175,000, he had no bad debts, had received payment in full for those sales except about $40,000, and that just before he came to New York he had assigned the $40,000 in book accounts to secure S. Briant, of Milwaukee, a friend. It is alleged that it now appears that instead of owing Zimmerman & Co. alone on Jan. 15, he then owed S. Briant $2,000, J. S. Plummer & Co., $13,555, Herman Weckherlin $2,533, and other debts aggregating $45,000, exclusive of the amount due Zimmerman & Co. As late as June 11 he ordered goods of Zimmerman & Co., at the same time asking that firm to hold a note then due, as he would be in New York in a few days with a check for its payment.

THE GOODS WERE SHIPPED

and were received by Slocum in Milwaukee. His alleged failure has occasioned the greatest astonishment in the straw-goods trade here. His creditors cannot ascertain, even from his own statements, why he failed, and it is alleged that in his statements he has failed to account for $85,000 in money. At *Bradstreet's* he ead "no means" of rating, and merely an average credit. He had not been able to obtain the required bail up to the close of business hours at the Sheriff's office this afternoon, and was in the custody of the Deputy-Sheriff.

PRODUCE.

THE BOOM IN GRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The boom in grain noted yesterday continues to-day, but is not so general, and the "weather bureau" is not being worked to its full capacity. The bulls in July wheat this morning were happy on the prospect of Armour running a corner in that month, as was hinted when he first took hold of the deal, and they cite in evidence that July has advanced from a heavy discount under to a heavy premium over. Another significant fact is, that September, which was stronger than Augus , is now below it and comparatively neglected.

The corn market was also under the control of Lyon's correspondents, who are about as numerous as the large houses in the trade, who are thus enlisted on the bull side of the market.

July and August oats are still bought by the agents of the Chicago clique, and they are ¼c better also.

THE HOG PROPHETS

are running about as wide of the mark as those on grain recently. Still the clique keep buying lard to keep the market from falling, and hide away stock to scare the few shorts, who refused to come out and induce, if possible, long purchases. The latter, however, are few, while there are many long at 11¾ cents, who are praying for the "lambs" to come in and let them out, or for cholera or trichinæ to take the hogs to their happy hunting-ground. On 'Change, cash wheat closed up actively for No. 2 spring, of which Armour sold over 250,000 bushels before 1 o'clock at $1.25, or two cents advance.

STREET TALK.

A DECLINE IN THE STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 23.—There was somewhat of a decline in the stock market to-day. The raid was directed mainly against the Vanderbilts and the coal stocks, although the rest of the market moved in sympathy. The raid is believed to have come from the mysterious power which is so steadily working for a decline. This power is sometimes said to be that of Mr. Vanderbilt, sometimes that of Mr. Keene, and sometimes that of Mr. Gould. "But, it is, in my opinion, a combination of all three," says a broker. "It is undoubtedly the wish of all the great operators to see a decline of from five to ten points in the market, and I doubt very much whether we have a general bull market until such a decline has enabled the Vanderbilt party to secure stocks, and to join heartily with Mr. Gould in

AN UPWARD MOVEMENT.

How soon this may be effected cannot be told. I look for a bull movement whenever a certain line of stocks has been secured. This may be within a week and it may not be for two months. The public might be a good deal surprised to know the amount of efforts that has been made in the past two weeks to depress prices. The wonder is that a break has not been precipitated."

"I hear a report," said a broker to-day, "which strikes me as having the merit of plausibility, if not that of truth. According to this report the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company intends soon to issue income bonds to the amount of $90,000,000. These bonds will bear interest at 4 per cent if earned. The bonds will be issued as a dividend to stockholders of record. The road is earning, for instance, 12 per cent. Eight per cent of this will be paid on the stocks and the remaining 4 per cent on the income bonds. If

ON THE CONTRARY

the road earned but 8 per cent it would pay on the stock, but the income bonds would get nothing. A scheme like this would do away with the ever recurring difficulty of the disposition of the surplus earnings in excess of the amount of dividend allowed by law. It would at the same time not be open to the difficulties involved in increasing the capital stock to a sum on which it is estimated 4 per cent could be paid."

"There has been a great deal said," remarked an operator, "about the depression in the iron trade. The trade papers have been looking the matter up, and find the condition of things little if any worse than it has been for the past year, and by no means a cause for alarm. There were in the country Jan. 1 473

FURNACES AND STACKS IN BLAST,

and 356 silent. On the 1st of April 453 were in blast and 267 silent. Lately about twenty more furnaces in Eastern Pennsylvania and one or two in New Jersey have blown out, mainly on account of the low prices of iron, which prevented their working at a profit. The Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association does not believe there will be a panic or that the depression is the result of a temporary flurry, but thinks prices have settled to a low level on account of the competition of English iron, and that they will remain there for a considerable time."

ROSSA.

WHAT HE SAYS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 23.—O'Donovan-Rossa was asked to-day if he anticipated any action being taken by the United States authorities to interfere with the operations carried on by means of the skirmishing fund. He replied, emphatically, that he did not. "We are carrying on this movement against England," he said, "not as American citizens, but as Irishmen I have a document on which there is a seal bigger than your hand, which debars me from living in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Do you suppose that anything will deter me, as an exile, from doing all I can to secure for Ireland her rights? England can't be moved by argument or entreaty. What then must be done? Force must be used. We are not strong enough for open war, and so

WE MUST STRIKE HER UNAWARES

until she realizes that it is her interest to be just. You know I have had little faith in the Land-League movement. It is not now any greater than it was, in-fact, it is less. Within a week there has been a union of two physical force organizations, with a view to making the movement more aggressive than it has been before. From this on our operations will be more active than they have been hitherto, and it will be seen that, instead of being intimidated by British bluster, we are being encouraged to greater exertions. Recently we have received valuable assistance from prominent Irishmen in this country who have not before helped us. They have lost faith in Ireland's relief being accomplished by peaceable means."

LONG BRANCH.

THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELBERON, N. J., June 23.—President Garfield does not talk politics nor see people who come to make him talk. He receives very few callers, and the news of his disposition to shut himself up to rest with his family keeps away visitors. He does not get earlier information of the ballots at Albany than he finds in the New York evening papers. He seems to delight in the opportunity, the first in a year, to smoke, drive, walk, and chat with his family and a few friends,—in a word, to be his own master for a few days. He will probably return to Washington

ON MONDAY OR TUESDAY,

and remain there till Saturday, when he will come back to Long Branch. He expects to leave here on the Monday following, in company with Mrs. Garfield, to attend the Commencement exercises of Williams College. On July 7 he will go to St. Albans, Vt., to the National Teachers' Convention. From that place he will proceed to some point in the White Mountains, where he will spend Sunday. Afterward he returns with his family to Washington and will take up his residence at the Soldiers' Home for the rest of the summer. Mrs. Garfield's health is so far restored that it is thought she will benefit by the journey through the New England States.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT,

who is staying at the cottage of his son Jesse, within a stone's throw of the Elberon Hotel, has not yet called upon the President. A good deal of curiosity is felt to see whether he will allow his disapproval of the appointment of a man as Collector of New York who did not vote for him at Chicago to keep him from crossing the street and calling upon the President. Thus far he has made no sign of performing a social duty which he owes to his own position, as well as to that of the President. Some personal friends of his say, however, that he will call before the President takes his departure. As to the correspondence which passed between Gen. Grant and Gen. Garfield after Robertson's nomination, it may be said on good authority that, if Grant wishes to publish it, there will be no objection on the other side.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER,

which is said to have been very quiet and dignified in tone, elicited no reply from Gen. Grant. It seemed to have closed effectually the argument. People who have seen both letters say their publication would produce no fresh political sensation. Gen. Grant's letter is known to be quite similar to the one he wrote at the same time to Senator Jones, and the President's reply is a calm assertion of his position with regard to the Robertson appointment, accompanied with an expression of personal regard for Grant and appreciation of his services in the campaign, and of surprise that he should feel aggrieved because of the appointment of a single man of New York, who did not belong to the faction which supported him for the nomination last year. There is a rumor that Grant is writing a rejoinder, but, if he is, he has not spoken of it to those close to him in social and political relations.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

DENOUNCING BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Seventh Assembly District Branch of the Anti-Monopoly League met this evening. J. Morris offered a resolution to the effect that, as wholesale bribery, corruption, and perjury has been laid bare by the Investigating Committee of the Legislature, that, unless a remedy is speedily applied, it will undermine the confidence of the people in popular government, and lead to the overthow of our free institutions. It is the duty of every citizen at the approaching elections to require of candidates, especially for the Legislature, a solemn promise that, if elected, they will use all honorable means to secure the enactment of more

STRINGENT LAWS AGAINST BRIBERY,

including the issuing of free passes to public officers by railway corporations. The resolution was adopted.

Col. Conkling, in a speech, said: "The monopolists are manifestly bent upon securing unlimited power and boundless profit in this favored land. They are plainly determined to secure a majority in the Senate, to pack the Supreme Bench with Judges numerous enough to reverse the decision in the Granger case, which gives to the Legislatures of the several States the right to regulate the monopolist corporations that they have created, and even to

ELECT THE PRESIDENT.

Having succeeded in doing this they will have little more to do."

Resolutions were passed declaring that as Judge Truax of the Superior Court has reversed the decision of Judges Speir and Vanbrunt in the telegraph cases, the need of legislation to protect the public interests is now apparent, and that the action of William H. Robertson and other corporation members of the Senate, who strangled the bill to prevent consolidation, now stands out in bold relief.

The Sixth District Anti-Monopoly League passed resolutions denouncing the bribery and corruption exhibited in the Senatorial contest now pending and the nomination of "tools of monopoly."

SWINDLER ARRESTED.

ONE OF A BAND OF CONFIDENCE OPERATORS WHO VICTIMIZED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Charles Schaefer, alias Smith, was this afternoon arrested on a charge of defrauding a firm of cigar manufacturers in this city out of $10,000. Schaefer has obtained great notoriety throughout the country as a confidence man, having in the past five years been connected with a band who swindled merchants in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York out of fully $1,000,000. Their modus operandi was to establish stores in towns and cities and open accounts with wholesale merchants, and by prompt payment establish a good credit. They would then obtain large quantities of goods and send them to New York to be sold at auction. When the time for settling came they would have disappeared. The profits of recent transactions of this sort, extending over six months, in Syracuse, are said to have reached $50,000. Schafer was the manager of this branch. He is said to be one of the principal managers of the band. The police are on the track of the others.

ITEMS.

THE COMET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The newly-discovered comet was plainly discernible here with the naked eye about 3 o'clock this morning.

MATRIMONIAL.

Miss Harriet Norman Collyer, daughter of the Rev. Robert Collyer, was married quietly this evening to Joseph Eastman, son of Timothy C. Eastman, at the Church of the Messiah, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. The service was conducted by the bride's father. There were two bridesmaids, Miss Annie Collyer and Miss Lizzie Eastman. The bride's dress was of white satin and nun's veiling, and was sprinkled with seed-pearls. Diamonds and other ornaments were worn, but the veil was dispensed with. A small reception for the relatives of both parties followed at the bride's home, No. 137 East Thirty-ninth street.

BLACKMAILER HELD FOR TRIAL.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Charles Zolki, an alleged blackmailer, was brought before Justice Power, in the Essex Market Police Court to-day, by Capt. A. A. Lacy and Detectives Hess and Wade. Zolki describes himself as 22 years of age, a cigarmaker by occupation, and residing at No. 22 Orchard street. He is about five feet seven inches in hight, has blue eyes, dark hair, and light mustache. He ran his hands through his long hair, and wept bitterly when arraigned. Zolki, when asked what he had to say to the charge, denied through an interpreter that he was guilty. He said he was asked by a lad the time of night, when the latter told him to hold a parcel. Justice Power held him in $5,000 bail for trial.

WEDDED IN DEATH.

A Savannah dispatch announces the death at Rogers' Mill Pond of John Middleton and bride. They were crossing the ferry after the wedding when Mrs. Middleton fell into the water and her husband attempted her rescue. The bodies were recovered locked in each other's arms.

THREE MEN MISSING.

Three more of the men employed in Pierrepont's stores, Brooklyn, at the time of the fire are missing. It is feared they were burned up.

TAXING PARSONAGES.

The Brooklyn Board of Assessors are taxing the parsonages of the different churches in Brooklyn. It will increase the revenue several hundred thousand dollars.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK.

The original Western Union Telegraph stock is now rapidly going into new stock by transfer and registration at the Union Trust Company's office. There will be very little outstanding on the closing of the transfers to dividends on Tuesday next. After that date the old stock will disappear from dealings at the Stock Exchange. The deliveries on outstanding contracts maturing after that date will be made in new stock with 48⅛ per cent added.

NO DIMINUTION IN IMMIGRATION.

Twenty-four hundred immigrants landed at Castle Garden within the past twenty-four hours. The Superintendent of the Labor Bureau of Castle Garden has just received application for 500 to 1,000 Norwegians and Swedes to work on a railroad in New Mexico at $2.50 per day.

JAMES R. WOOSTER.

The death is announced to-day of James R. Wooster, a well-known physician, inventor, and writer, in this city, aged 81. He was born in Nova Scotia.

TENNESSEE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Tennessee Press Association went to Long Branch to-day, and will return to this city this evening.

TELEGRAPH DIVIDENDS TO BE PAID.

Suspended dividends, amounting to 3 per cent cash, on Western Union Telegraph stock will be paid July 1.

KEENE'S RACE-HORSE.

Mr. Keene's race-horse, Spendthrift, arrived here this morning on the steamer Greece. The horse is in good condition.

CONFIDENCE MEN ARRESTED.

Joe Eaton alias Hammond, Foster alias Sealy, Jardine alias Johnson, and one Bennett alias Joe Gray, have been arrested here and in Philadelhhia on a charge of swindling a gentleman named Adolph Liebes out of $2,500 by selling him an interest in a patent pavement used in Chicago. The prisoners are said to be well known in the West.

THE BREWERS.

The employers of the brewers to-day notified the striking workmen they had passed resolutions declaring that as they had limited the hours of labor to twelve per day, and insisted only on three hours' work Sunday, and the men's wages had been increased, they considered it their duty not to grant any further concessions.

APPOINTED ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

Charles F. James, son of Postmaster-General James, and A. R. Conkling, nephew of ex-Senator Conkling, have been appointed Assistant District-Attorneys by District-Attorney Woodford.

DEFAULTING CLERKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—In settling the affairs of his office, William Higby, present Collector of Internal Revenue of the California district, before turning over the office to Chancellor Hartson, the incoming Collector, it has been discovered that many of his deputies are defaulters. One named Hibbard is short $3,000 in his accounts; another, named Kelley, is a defaulter in a heavy sum. Both absconded, but the former has been captured. Higby consequently cannot at present settle the affairs of the office, and Hartson has given him till July 1 to square accounts, when the latter will take the office.

CROPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 23.—Many wheat-fields are now ready in this part of the State for reapers, but the wet weather is a backset. The season opens much like that of 1875 did, when nearly two-thirds of the crop was ruined in the fields, but it is to be hoped this will not be a repetition of that disastrous harvest.

The Russian Prayer Against Nihilists.

Novoe Vremia.

Yesterday, May 30, in all the St. Petersburg churches the clergy recited for the first time the prayer against sedition, composed by the Holy Synod. Here is its full text:

"Let us pray the Lord to forgive our sins and lawlessness, and to save us from the ferocious sedition of our enemies. Let us pray the Lord to establish in our country quietness, peace, and piety.

"O, our great and gracious God, with repentant hearts because of the terrible visitation of Thy anger, we resort to Thy inexpressible mercy. Look down on the prayers of Thy unworthy servants. We have sinned before Thee, but we turn to Thee and rely upon Thee. Deal not with us according to our sins. Bring to naught the counsels of the impious and lost sons who audaciously rise to trample down the power established by Thee. Bring to their senses those who have lost the right way. Put into their hearts Thy divine fear, and direct them into the way of truth. Establish peace and tranquillity in our land, that we may enjoy a calm and quiet life in piety and purity. Omnipotent Lord, we humbly pray Thee, by the protection of Thy grace, to save from all evil our most pious sovereign and Emperor, Alexander Alexandrovitch. Destroy all the snares of the enemy set for him. Protect him on all his way by Thy holy angels, lest the enemies succeed in their plots against him, and the sons of lawlessness hurt him. Grant him length of years and strength that he may perform everything for Thy glory and for the good of his people. Praising Thy protection rendered to him, every day and every hour we will bless and glorify Thy name, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen."

The Latest Rage in Paris.

New York Tribune's Paris Letter.

The porcelain mania has died out. We no longer hear of extravagant prices being given at the auction mart for eighteen-century teacups, or Bourg-la-Reine coffeecups of the time of Marie Antoinette. Old and rare impressions of classic authors are now what the curious most run after. The Duc d'Aumale set this fashion. He is a bibliomaniac, if there ever was one. The rare books to fetch a good price should have the margins of the leaves impaired. At the Salle Sylvestre the other day five volumes of Rabelais' works of the edition published in 1711 were sold for 14,000 francs. Two odd volumes of an anterior edition brought 600 francs more. About 300 volumes of standard works, printed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were disposed of for a total of 116,000 francs. The work which was disposed of at the lowest figure was a Molière in two volumes of the 1675 edition. It was adjudged for 2,750 francs. The auctioneer's fees on this occasion were paid by the purchaser, and fixed at 12 per cent. Auctions of this kind show that money is as plentiful here as it was said to be at Jerusalem in the time of Solomon.

A Coal-Tar Substitute for Indigo.

Indigo planting is one of the most profitable of East Indian industries. A German chemist has, however, discovered that a substitute, which is really better, can be made from that treasure house of bright dyes, coal tar. At present the artificial compound costs more than the vegetable, but this disadvantage may be overcome. Should such a result occur, the gain to Europeans and Americans will be acquired at the expense of many Orientals. This result will be an addition to the long catalog of products in which science has triumphed over hard labor.

Mrs. Sutphin's Teeth.

New Brunswick (N. J.) Times.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sutphin, an aged lady, who resides in South Neilson street, New Brunswick, and who is now in her 92d year, is cutting her third set of teeth, five of which have already shown themselves through the gums. The process is accompanied with almost all the symptoms usually observed in a child.

THE RAILROADS.

Reappointment of the Trunk Lines' Arbitration Committee.

Jay Gould's Recent Move in Securing the St. Louis Bridge.

Miscellaneous Railroad News in Chicago and Elsewhere.

THE TRUNK LINES' ARBITRATORS.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular regarding the reappointment of the Trunk Lines' Board of Arbitrators:

"The appointment of the members of the Board of Arbitration expired by limitation on May 30, 1881, and as the Presidents of the trunk lines for themselves and their connections which they control, represent the largest interest upon the Joint Executive Committee, I deemed it proper to submit the question of the reappointment of a Board of Arbitration to the Trunk-Line Presidents before submitting the same to a vote of the Joint Executive Committee. Owing to the absence of Mr. Vanderbilt, this could not be done before the meeting of the Trunk-Line Presidents on the 16th inst., when it was unanimously agreed by the Presidents that the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and Messrs. David A. Wells and John A. Wright be reappointed Arbitrators for the ensuing year ending May 30, 1882. This action is now submitted to the vote of the other members of the Joint Executive Committee."

The Trunk-Line Arbitrators receive a salary of $10,000 each per year, and it has often been remarked that there are no three other men in this country that receive such immense salaries for doing absolutely nothing. When the above-named three gentlemen were appointed arbitrators about two years ago, it was claimed that the Board was created for the purpose of adjusting difficulties that might arise between the various pool lines regarding the division of business under the pooling arrangement, and that, without such a Board the pool could not be maintained. But since the establishment of the east-bound pool no attempt has been made to equalize the percentages. Each road secured all the business it could, regardless of its allotted percentage. No attempt has ever been made to equalize percentages under the pooling agreement, although some of the roads have run immensely ahead, while others have run correspondingly behind. No provision of the pooling arrangement, save that of reporting the business done by the various roads, has been carried out, consequently the arbitrators had nothing to arbitrate. Once in a while some little unimportant matter was referred to them, but this was evidently done more for appearance sake than because any arbitration was necessary. The hardest and most onerous task the Board of Arbitration has had to perform since its members were first appointed was the drawing of their salaries, and this they did with the utmost promptitude and ability.

Now, although it has been sufficiently demonstrated during the last two years that there is no need of a Board of Arbitration, and that the $10,000 per year which each of the Arbitrators received was nothing more nor less than a gift, yet it is now proposed to give these gentlemen $30,000 more for their services during the coming year, which, of course, will be nil.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

The "true inwardness" of the scheme of the Wabash to build a road from Decatur to St. Charles, via Jerseyville, and the announcement that it contemplated the erection of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Charles, seems to be revealed by the announcement made yesterday that the Missouri Pacific and the Wabash Railroad Companies had concluded negotiations with the owners of the St. Louis Bridge for the purchase or lease of that property. It was one of Gould's fine tricks, played to scare the bridge people and make them more tractable in the negotiations that were going on. By threatening to build a bridge at St. Charles, over which all the business of the Wabash would be taken, he scared the bridge owners sufficiently to gain his ends, as by carrying out his threat their revenues would have been largely diminished. Bad as the St. Louis Bridge monopoly has been, it is doubtful whether anything will be gained by the change in ownership. If the report is true Gould pays for the structure an immense amount,—nearly $700,000 per annum. It is not likely that he makes this immense outlay to benefit the people or St. Louis. His main object is to benefit himself and make all the money be can out of the enterprise. In order to make it pay he cannot reduce the present exorbitant bridge and tunnel charges. On the contrary he will be compiled to pile it on still thicker. The roads using the bridge will be charged so much that the tears will run from their managers' eyes, while his Wabash and Missouri Pacific, who own the bridge, use it without charge, and consequently can distance all the competition of rival lines. Gould, however, may calculate without his host, and may find that this is a game at which two can play. The rival lines, finding that they cannot stand the exorbitant charges Gould chooses to impose upon them, will simply go back to the old system of transferring their business by ferry, or will not take it to St. Louis at all, but will go around it by the Alton and other lines that have bridges of their own above St. Louis.

THEY ARE WELCOME TO IT.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

Some time since the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road commenced to run refrigerator cars, iced and otherwise appointed, exclusively for the transportation of butter, eggs, and cheese for the St. Louis and Southern markets. This move has proven a successful one to the Company and of great value to the City of St. Louis. During the past year the road has brought to St. Louis about 3,000,000 pounds of creamery butter. Much of this was taken out of the territory tributary to Chicago, from the fact that St. Louis is a better butter market than the former city. In Chicago the people are too much addicted to the use of oleomargarine and other spurious articles, and a great many of the denizens of that city, in fact, don't know good butter when they see it. Then, too, inhabitants of that cold climate are not used to as much hot bread as the folks are down this way, and somehow or other the bulk of the creamery butter in Northern Illinois comes to the Future Great.

The way the thing is managed at present a refrigerator car leaves Freeport every Monday and Wednesday morning at 8:45 o'clock on train No. 5, and arrives at East St. Louis the following Wednesday and Friday mornings. All consignments, whether for delivery to city parties or to connecting lines in St. Louis, are promptly delivered on the morning of arrival at East St. Louis. The agents bill direct to East St. Louis at St. Louis rates, less the cost of transfer, five cents per 100 pounds.

Another refrigerator car leaves Chicago once a week for St. Louis, loaded with butter, eggs, and cheese from the various stations on the route to this city.

Refrigerator cars also leave Sterling and Rock Island for St. Louis. Every Tuesday and Thursday morning a car starts from Sterling at 5 o'clock, and arrives at East St. Louis Thursday and Saturday mornings; from Rock Island every Wedesday and Friday at 1 a. m., and arrives at East St. Louis the next day at 3:45 a. m.

The "Qu." road is becoming more and more a St. Louis line every day, having been made aware of the fact that this is becoming the leading commercial centre of the West. There was a time when the merchants of St. Louis were loud in their complaints because they thought the line discriminated against St. Louis. Of late, however, some of the principal grain operators on 'Change say that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is bringing more stuff into the city than formerly, and now that it has established the refrigerator line the produce men are apt to think that this market is being duly appreciated by the dealers up North.

The joke about this matter is that, while the St. Louis people are deluding themselves with the idea that they get pure dairy butter from Chicago, they get nothing but oleomargarine and butterine, which cannot be sold in this market. Still, this substitute for butter, which, through the enterprise of the Burlington Road, is furnished to the St. Louisians is far better than what they were compelled to use before the arrangement was made, and this accounts for their smacking of their mouths over the choice butter they got from the Chicago dairies at Bridgeport.

TO BELT RAILROADS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1880.—Allow me to make a few suggestions through the columns of THE TRIBUNE to those who are organizing "belt railroads" around our city. The routes selected for the different roads south of the city are, in my opinion, about right, as far as business and distance from the southern limits are concerned; but those acquainted with the rapid spread of our population west cannot fail to see many objections to locating a four or six-rail track so near our western limits, or even within three miles beyond. Once let such a road commence active operations, and the space intervening between the limits and their track will be covered with buildings inside of five years. Then will the belt railroad men see the folly of selecting a route so close to a growing city that has really only one side where a poor man can ever hope to own a house and lot. The people on certain streets are already clamoring for viaducts over the roads running north and south near our western limits. What the demand will be five or ten years from now almost any resident of West Chicago can tell, for I believe that any company which builds a double-track road within two or three miles of Crawford avenue will in five years have to build viaducts on every other street.

So it behooves all belt railroad men, if they wish to keep down expenses and secure the traffic by giving cheap rates, to locate further west, even if it is on the banks of the Desplaines River. The right of way for such roads will be but a small item compared to the outlay for manufacturing sites which will be in demand along their route.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

According to the St. Louis *Republican*, negotiations are in progress between the managers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific Railroads to restore harmonious relations between the two Companies. The *Republican* says:

When the Southern Pacific Road was completed to Deming, where the connection is made with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road, a joint tariff rate was entered into in regard to shipments to the Pacific coast and points in Arizona and Southern California. The shipments of car-load lots from St. Louis to the far West were large from the start by that route, but a month had not elapsed before there was a disagreement between the two lines, and a conference between the General Managers and other officials of some length was held, but the difficulties were not settled. Subsequently all agreements were canceled, and the two lines have been at loggerheads ever since in reference to freight business.

However, there is now a fair prospect of the settlement of the difficulties in question, and the probability is that within a few weeks harmony will be restored between the two lines. Mr. W. B. Strong, the General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road, passed through St. Louis yesterday morning en route to Boston, whither he goes to meet the parties interested, with a view of reaching some satisfactory agreement. The great bone of contention has not been really the through business to the Pacific coast, but the way-business for points in Arizona and Southern California. The latter, it is said, caused the first trouble. It is charged by some of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé people that the Southern Pacific folks were too stubborn in the first place. It will be mutually advantageous, they assert, for both lines to make reasonable concessions and work more harmoniously in future.

MORE COMPETITION.

A dispatch from Santa Fé, N. M., says:

A new road in the interest of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway was organized yesterday at Tucson, Ariz. It is doubtless to be used as a connecting link between Deming, the present terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road in New Mexico, and the Guaymas Branch Railroad in the State of Sonora, and will sooner or later contend with Huntington's Southern Pacific Road for the supremacy in Arizona. The name of this road is the New Mexico & Arizona Railway. Its incorporators are L. P. Brown, Henry L. Waldo, A. A. Robinson, Hugh Farley, and E. B. Pomeroy. It starts from Deming, in New Mexico, goes to Tucson and will have branches to Tombstone, Florence, and other places. Its capital is $30,000,000, one-third of which, it is understood, is already subscribed. Judge Henry Waldo, of Santa Fé, who was Chief Justice of this Territory for three years, and resigned two years ago, is President of the new road. He is at present a resident Director and confidential attorney of the A. T. & S. F. Road in New Mexico. E. B. Pomeroy, of Tucson, is Vice-President; Hugh Farley, of Tucson, is Secretary; A. A. Robinson, Chief Engineer, was ordered into the field to-day. The Atlantic & Pacific part of the Atchison & Santa Fé system has already crossed the Territory line, and is pushing through Northern Arizona rapidly. The Guaymas branch has reached Hermosilla, eighty-five miles from Guaymas. The construction of the bridge at El Paso Del Norte across the Rio Grande has commenced. Bids for grading and tracking for the first 1000 miles of the Mexican Central from El Paso Del Norte to San Jose will be opened on July 15, and in a few months the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway will traverse the Mexican States of Chihuahua, and Arizona, as it already does Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.

BEDFORD & BLOOMFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 23.—Proceedings in a quo warranto case, in which the State of Indiana is plaintiff and the Bedford & Bloomfield Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company defendants, began at Paoli, Orange County, to-day before Judge Berkshire. The case is founded upon the affidavits of dissatisfied citizens, who refuse to pay their proportion of the tax voted by the people of this (Shawswick) township to aid in the construction of the road, and the object is to have the Company adjudged a fraudulent organization, and dissolved by an order of the court. Under a statute of 1873 Gov. Porter has the power to dismiss proceedings in such cases, and he has been petitioned to do so in this. Governor Porter has telegraphed Judge Berkshire to delay the case until Friday, the 24th inst., for the purpose of giving him ample time to examine all the authorities and previous decisions in similar matters.

ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—An official circular, signed by Jay Gould, President, announces that R. S. Hayes has been elected Senior Vice-President of the following companies, and is charged with the management and operation of their respective properties: The Missouri Pacific and leased lines, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and Texas & Pacific. All officers and employés will report to Mr. Hayes at St. Louis, where his headquarters will be. It is understood that this appointment will not disturb Col. A. A. Talmage and Col. A. W. Soper, General Managers, respectively, of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Roads.

CUMBERLAND & OHIO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—The stockholders of the Southern Division of the Cumberland & Ohio Railroad held their annual meeting at Lebanon Wednesday. The former Board of Directors was reëlected, with one exception, R. W. Buckner, of Taylor County, being chosen to succeed Dr. W. L. Turner. The former officers were reëlected, as follows: President, Gen. E. H. H. Hobson, of Greensburg; Secretary, John McChord, Esq., Lebanon; Treasurer, N. S. Ray, Esq., Lebanon.

ST. LOUIS AFFAIRS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—The report that the Gould syndicate had leased the St. Louis Bridge from the London bondholders is fully confirmed. All roads centering here are also pretty well decided to unite in building a new union depot further west than the present one, which is inadequate to meet the requirements. It is owned in Cincinnati, and the stockholders refuse to make the necessary improvements.

CONSOLIDATED.

RICHMOND, June 22.—The Richmond & Allegheny, Atlantic & Northwestern, and Ohio Central railroads were consolidated to-day, practically making the connection of Richmond with Toledo. The new road will be known as the Ricmond, Allegheny & Ohio Central Railroad. The Directors include Calvin S. Brice, Lima, O.; Daniel P. Eils, Cleveland; Joseph S. Miller, Wheeling; T. Stone, Cleveland; and Samuel Thomas, Columbus, O.

FOUR TRACKS.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 23.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company contemplates laying four tracks upon its New York Division between Philadelphia and Jersey City.

HOUSTON & TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—A private telegram received here says: "C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific and other railroads, has secured a controlling interest in the Houston & Texas Central Railroad."

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 23.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company contemplates laying four tracks upon its New York Division, between Philadelphia and Jersey City.

ITEMS.

The Pittsburg & Fort Wayne brought in yesterday 1,000 emigrants. Seven car-loads of emigrants came in by the Michigan Central, and five car-loads by the Lake Shore.

The extension from Braceville, Ill., on the main line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad to a point near Coal City will be finished in a few days. This extension is seven miles long.

The Michigan Central Railroad will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line to Chicago at very low rates on June 28 and 29, good to return until July 6. Rates from Detroit will be about $6 for the round trip, and from other points proportionately low rates will be made.

Mr. H. C. Wentworth, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, has issued a circular to General Passenger and Ticket Agents of connecting lines, informing them that during the fishing and hunting season (from June 1 to Dec. 1) his Company will place on sale at its offices in Detroit, Jackson, and Chicago round-trip tourists' or hunters' tickets to points on its Mackinaw Division at the following rates:

To—	From Detroit.	From Jackson.	From Chicago.
Standish and return	$5.45	$5.65	$14.10
West Branch and return	6.45	6.65	15.10
Roscommon and return	7.40	7.60	16.05
Cheney and return	7.70	7.90	16.35
Grayling and return	8.05	8.25	16.70
Otsego Lake and return	8.80	9.00	17.45
Gaylord and return	9.10	9.30	17.75

Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage or camp equipage will be carried free. Venison or other large game must be forwarded in charge of express company; it will not be carried as baggage. This will give sportsmen a chance to visit the "Sportsmen's Mecca," as Northern Michigan has been called, at unusually low rates, over the most available route to that part of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK.
BASE BALL
CHICAGO PROVIDENCE
THE AMERICAN FIELD SPORT.
A SERIES OF
TWELVE GREAT GAMES
WITH THE TEAMS OF THE
Eastern Clubs.
PROVIDENCE — FRIDAY, June 24, SATURDAY, June 25, MONDAY, June 27.
TROY TEAM — WEDNESDAY, June 29, THURSDAY, June 30, SATURDAY, July 2.
BOSTON — MONDAY, July 4, TUESDAY, July 5, THURSDAY, July 7.
WORCESTER — SATURDAY, July 9, TUESDAY, July 12, WEDNESDAY, July 13.
For the Championship of the U. S.
All the games (except July 4, 3:10), begin at 3:40 prompt.
Get RESERVED SEATS at SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st. CLAYTON'S, 108 Madison-st. MAYER'S, 126 Washington-st.

LAST TWO DAYS.
W. C. COUP'S
MONSTER FOUR-RING CIRCUS.
CIRCUS,
With Three Circus Companies.
MUSEUM,
With Automatic and other Wonders.
MENAGERIE,
With Rare and Costly Animals.
PARIS HIPPODROME,
With Roman Chariot and Jockey Races.
Larger and Grander than any other Show in the World. Tent seating 14,000 People.
For one week on the Lake Front. Two performances each day at 2 and 8 p. m.
Admission to everything only 50c. Children under 9 years, 25c.
A BRANCH TICKET OFFICE for the accommodation of Ladies has been established at the Music Store of S. Brainard's Sons, 136 State-st., where reserved numbered seats, the same as theatre tickets, can be had at the usual slight advance, on all days during the week of exhibition.

SAENGERFEST.
SAENGERFEST,
1881.
ADVANCE SALE OF SEATS
The advance Sale of Tickets for the forthcoming Saengerfest, to be held
June 29 and 30, July 1 and 2,
IS NOW CLOSED.
Price of Single Reserved Seats in Parquet, $2.00.
Office open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. every day.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
SAENGERFEST,
1881.
THE BOX OFFICE
AT
The Exposition Building
NOW OPEN
For the sale of
SINGLE RESERVED SEATS.
The sale of Season and Family Tickets has closed.
Reserved Seats in Parquet......$2.00
Reserved Seats in North Gallery......1.50
Official Programmes the only ones permitted in the hall. Sold at the Box-Office.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
SEEMAN!
EMPEROR OF MAGICIANS.
IN HIS MARVELS OF MYSTERY.
DISSOLVING VIEWS! FAIRY FOUNTAIN!
The Wonderful Suspension; or, Beauty in Mid-Air.
104 PRESENTS AT EACH ENTERTAINMENT. 104
SEE THEM In the vestibule of McVicker's Theatre. SEE THEM
SATURDAY GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
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The Second Annual Festival will be held by the ZION LITERARY SOCIETY this Evening, on which occasion Subscription Tickets will not be received at the door. Tickets for this Grand Concert and Festival, 50c.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—Members are requested to meet at Lodge room at 9:30 a. m. Friday, June 24, to attend the funeral of Brother James Matthews, deceased. Services at house at 10 a. m. Thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. R. L. TATHAM, W. M.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this evening at Masonic Hall, 76 Monroe-st. JOHN C. BARKER, W. M. FRED W. PORTER, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocations this afternoon and evening at 4 and 7:30 o'clock, for work on the Royal Arch Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the H. P. CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1881.

THE Chicago *Journal* can't name so many as *one* individual who can identify any advertisement in THE TRIBUNE as bogus or spurious. THE TRIBUNE has better use for its space than to manufacture "ads" to fill it. The *Journal* has made a maliciously false accusation, and, when called on for the proof, being unable to prove it, has not the honesty or decency to retract it. That is the size of it.

THERE is nothing more amusing in the whole range of comic literature than this sentence from Bull-Run Russell's last letter concerning his experience at the famous battle which gave him his sobriquet:

> Nobody could dislike more than I did to bring bad news for twenty miles at the heels of a flying army.

One might judge from the context that Russell waited patiently until the Union army was in full retreat and then followed placidly in a grand and majestic manner. "At the heels of the flying army" stalked Russell; then, at a respectful distance from the great man, the Rebel army. But Russell's own narrative does not hang together, for in another place he says President Lincoln remarked:

> You brought us very bad news, Mr. Russell, but we have heard that it was true.

So Russell "brought the news" "at the heels of the flying army." What an odd place for the news-carrier to be!

BUREN R. SHERMAN, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in Iowa, is badgered on all sides with demands for information concerning his standing on the prohibition question. He replies to his persecutors that he is in favor of submitting a prohibition amendment to a popular vote. But this is not enough. The extreme men insist upon knowing whether he is in favor of the adoption of the amendment or not when submitted. This latter question he has uniformly declined to answer. Mr. Sherman's political opponents are pressing him too hard. His personal views on the subject are of no sort of consequence. It is his official action as Governor that the people care about. He is distinctly pledged to interpose no obstacles to the submission of the prohibition amendment. That is all the people wish to know. They ought to be able to take care of any question for themselves when they get it fairly before them for settlement.

THE second and soberer judgment of the English reviewers and divines on the revised New Testament is decidedly more favorable than the first. Several journals have had the candor to admit that their own opinions, like the Holy Scriptures themselves, were subject to error: and the heavy guns in the quarterlies have come up handsomely to the relief of the besieged Committee on Revision. A very powerful aid to the revision in this emergency is the obvious advantage of dispensing with the old and arbitrary divisions into chapters and verses. Whoever shall read the new version in a calm and reflecting spirit must at once perceive the benefit of being rid of these perplexing interruptions to the thought of the writer and annoyances to the reader. This discovery leads the way to the perception of other merits in the revision. Present appearances are that it will conquer a place for itself in the churches and in the affections of the people much sooner than its best friends anticipated when it was first published.

NEAL DOW has taken an active part in the temperance agitation in Iowa, and has written a letter home to the Portland *Press* concerning it. He is astounded at the evidences of thrift and prosperity that he sees on all sides in the Hawkeye State. The time is coming rapidly, he believes, when "New York will cease to be the Empire State, because Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will take precedence of it." He is a little hasty about this, perhaps, as he is also in some other respects. But he admits that intemperance hasn't ruined Iowa yet. All the people Mr. Dow has met in Iowa are in favor of the submission of the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. Though many are opposed to its adoption, they feel that it is a question for the people to decide. The beer and whisky men are said to be much concerned about the agitation. They say: "We will go away from the State, and it will be depopulated." The temperance men reply: "That's right, go away; we do not want a beer and whisky guzzling population; for every one of such people who goes away we shall have two or three sober, industrious, saving, thrifty people coming in." These extracts will give an idea of the drift of Mr. Dow's letter. Meanwhile, we believe whisky or beer can be as easily obtained in the City of Portland, in his own State of Maine, as in the City of Chicago.

A CANADIAN humorist observes that Sir Leonard Tilley refused to purchase a copy of the Revised Bible because the Book of Exodus was not struck out, as he does not believe there ever was an exodus. But the Montreal *Commercial Gazette* not only believes that there is an exodus now going on from Canada to the United States, but asserts that it is "unprecedented" in proportions, and that the questions raised by it are becoming serious. Canada stands second in the list of countries furnishing immigrants to the Republic, the total number of arrivals from the Dominion in the eleven months ended May 31, 1881, being 110,611. Some of these are undoubtedly immigrants freshly arrived by Canadian steamers, and others may be passing through to Manitoba. But the accuracy of the returns on the whole is as well established for the Dominion of Canada as for any other country. The facts cannot be disputed or blinked. It is absurd to pretend that the Commissioner of Immigration has confounded transient travel through the country with permanent arrivals. There is no more reason to believe he has done this in the case of Canada than in that of any foreign countries. The two classes of travelers are carefully distinguished.

THE Tunisian question and the recent demonstration against the Italians in Marseilles is causing bad blood between France and Italy. In the latter country, threats have been made to mob Frenchmen in some of the leading cities. France has retaliated by taking a step which is very practical, and will be calculated to bring the Italians "to their milk." Italy has advertised for a loan of $80,000,000 to help her resume specie payments, and France has refused to have any portion of it negotiated on the Paris Bourse until Italy formally withdraws her disapproval of the French policy in Tunis. It is probable, however, that the trouble between the two Powers will be a flurry that will soon blow over. Italy is not in a position to bully France, or to threaten her, or even to disapprove her Tunisian policy, especially as France has consented that she may have Tripoli at any time she wants it. Italy owes too much to France to offend her seriously, and France has touched her in a vital spot by withholding financial help from her until she agrees to behave herself. This menace to her purse will have a salutary effect upon her, and probably restore her to reason very speedily. She cannot afford to risk a contest with her powerful neighbor over a question in which she has no legitimate concern.

GEN. GRANT's modification of the doctrine of "Senatorial courtesy" to fit the case of Mr. Sumner is very important. It now appears that the General believes the President should be "courteous" to Senators only as long as they are "courteous" to him. Judged by this new standard, Mr. Conkling's case does not, we regret to say, appear in so favorable a light as before. It is notorious that he treated Gen. Garfield with gross discourtesy during the campaign and after the election. His omission of any allusion to the Presidential candidate from his New York speech was a deliberate insult, and the shaft was barbed and pointed by extravagant eulogy of Mr. Arthur's character and public services in the same connection. Mr. Conkling went out of his way to show that his affront was meditated and malicious by repeating it in Ohio within a few miles of Gen. Garfield's own home, where a failure to refer to the Presidential candidate in any way was like an omission to say "Good-evening" to one's host at dinner. According to Gen. Grant's idea of Senatorial courtesy, President Garfield would have been justified in ignoring Senator Conkling wholly on account of his supercilious conduct on these occasions, and after the election and inauguration. But we all know that the President did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he behaved magnanimously to Mr. Conkling, giving him every office in the State of New York save one. These facts, however, are aside from the merits of the controversy concerning "Senatorial courtesy," on which vague phrase Gen. Grant has conferred a new and misleading meaning. Until Gen. Grant began to discuss it, "Senatorial courtesy" was never conceived of as operating between the President and the Senators, but only among the Senators themselves in voting on nominations. If "Senatorial courtesy" should be interpreted to mean that the President must nominate for office everybody recommended to him by the Senators, there would be no reason why the Executive should any longer keep up the appearance of making appointments. He might as well hand the whole duty over to a Senatorial junta at once. It will be observed by those interested in the subject that the real violators of Senatorial courtesy, as the expression is commonly understood, in the Robertson matter were Mr. Conkling's brother-Senators. They denied the validity of that principle, even in the restricted sense in which it was asserted in the Senate Chamber; and Gen. Grant is the first person to discover that it ever existed, or was ever claimed to exist, as between the President and the Senate.

RAILROADS IN MEXICO.

The construction of railroads in Mexico is just now attracting much attention in this country. An ex-President of the United States has just returned from the Mexican Capital having in his possession various valuable charters, and franchises, and liberal endowments, and the capital stock and bonds of the new corporations will soon be entered on the books of the Stock Boards. Whatever facilities and resources Mexico may have naturally for productive wealth, and for trade and commerce with the rest of the world in future times, the present outlook is not promising. Mexico lacks stability of government, and wants a skilled, inventive, and industrious population, accustomed to labor, of which she has neither. How far labor might become general if it were protected from revolutionary plunder, and if accumulations of property were safe from the military footpad or the rapacity of revolutionary adventurers, is something that can only be guessed at. To preserve human existence necessitates but little manual labor in Mexico, and the ordinary population of that country which may be called the laboring class never labor beyond the small needs of imperative wants of a warm climate. This population is not homogeneous. It is stated that three-fourths of it is pure Indian, and the remainder of mixed Spanish, Indian, and negro blood, and all ignorant, lazy, and superstitious. As labor is essential to profitable production, Mexico must have the habits of her people greatly improved by the migration thither of some other race, and Mexico offers but little inducement for such immigration.

The present Government of Mexico is, however, an improvement upon all of its predecessors to the extent that it is willing that Americans and other foreigners may invest their capital and supply the country with railroads and telegraphs, with a view of accommodating the internal traffic, expecting that production will follow the establishment of transportation.

From an article in the last *Harper's Magazine* we learn some particulars as to some of the lines of railroads lately authorized, subsidized, and in course of construction. Here are the lines: (1) The Mexican Central, running north from the City of Mexico to the American boundary at El Paso, where it connects with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. (2) The Mexican National (narrow guage), extending from the City of Mexico to Manzanillo on the Pacific, with a branch from Maravatio, northward to Laredo on the Rio Grande, connecting with the Texas system of railroads. (3) The Sonora Railway, from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, to the American boundary at El Paso. (4 and 5) The Sinaloa & Durango and the Tehuantepec Railroads. Other lines are contemplated, but those we have mentioned may be considered as under way. We take the following table of distances and subsidy from *Harper's*:

Name.	*Length in kilometres.*	*Subsidy per kilometre.*	*Estimated total subsidy.*
Mexican Central.	2,435	$9,500	$23,132,500
Mexican National (interoceanic)...	915	7,000	6,405,000
Mexican National (international)..	1,043	6,500	6,779,500
Sonora..........	457	7,000	3,199,000
Sinaloa & Durango..........	440	8,000	3,520,000
Tehuantepec.....	270	7,500	2,025,000
	5,560		$45,061,000

The kilometre is equal to five-eighths of our mile, and the length of the roads mentioned in the table is equal to 3,453 miles, the average subsidy $13,050 per mile, aggregating something over $45,000,000. The subsidies to the National and Central Railroads are made payable in certificates of construction to be issued by the companies. Six per cent of the customs dues may be paid with Central and 4 per cent with National scrip. The annual customs revenue of Mexico does not exceed, even with the enormous tariff, $25,000,000; and only 10 per cent of these revenues can be used in a year to pay the subsidies of over $36,000,000. The other subsidies are to be paid in money, but where the Government is to get it is not set forth.

All the capital in the railroads, as well as the material imported for their construction, operation, and repair, are exempted from taxation for years to come. In addition, the Mexican Congress, beginning in 1877, and continuing to date, have granted concessions for 2,500 other miles of railroad, and subsidies equal to $32,000,000 have been granted. These have not yet taken active life. Among these dormant charters or grants is one for a railroad from the coal-fields on the Takui River, in Sonora, 120 miles to El Morrito on the Gulf of California. This road is intended to furnish transportation to and from supposed mines rich with anthracite coal, and, taken with an immense mountain of solid iron near Durango, these two natural deposits are expected to greatly enrich the country.

In addition to all these projects is to be now enumerated the Southern Mexican Railroad, an American company under the Presidency of Gen. Grant. The General has just returned from Mexico, having obtained from the Mexican Government all the concessions his Company asked for; and the Company made extensive purchases of land covering the Gulf and Pacific termini of the railroad proposed to be built across the country. The route of this new road will begin sixteen miles south of the present and ancient City of Vera Cruz, at a natural harbor, and running thence to the City of Mexico, and thence southwesterly to a point on the Pacific where there has been discovered one of the "finest harbors in the world." At the site of the new city and harbor on the Gulf Gen. Grant purchased an area of 112 square miles of land, and at the site of the new city and harbor on the Pacific an area of 170 square miles. These lands are represented "to be thick with mahogany, dyewood, rosewood, and other valuable timber." Engineers are now surveying the route.

The writer in *Harper* takes the occasion to sum up at this time the history of the only railroad in Mexico, which has been in operation seventeen years, is 354 miles long, and directly connects the City of Mexico with Vera Cruz, the principal port of Mexico. This railway was built by English capital, and serving with its main line and branches the largest and busiest cities of the Republic. This road practically has had a monopoly of the traffic of the best part of Mexico, and has had the right to exact rates which would make even Leland Stanford blush, its rates for freight varying from 22 cents per ton per mile on imports to 3¾ cents on exports, the rates averaging 14½ cents. It has had also an annual subsidy of $560,000 a year. The Company has a capital equal to $107,000 per mile, but was unable to pay any dividend on its common stock until 1880, when a dividend of one-fourth of 1 per cent was made. Its business is equal to fifteen cars per day of freight from Vera Cruz to the interior and three cars per day from the City of Mexico.

The main line of the Mexican Central Railway is about 1,100 miles long, and its rates of freight are limited to about one-half those on the English road, altho that is many times as much as American roads charge. The financial basis on which this line is to be constructed and operated is remarkable. The estimated cost of 262 miles of road between Mexico and Leon, is $5,400,000, or $20,610 per mile, and the capital account of the road will stand:

First mortgage 7 per cent bonds, per mile..........	$32,000
Income bonds, per mile..........	6,400
Stock, per mile..........	32,000
Total, per mile..........	$70,400

This is what the road is to pay interest and dividends on; it is three and a half times the estimated cost of the most expensive section of the road. Even before the road is in operation its capital is prospectively watered 250 per cent on a road 1,100 miles long!

Where are these railroads to get their business? Where are the markets for the Mexican productions, and where is the market in Mexico for the trade from other countries? The Mexican tariff is a most remarkable system of revenue legislation. The rates imposed by the National Government are excessive; but each State levies and collects an additional tax on all that comes into and passes beyond its territory. Last fall we published some letters on this subject from the American Minister at Mexico, showing that four-fifths of the Mexican people have no need of any commodity produced in the United States, and have not the money to buy any of them. A barrel of flour, costing $5 in New York, before it reached any interior district in Mexico would have its cost swollen, by taxes, railroad freights, and other levies, to something like $15, and the taxes and exactions on all other articles likely to enter into trade would be in the same proportion. On all Mexican products, export duties are levied to an extent that the cost of the article reaching a foreign land excludes it from the market.

The public debt of Mexico is somewhere about $500,000,000, on which interest has not been paid for many years. This does not include its legalized subsidies to railways. The population is about 9,000,000, which population is not an industrial, or an educated one, or one which has ever had much respect for the rights of property. It will strike the great majority of the American people that a great social and political revolution must take place in Mexico before it can be developed into a nation able to furnish business for 9,000 miles of railway.

"SENATORIAL COURTESY" UNDER PRESIDENT GRANT.

The Simmons case was not the only instance of a curious application of the revised doctrine of "Senatorial courtesy" during Gen. Grant's term of service as President. A still more flagrant violation of it was the appointment of Tom Murphy to be Collector of the Port of New York against the urgent protest of Senator Fenton, who was afterwards broken down in politics through Murphy's influence. Gen. Grant has justified his action in the Simmons case by saying that Senator Sumner "was not a friend of his," and Senator Boutwell did not protest enough; and he might set off Conkling's against Fenton's protest in the Murphy matter and assert the right of a President to make appointments to office when the Senators disagree. But none of these explanations will suffice for still another case in which both the Senators were friends of the President, yet were overruled in an important appointment in their own State. When John McDonald (ex-whisky thief) was made Supervisor of Internal Revenue at St. Louis the two Senators from Missouri—Drake and Schurz—were on very friendly terms with Gen. Grant; both objected strenuously to the appointment as one utterly unfit to be made, yet McDonald was appointed against their protest, notwithstanding, on the 6th of October, 1869, and afterwards confirmed. The proof of Senator Drake's objection, and of its being known to the President, is contained in the following letter:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1869.—*To President Grant*—DEAR SIR: Gen. John McDonald presents excellent recommendations for Supervisor of Missouri, vice Mr. Marr, the incumbent. He proposes to see you and present his papers. Judging from what I know of Mr. McDonald, as well as from his indorsements, I presume he will make an efficient and faithful officer. *Senator Drake urges strenuously Marr's retention*, and I dislike, in view of this fact, to make a change without your approbation and advice. I am, very sincerely, etc.,
> C. DELANO.

Mr. Schurz's objection is shown by the following letter, which followed a telegram begging that McDonald's commission should be withheld:

> ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7, 1869.—*The Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*—SIR: We have to-day learned by the telegrams of our daily papers that John McDonald, of this place, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and assigned for duty to this district. We beg leave to assure you that the reputation of this man and his associates are such that he can bring no moral support to the Government in the enforcement of the Internal Revenue laws, and that it is quite certain that his qualifications, natural or acquired, are such as to render the appointment an unfit one to be made. We believe that by his being placed in so important an office *the collection of the revenue will be retarded, and the combinations which have heretofore existed against the Government will be re-established.*
> C. SCHURZ, U. S. S.
> J. P. DYER, M. C.
> JOHN N. NOBLE, U. S. Atty.
> C. A. NEWCOMB, U. S. Marshal.

This letter was indorsed in telegrams signed by G. A. Finkelnburg and R. T. Van Horn, Republican members of Congress from Missouri, and from Chester H. Krum, United States Attorney, and C. W. Ford, Collector. Here, indeed, was a protest from a Senator that deserved serious consideration, inasmuch as it alleged moral obliquity on the part of the person appointed as a reason why his commission should be withheld. The fact is, that Gen. Grant refused to listen to any recommendations concerning the Missouri appointments from either of the Senators, and took the whole patronage of that State into his own hands. If Mr. Conkling had the same objections to urge against Judge Robertson that Drake and Schurz had to present against McDonald, there might now be some justification for the bolt of the New York Senators. But Robertson's integrity has never been assailed. McDonald's was, and, as the event showed, with good reason. Whatever else the facts may show, they do prove that Gen. Grant's solicitude about Senatorial courtesy (revised edition) is of comparatively recent date.

THE CHANCE FOR A COMPROMISE AT ALBANY.

There is no doubt that the fairest solution of the conflict at Albany would be the election of one Republican Senator from the so-called Stalwart wing of the party, and the other from the Administration wing,—in every case, of course, excluding Messrs. Conkling and Platt, who have forced the present embarrassment upon the party. The Administration men, though having a large majority over the Conkling men, are apparently willing to assent to a compromise of this kind, and the Bucks may be compelled to accede to it. But the proposition made by the Administration men to bring this about is at once unfair and impracticable. They claim the privilege of excluding Conkling and Platt from the list of Stalwarts, which is all right in view of the relation which these two men hold to the contest, but at the same time contend that Depew shall be accepted as the representative of the Administration wing. This is too one-sided for a compromise. If the Administration men exercise the right to exclude two men from the list from which the Stalwarts are to select their Senator, then they should concede to the Bucks the same right to exclude two men from the list of Administration candidates. If the Bucks see fit to exclude Depew and some other person on the Administration side, well and good. The country has not understood at any time that the contest at Albany is maintained for the purpose of electing Mr. Depew or any other particular candidate to the Senate, but for the purpose of sending two Republicans other than Conkling and Platt, who deserted their party at a critical time and hence do not deserve reëlection. If the anti-Conkling men are fighting on principle, then they will err if they bind themselves to the political fortune of any one man and make his election the sole condition of a compromise.

Whenever the anti-Conkling men in the Albany Legislature shall propose a compromise on an absolutely fair basis, conceding to the Bucks all they claim for themselves, there will be a fair prospect for its adoption. There are several men now voting for Conkling and Platt who are doing so in notorious violation of the sentiments of their constituents. All the members voting for these two men claim to be Republicans, and look to continued Republican success for their future political preferment. It has become evident to them that Conkling and Platt cannot be elected by the present Legislature, and a compromise on two other candidates is the only course that *assures* the election of two Republicans. The only alternative is adjournment. It has not yet appeared that, even with the coöperation of the Democrats, they can secure an adjournment. It is evident, however, that an adjournment without election may lead to the choice of a Democratic Legislature next fall and the return of two Democrats to the United States Senate, while it is now possible to elect two Republicans. It is not probable that all the Republicans now voting for Conkling and Platt are willing to assume the responsibility of that risk. It might be that they could justify themselves if the Administration men absolutely refused to recognize the so-called "Stalwart" element of the party, or if the Administration tied themselves to some one man, as the Conkling men are doing, and refuse to permit any election unless this particular candidate were one of the two selected. But if the Administration men, numbering twice as many as the Conkling men, offer nevertheless to vote for any one candidate whom the Stalwarts may designate, outside of Conkling and Platt, and also to permit the Bucks to exclude two men from the list from which the Administration candidate shall be selected, then resistance to such a proposition would subject the Bucks to a direct responsibility to their Republican constituents which they could not evade. It would then be for them to decide whether there should be an immediate election of two Republicans acceptable to the two wings of the party, or whether they would take the risk of preparing the way for the election of two Democratic Senators. The Administration leaders ought to place the Bucks in just this dilema and let them choose. But this advantage cannot be secured so long as the anti-Conkling men cling to Depew with the same tenacity that the Bucks cling to Conkling. The Republicans in New York and throughout the country, who condemn Conkling's conduct and oppose Boss rule, do not regard the election of Depew or any other particular person as an essential part of the victory which is sought. The defeat of Conkling and Platt and the election of two Republicans, neither of whom shall aspire to the sceptre of the dethroned Boss, is the object which the Administration Republicans should keep steadily in mind.

THE New York *Tribune*, it will be observed, discredits the rumor that ex-Senator George C. Spencer is to be made First Assistant Postmaster-General in place of Mr. Tyner. We are quite unwilling to believe that the idea of appointing Mr. Spencer to that or any other responsible office has ever been seriously entertained by the President. The business capacity of the former Senator from Alabama is wholly an unknown quantity, while his political record is too well known. He would not be a representative of the Southern Republicans, for he ceased to be a Southerner the moment his term of office expired. He would bring to the Post-Office Department neither character nor experience. His appointment would liquidate no conceivable "claims," while it would go far to impair public confidence in the efficiency of the postal service, which is hardly yet recovered from the effects of the star-route depredations. We can think of no office above a Consulship in Alaska (if there are any Consulships in that polar paradise) to which Mr. George C. Spencer could be appointed without impropriety.

A SIMPLE, honest citizen of Bangor, Me., on stepping into a corner grocery last week to purchase a box of honey, was astonished at the tumult which his appearance caused. Bottles and jugs were thrown out of the back windows, the air was filled with the noise of breaking glass, the odor of "old rye" and New England rum assailed his nostrils, and pandemonium seemed to have broken loose. At last the proprietor, ceasing from his labors, stepped forward and ordered his would-be customer to leave the premises forthwith. There was no honey in his tones, and no opportunity to ask if there was any in his store. Much bewildered, the customer withdrew, and it was not until some time afterward that he remembered having once served on the special police force, and that he stopped to say good-morning to a Constable just as he was entering the shop to make his innocent purchase. Such are the little episodes which serve to diversify existence under the Maine law. In this particular instance it was demonstrated that a guilty conscience needs no accuser; that it is sometimes more profitable to sell honey over the counter than to throw liquor out of the window; and that he is a wise law-breaker who knows a customer from a Constable.

PINCHBACK, the colored man and brother from Louisiana, is always conspicuous in the vicinity of the pool-box, when he can get near one. He is usually as successful in his gambling operations as he was in politics. But he discovered in St. Louis, at a colored clergyman's house, the other day that four of a kind would beat a full hand. This is how it was:

> The other evening after the races in St. Louis a number of distinguished colored gentlemen, among them Pinchback, of Louisiana, and Bob Harlan, of Cincinnati, assembled at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Tanner, an orthodox colored clergyman, on Morgan street. Poker does not seem to be unorthodox from this good minister's standpoint, and so a game was commenced. Whether the clergyman participated does not appear, but Pinchback did to his sorrow. The game was unlimited; he held three queens and a pair of aces, which is considered a good hand in Louisiana,—worth $1,700 at the lowest estimate. He is at present $1,700 out of pocket, a victim of four deuces, and colored society is all agog over the event, thinking that if the Louisiana Senator backs his judgment in such reckless fashion the Rev. Tanner may have to raise enough by subscription among his congregation to defray his expenses home.

AN Eastern exchange states that the Pennsylvania Railroad has in use an automatic track-tester which discovers faults in the track not ordinarily appreciable to the eye, and makes a record of them which indicates their precise locality, and all this while the machine is passing over the road at from fifteen to twenty-five miles an hour. It has the external appearance of a baggage-car, but inside is fitted up with self-registering apparatus, electric clocks, etc. A bad joint between the rails registers itself by the jolt it causes to the delicately-hung car. Errors of level in the track are recorded by pencils on ruled paper, and so nicely arranged that variations of an eighth of an inch are made manifest. If the gauge is too narrow or the rails have spread, the fact is noted by another apparatus. An ingenious time and distance register enables the observer to locate the imperfections recorded. A machine of this kind kept constantly going over a railroad would be scarcely less careful than the track-walker in discovering sources of danger to travel.

ONE man has been discovered who never heard of Conkling. He was a happy man. The sum of human felicity had been realized by him. The Pittsburg *Telegraph* tells how it was:

> The Pittsburg delegation to the National Convention of the Independent Order of Good Templars returned from Erie last evening. On the train a straw vote was taken on the return of ex-Senator Conkling to the United States Senate. The train was canvassed thoroughly, and the result of the vote was 91 to defeat him and 15 to reëlect. One individual on the train said he had never heard of Conkling. He wanted to know all about the gentleman, and was surprised that he had resigned and then wanted to be elected again. If Mr. Conkling wanted to go back, he was in favor of giving him a friendly lift. He, therefore, arrayed himself with the minority.

Conkling talk is tabooed in the New York Clubs. Wouldn't it create a delightful sensation for this Pittsburg person to get into one of these exclusive institutions and ask to be instructed about Conkling from the ground floor up?

SAYS the New York *Tribune*: Unless there is a misstatement, Hartmann, the Nihilist, is upon the point of paying us here in America a visit. One thing he will discover, should he come: that no really sane person in the United States has the least sympathy with Nihilistic works or ways. In this matter there is a singular unanimity of feeling here. No American newspaper of the slightest respectability, printed either in the English or German language, has pretended to conceal its horror at assassination. We do not know what Mr. Hartmann is coming over for, but if it be honor or glory or material assistance, he might just as well stay at home. He may shine here in Justus Schwab's beer-shop, but nowhere else. There will be no processions, banquets, mass-meetings to greet the stranger. We are as a people fond of lionizing, but we do not care to have anything to do with lions dealing in dynamite.

IT is reported that Sir John A. Macdonald is to be raised to a Peerage and made Governor-General of Canada, in place of Lord Lorne. If so, it will be the first time a Chief Executive has been taken from her own people. The change may prove an important one in the direction of complete autonomy. As an exchange remarks: "After the Canadians have once had a Governor-General of their own they may object to England's sending over any more of her politicians or her Royal family's connections to administer their affairs. Their next step may be to insist that they shall have the same right to choose their Chief Magistrate that they now have to select the members of their Parliament. At all events, one of the few remaining bonds which attach Canada to Great Britain will be severed as soon as the practice of sending over Englishmen to fill the office of Governor-General is departed from."

THE Republican members-elect of the Forty-seventh Congress who received the largest majorities were the following:

Thomas M. Brown, Sixth Indiana District....	9,460
John C. Sherwin, Fourth Illinois District..	11,167
N. C. Deering, Fourth Iowa District....	11,013
C. C. Carpenter, Ninth Iowa District....	11,476
J. A. Anderson, First Kansas District....	18,554
Thomas Ryan, Third Kansas District....	14,722
W. W. Crapo, First Massachusetts District..	9,275
W. D. Washburn, Third Minnesota District..	12,624
W. A. Wood, Seventeenth New York District....	16,739
E. B. Taylor, Nineteenth Ohio District....	12,678
W. D. Kelley, Fourth Pennsylvania District....	9,481
C. J. Joyce, First Vermont District....	8,878
J. M. Tyler, Second Vermont District....	9,262
H. L. Humphrey, Seventh Wisconsin District....	10,511
E. K. Valentine, at large, Nebraska....	20,880

THE Charleston *News and Courier*, having read an article in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE concerning the carrying of revolvers in Chicago and the shooting affairs daily taking place, observes:

> The lamb-like Chicagoan has no retreat anywhere in that section. We pity him in his distress, and invite him to come to Charleston, where the sound of the pistol is no longer heard in the street, and the rule of the ruffian is a thing of the past. He may leave all his weapons at home or sell them to help pay his expenses. He will have no use for them here.

When they give up the tissue-ballot in Charleston, the lamb-like citizen of Chicago may accept the invitation. As at present advised, the lamb-like persons would as lief risk being shot in Chicago as being cheated in Charleston.

ANENT the unblushing assertion of the Charleston *News and Courier* that "there were no tissue-ballots" used in the recent election in South Carolina, that venerable Democratic authority, the Charleston *Mercury*, declares that "thousands of little tissue-tickets, with Mr. Dibble's name thereon, were printed at the office of the *News and Courier* for use in case any attempt had been made to elect Mr. Mackey or any one else but the ring candidate." This statement is confirmed by the fact that tissue-ballots were found in some of the boxes. The *Mercury* adds: "There is no doubt that a majority of the Democrats in South Carolina favor free and fair elections, but that state of feeling has been brought about not by the *News and Courier*, but by a revulsion against the methods advocated by that paper."

IN his address upon the powers and duties of the press before the Northern Indiana Editorial Association last week at Wabash, Mr. Richard Smith, editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, speaking of the evils of the credit system, said: "When the *Gazette* Company changed from the credit to the cash-in-advance system there were $80,000 due on the books from weekly subscribers alone that had been accumulating for a third of a century. Of that amount not 80,000 cents were collected. We employed a man and furnished him a good horse and sent him off on a collecting tour. In six months the horse died, the saddle and bridle were pawned for keep, and the man returned a considerable balance against the Company. We sold the books for old paper and called those credits lost."

THE dog that is lodged on a shelving rock at Niagara, from which escape unaided is impossible, is a grand subject for inspiration to inventors all over the country, and many plans for his rescue have been offered. One is to slip-noose him; a second, to catch him with a fish-hook; and a third, to let down a basket containing some meat, into which the dog will get and be drawn up safely—if he has good sense; while, if he jumps out and is lost, it will be evident that he was not worth saving. The plan having the merit of boldest originality is to lower down another bull-pup, well secured by a rope; the two will clinch, and, as bull-dogs never let go, both will be drawn up safely, to the sound of vivacious music.

THE revised doctrine of Senatorial courtesy enunciated by Gen. Grant is fatally defective at two points. First, there never was such a "Senatorial courtesy" existing, or claimed to exist, between the President and Senators. Secondly, the exception made by Gen. Grant of persons not friendly to the President deprives the principle of any value it might have, supposing it to exist. If the President were not expected to be "courteous" to Senators unfriendly to him, he would only have to make them his enemies in order to relieve himself of all obligations in the premises; and this, too, whether they should be Democrats or Republicans.

KENTUCKY papers continue to complain of a great abuse of the pardoning power by Gov. Blackburn, pardons not infrequently being given, it is alleged, before conviction. This is the same Blackburn who was publicly charged with introducing yellow-fever-infected clothing into Northern cities during the Rebellion. He is a bad egg.

ANDREW D. WHITE is certainly coming home from Berlin. He is announced to deliver a course of lectures at Cornell University during the coming academic year. Will Whitelaw Reid succeed him?

PERSONALS.

"Inquirer"—Yes, Gen. Grant was formerly called the Sphinx. He is now called the phonograph.

Solon Chase and his steers will soon be out again. A Greenback Convention has been called to meet at Lewiston, Me., Aug. 3.

Gen. Weaver is making Greenback speeches in Massachusetts. He will be remembered as the gentleman who before the election last year imagined that he was running for President.

It has recently been discovered that the names of several of the most noted lakes in Maine were secured by chopping one of ex-Secretary Evarts' sentences into firewood lengths.

The only daughter of the King of South Abyssinia is to be married to the son of the King of Abyssinia. At present we have not time to write out the names of the contracting parties.

It has finally been decided that the bones of William Penn are to be left in England, but when Iroquois dies the remains will be brought home, or the American people will know the reason why.

The estate of the late Richard D. Wood, of Philadelphia, is appraised at $2,434,178, and is to be divided equally between seven sons and daughters, after the payment of about $75,000 in special legacies.

Somebody has stolen all the money in the treasury of the Young Men's Central Republican Club, of Brooklyn, but as there are no known Democrats in the organization no hopes of regaining the funds are entertained.

It is asserted that some Canadian women have been doing quite a thriving business in smuggling baby-carriages over the line by coming to the American side bearing a baby in their arms and wheeling it back in a carriage.

Mayor Harrison has given up his contemplated trip to Europe at the city's expense. Benjamin Franklin once concluded that he had no appetite for apples after discovering that he could not reach even the lower branches of the tree.

Clara Folz, the San Francisco woman lawyer, being told by the opposing counsel in court that a woman's proper place was at home raising children, retorted: "A woman had better be engaged in almost any business than raising such men as you are, sir." It is very evident that Clara can elevate her vertebræ when there is the slightest occasion to perform that feat.

There, speak in whispers; fold me to thy heart,
Dear love, for I have roamed a weary, weary way;
Bid my vague terrors with thy kiss depart!
Oh, I have been among the dead to-day,
And, like a pilgrim to some martyr's shrine,
Awed with the memories that crowd my brain,
Fearing my voice, I woo the charm of thine;
Tell me thou livest, lovest, yet again.
—*Roscoe Conkling.*

Here is a story for those little boys who have a mind to run away with the circus. Leotard Carlo was made a performer in the ring when he was only 2 years old, beginning as a posturant for riders, and afterward becoming expert on the trapeze. He wore the brightest of spangled costumes, smiled industriously while at work, and altogether was an object of envy to juvenile spectators. A few days ago a pitiably ragged and wan lad of 12 was caught stealing a drink of milk from a can in a Boston street. Being arrested, he said that he was Leotard Carlo, that lameness had incapacitated him for gymnastic feats, and that for months he had been a starving, shelterless tramp.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton recently became a grandmother, a child having been born to her daughter Florence, who resides in London. The second daughter, Alice, it is said, will be married this summer while her father is in Europe. Mrs. Tilton is still living in Brooklyn. Her mother, Mrs. N. B. Morse, her son Carroll, who has abandoned the notion of studying for the ministry, and who has obtained a position in a mercantile house, and her youngest son, Ralph, live with her. Mr. Tilton has not visited his wife for two years.

It is related of Dr. Holmes that at a country charitable fair one day he was entreated to furnish a letter for the post-office. He seized a sheet of paper and between its folds placed a $1 bank-note; turning to the first page he wrote the following:

Dear lady, whose'er thou art,
Turn this poor page with trembling care;
But hush, O hush, thy beating heart,
The one thou lov'st best will be there.

In obedience to the poet's injunction the page turned disclosed the attractive greenback of the value of $1, and to prove the truth of this assertion, he made the following appeal on the opposit page from the bank deposit:

Fair lady, lift thine eyes and tell
If this is not a truthful letter.
This is the one thou lovest well,
And naught (0) would make thee love it better.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Buffalo *News*: The story is told of Mr. Sessions that once, before a legislative committee of investigation, he disclosed the rule of his life in diplomatic politics. "At any early period of my career," said he, "I learned when I went to suck eggs to hide the shells."

New York *Times*: Judge Truax, of the Superior Court, has just decided the case of William S. Williams against the Western Union Telegraph Company and others in favor of the defendants, and in doing so he has given an interpretation of the law in direct opposition in essential respects to that previously given by Chief-Justice Sedgwick in granting an injunction pending the litigation. It is also opposed to that given by Judge Speir, and it remains for the General Term of the court to pass upon the point. It is unfortunate that Judge Truax's record and the circumstances of his elevation to the Bench are not calculated to beget confidence in the soundness of his judicial conclusions.

Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.): There is just one more officer of the Government who should resign, and he should do so at once. The Vice-President of the United States has been informed by the most emphatic expression of public opinion, from one end of the land to the other, that his place is at the National Capital as the second highest officer of the Government, and not at the Capital of the State of New York as the fugleman and lobbyist of those two political bosses, Conkling and Platt. They have made direct war upon the Administration, of which the Vice President is part, and, aside from the disgraceful act of a Vice President playing the part of a tooter and drummer for votes in such a contest, there is the impropriety of the second officer of the Government joining with the enemies of the first officer in assaults upon his integrity.

Baltimore *American*: Apropos of the interesting article in yesterday's *American* concerning the grain trade of New Orleans, somebody writes to us to know "Why it is that the *American* thus persistently advertises New Orleans as a grain port over the Atlantic ports. Why not let New Orleans do its own advertising?" As the article distinctly stated that Baltimore had nothing to fear from the development of the grain trade of New Orleans, and why, we do not quite see the point of our correspondent's criticism; but supposing, for the moment, that the article did state what it plainly did not, we put the query whether it would be better to let our merchants sleep on with the impression that the trade of the country must come to them without any effort on their part to get it, or wake them up from their nap to the consciousness of the fact that there are other grain ports in the United States besides Baltimore? At what time do *you* wish to be called, Mr. Critic?

New York *Tribune* (Rep.): We do not credit the Washington rumor that ex-Senator Spencer is to be made First Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Spencer may possess executive ability which fits him for the position, but his appointment would not be a popular one nor a wise one politically. He does not represent the Southern Republicans with whom his friends seek to identify him. He has not lived in the South since the expiration of his Senatorial term, and, indeed, had no actual residence in Alabama during most of the time he held a seat in the Senate. At present we believe his home is in Dakota or Colorado, or in some other mining section of the West. As a political leader he was conspicuously unsuccessful and unpopular. His course divided the Republican party in Alabama into two factions, which have not become fully reconciled to this day. Taking the most favorable view of his character, Mr. Spencer is a political adventurer without a constituency or a settled abiding-place. He is not the sort of man President Garfield will be likely to appoint to the second place in the Post-Office Department.

New York *Herald*: A Western wife is said to have notified her husband that, having become a Buddhist, she by authority of her new faith had divorced him. Here is a sweet new thing in divorce that will be eagerly clutched at sight by other women and a great many men; for in a country where any one may change religion without losing caste there will be little hesitation about embracing Buddhism, if by doing one may cease embracing an uncongenial partner. We fear, however, that when the new excuse for divorce is carefully looked into it will not appear as enticing as at first. Buddha, indeed, did forsake his newly wedded wife, but it was because he loved her so much that he feared he could not sufficiently love the many intellectual virtues to which he desired to devote himself; modern divorcers, however, leave their partners because they do not love them enough. To this last-named class Buddhism offers no consolation, for, while it might enable them to stifle their consciences to the extent of getting rid of an old partner, it absolutely forbids the taking of a fresh one, and a religion as mean as that is one that nobody with divorce tendencies will have anything to do with.

New York *Tribune*: It is should be clearly understood that the contest the friends of the Administration are making at Albany is not contest against any element of the Republican party in the State of New York. It is a contest against two individuals who, holding the office of United States Senator by the favor of that party, assailed the Republican Administration because it would not submit to their dictation in the matter of the Collectorship, quarreled with the Republican majority in the Senate because it refused to indorse their absurd pretensions, resigned their seats in a passion, and delivered the Senate into the hands of the Democrats, and then coming home have been engaged for weeks in an effort to disrupt and demoralize the party in order to serve their own selfish ends. While insisting that Messrs. Conkling and Platt shall not be returned to the seats they abandoned, the Administration men have not shown the least disposition to antagonize any candidate because he belongs to the so-called Stalwart wing. On the contrary, their attitude from the first has been one of willingness to take one Senator from that wing if the Stalwarts would agree upon any fit and worthy candidate acceptable to the general Republican sentiment of the State. We understand this to be their position now, as it was when the balloting began. When Mr. Conkling's friends get tired of their futile effort to secure for him and his echo an indorsement which the State protests shall not be given, they will no doubt be eager to take advantage of the magnanimity of their opponents. They would do well to reflect, however, that their day of grace may pass by. They cannot much longer persist in imperiling the interests of the Republican party and claim the right to a voice in its counsels.

New York *Post* (Rep.): As our readers are aware, Gen. Grant declared some time ago at Chicago that, when President, he had never made an appointment against the objection of one of the Senators of the respective States. Simmons was appointed Collector of Customs at Boston by President Grant, both Senators of Massachusetts objecting. Now Gen. Grant explains that Senator Sumner's objection was not respected because Sumner "never consulted him about anything,"—in other words they were not on good terms,—and that Senator Boutwell did not object very much; but if Boutwell had objected strongly he, President Grant, would certainly not have appointed Simmons. Gen. Grant's first declaration about his official practice will, it seems, have to be modified to the following effect: that President Grant in making appointments did not disregard the objections made by Senators unless he was not on good terms with them; and that, if he was on good terms with them, they had to object vigorously. But we mentioned, some time ago, another case in point of much greater significance, where both Senators of the respective State, then on good terms with the President, and, in addition, a large majority of the delegation in the House of Representatives, and the Chamber of Commerce and a large number of business-men of the respective city, all with one voice protested loudly against the appointment of a man on account of his bad character, the Secretary of the Treasury for the same reason being reluctant to make the appointment, while President Grant, against all these objections, ordered it to be made. It was the appointment of John McDonald, who became the moving spirit of the great whisky ring in the West; the same man who afterward was tried and sentenced to the Penitentiary. Perhaps Gen. Grant, while he is at it, may feel moved to explain the principle upon which he acted in this case, too.

FOREIGN.

Yesterday Quieter than Usual in the Irish News-Centres.

Relations Between Italy and France Strained to the Utmost.

The New Italian Loan Excluded from the Monetary Exchange of Paris.

Continuation of Demonstrations in Italy Hostile to the French.

Further Attempts of the Madrid Gamblers to Bulldoze the Law-and-Order Mayor.

Gortschakoff Seemingly Not Yet Out of Power in the Russian Empire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONDEMNED.

DUBLIN, June 23.—The Catholic Bishop of Kerry, at his annual visitation to the church in the Town of Millstreet, condemned the horrible practice of women and children interfering in the present agitation.

ARRESTS.

There were four arrests in Ireland under the Coercion act to-day. The prisoners are lodged in Limerick Jail.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The census is rapidly approaching completion. The entire population of the Kingdom will be over 35,000,000,—an increase in the decade of a little over 4,000,000.

SLAVE TRADE.

In the Commons Mr. Duff, Under Colonial Secretary, said the Government was now considering the question of an international agreement to suppress kidnaping and the slave trade in the Western Pacific.

DISSATISFIED TELEGRAPHERS.

LONDON, June 23.—The feeling of dissatisfaction among the telegraphers caused many to seek employment with the foreign cable companies, the pay of the latter being double the Government pay. Many have signified their intention to resign.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Parnellites have resolved to prepare an amendment to Clause 7 challenging the recent concessions announced by Gladstone in regard to the clause.

IRISH LAND-BILL PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 21.—The *Times* says: "The concessions made by the Government in committee of the House of Commons Friday and last evening have visibly smoothed the way for progress on the Land bill. The concessions made last evening were on the one hand the dropping from Clause 3 the penal provision that when the landlord has raised the rent in the case of a future tenancy, the tenant, on application to the Court, may receive a sum equivalent to ten times the differen ce between the amount of the demand and a fair rent. As the clause is now amended, it is left to the Court to determine the amount to which the landlord's unfair demand has depreciated the value of the tenant's holding. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone promised, at a later stage of the proceedings in committee, to favorably consider Mr. E. Dwyer Gray's amendment that the Government should extend the benefits of the bill to tenants who are in arrears of rent through no fault of their own." The *Morning Post* states that the Parnellites have resolved not to hold any more meetings at present, but to wait and see what shape the Land bill is likely to assume before it passes the House of Commons. The *News* says the statement widely circulated yesterday that the Government proposes an autumn session of Parliament is entirely unfounded, as the Land bill is progressing fairly.

THE CORNELL CREW

rowed over the Henley course yesterday, making forty strokes to the minute the whole way.

Capt. Cook, who rowed with the Yale crew against the London Rowing Club at Philadelphia in 1876, is assisting the Cornell crew in their training. The men are in good health and spirits.

AT THE WOOL SALES TO-DAY

9,700 bales were sold, chiefly Sydney, New Zealand, Port Philip, and Cape. Demand sustained; prices firm.

STARLEY, THE INVENTOR OF THE MODERN BICYCLE

and tricycle, died yesterday.

FRANCE.

A PROTEST.

Special Cable.

PARIS, June 23.—A letter signed by several members of the Marseilles Italian Club, among them a Frenchman, is published here. It formally protests against the charge that the Italian Club insulted Gen. Vincendon's troops the other day, and declares that the hooting proceeded from the crowd, which was unreasonably indignant at the French flag not having been hoisted at the club windows. No fresh disturbances are reported.

DEAD.

William S. Chase, for many years connected with the New York press, died here on Tuesday of paralysis.

CHICAGO.

Special Cable.

PARIS, June 23.—The following Chicagoans were registered here to-day: Mr. and Mrs. Colehour, Albert Hofner, and H. Sheldon.

THE NEW ITALIAN LOAN.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, June 23.—Most of the financial articles in the papers state that until the relations between France and Italy become more satisfactory the difficulties attending the attempt to place the new Italian loan on the Paris market will be practically insurmountable. France will only consent to a loan being dealt with on the Paris Bourse on condition that Italy formally withdraws her disapproval of the French policy in Tunis.

ITALIANS LEAVING MARSEILLES.

A dispatch from Marseilles says: "The Italians continue to quit this city. Two steamship companies offered to the Italian Consul free accommodation aboard all their ships for all the Italians afraid to remain, and 800 have already left.

ANOTHER BODY OF ITALIANS,

numbering 224, have applied for free passage home Saturday.

PLACARDS WERE POSTED HERE

Sunday declaring that all works where Italians were employed would be burned down. This threat now seems partly realized, as two oil mills and a manufactory where Italians only were employed have been almost totally destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at 6,000,000 francs. The inquiry has been opened.

FRANCO-ITALIAN QUARRELS.

There have been quarrels between Frenchmen and Italians at Joigny, Nancy, Vanvres, and in some of the poorer quarters of Paris, without serious results.

A DISASTROUS CYCLONE.

A cyclone in the district of Blois caused damage amounting to several millions of

ANOTHER FIGHTING DE CASSAGNAC.

Louis De Cassagnac, a brother of Paul De Cassagnac, fought a duel to-day with Captain Herrissant. De Cassagnac, after receiving a slight scratch, wounded his adversary in the shoulder.

A LIFE-SENATOR ELECTED.

PARIS, June 23.—In the Senate to-day, Deschanel, Republican, was elected Senator for life, in place of Littré, deceased, receiving 130 votes, against 113 for Vacherot.

FISHERY.

PARIS, June 23.—The French Government has acceded to the requst of the British Government to reopen the question in regard to rights claimed by French subjects engaged in fishing in the waters of Newfoundland.

OF 242 PERSONS ARRESTED IN MARSEILLES

sixty have been liberated, ten will be sent to the Assizes on a charge of murder, and the remainder will be tried for assault. The prisoners mostly belong to the lowest class of French and Italian workmen, the more respectable operatives having kept aloof from the disturbance.

ITALY.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Special Cable.

LONDON, June 23.—Advices from Rome report that there is a deep and widespread anti-French feeling throughout the country. The riots at Marseilles have angered even those public men and journals which pleaded for peace during the Tunis excitement. The Radicals go the length of demanding war, and Depretis, the Premier, is being driven towards a policy at which the French will be prompt to take offense. The failure of the Italian attempt to secure a foothold in Tripoli (under cover of an expedition for exploring ancient sites) has greatly disappointed the people, and the merchants in Southern ports already complain that the coup in Tunis is

TAKING THE VALUABLE TRADE OF NORTH AFRICA

to Marseilles. Italy, however, has too much to think of at home to venture upon an aggressive policy at present. Besides, the loan of $130,000,000 required for the resumption of specie payments, money is badly needed for the army, and the people are clamoring for the reduction of the franchise. It was announced on the Paris Rourse to-day that the French Government will not allow the specie payments loan to be offered there until Italy has formally consented to accept the situation in Tunis. This will probably cool the ardor of the war party at Rome, but should the loan be taken in London, Vienna, and New York Signor Crispi and his associates will be emboldened to continue their clamor.

ANTI-FRENCH DEMONSTRATIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

ROME, June 23.—There were anti-French demonstrations in Palermo yesterday and several arrests in Naples for hostile demonstrations against the French.

SPAIN.

THE GAMBLERS.

MADRID, June 23.—The police Tuesday night seized a man in the act of placing a bomb of thirty centimetres in diameter charged with powder and dynamite in a public place. Within the last nine days about thirty explosions have alarmed the city at night. Several shells have also been found in churches and letter-boxes. After six hours' obstinate silence, the prisoner admitted that he was the son of the manager of a gambling-house, who, with others, combined in this system of alarm to oblige the Government to dismiss the Governor of the city and cease the prosecution of the gamblers. The authorities instantly arrested thirty owners or managers of gambling-houses. Many fled, but it was necessary to satisfy public opinion, as three children were mangled and maimed for life on Tuesday night by a shell given them by two well-dressed men, who escaped before the explosion took place. The gamblers arrested will probably receive severe sentences.

THE EAST.

PRESS GAG.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23.—The English paper here has been suppressed for publishing news in regard to the State trials.

END OF THE SESSION, AND BEGINNING OF THE CESSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Ambassadors that the Commission for the evacuation of the territory ceded to Greece will assemble at Arta. The European members of the Commission start from Constantinople to-morrow.

MORE SERIOUS.

SOFIA, June 23.—Three Deputies and two other persons, all Liberals, have been attacked by unknown men and mortally wounded. The situation in Bulgaria is daily becoming more serious. Prince Gortschakoff, replying to Liberal leaders, declares that Russia remains neutral with regard to the internal affairs of Bulgaria.

TUNIS.

AN EMBEZZLER.

PARIS, June 23.—A dispatch from Tunis says the Bey's Steward has taken refuge at the English Consulate with securities and jewels belonging to the Bey, which, the Bey claims, are worth 1,000,000 francs, that he embezzled. He also took with him the accounts of his stewardship for many years. Surprise is felt at the British Consul for protecting the embezzler.

ROUSTAN.

PARIS, June 23.—A semi-official note is published declaring there is nothing in the appointment of Mr. Roustan as intermediary between the Bey and the foreign representatives at Tunis to change the personal relations which the Bey has hitherto maintained with the latter.

GERMANY.

ECONOMICAL.

BERLIN, June 23.—The *National Zeitung*, commenting on the recent circular of Barthelemy St. Hilaire, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the representatives of France abroad, setting forth the foreign policy of France, says: "The French console themselves for their vast expenditure by the idea that they are financially starving out Germany, which is a delusion. America only is profiting by this war in peace, for which the French agriculturists are paying dearly."

GETTING WELL.

BERLIN, June 23.—Bismarck is rapidly recovering.

ALGIERS.

INDIGNATION.

ALGIERS, June 23.—Much indignation is expressed at the failure of the large military force of employés to bring the rebels south of Oran to bay, and the newspapers demand an inquiry as to the cause of the failure.

CUBA.

YELLOW-FEVER AND SMALL-POX.

HAVANA, June 23.—There were eleven deaths from yellow-fever and twenty from small-pox for the week ended to-day.

RUSSIA.

MINES.

LONDON, June 23.—It is rumored that mines have been discovered under the foundations of the Kazan Cathedral at St. Petersburg.

FOREIGN NOTES.

France is not slow to draw practical conclusions from the Ten Articles, which were presented to the Bey of Tunis at the point of the sword, and signed by him in a hurry. All Tunisian diplomatic agents and Consuls in Europe have been instructed to turn over their archives and direction of business to the French Consuls in their towns. This completes the French protectorate over Tunis as far as foreign nations are concerned. Hereafter Tunis can only be regarded as a French province.

The question of "how to acquire the right to appear at the Austrian Court" has of late been the subject of most serious consideration by the Vienna Rothschilds. Notwithstanding all their efforts in Austria, they have not succeeded in gaining this much coveted object. They are now ready to try their luck by a somewhat circuitous route,—by way of Spain. The mother of the Queen of Spain, the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, will soon pay her daughter a visit at Madrid. The more prominent members of the Vienna Rothschild family will also go to Madrid and there attempt to be received by the Archduchess. Well-informed persons say that this movement will be successful. There exists an old rule of Hapsburgian etiquet, that every person who is received by any member of the Imperial family will be admitted to the Court of the Emperor also. In this manner the Vienna Rothschilds are determined to solve the question of how to acquire the right to appear at the Austrian Court.

THE TRIBUNE published some time ago an account of the challenge issued by the Vienna (Austria) Rowing Club to any amateur American crew for $1,000 a side, the race to be rowed on the River Danube. This challenge has been accepted by the Cornell crew, and the Vienna *Deutsche Zeitung* writes the following on the subject: "In the month of April we published a challenge of our Regatta Club to their American colleagues for $1,000 a side. The Yankees, who will stand no talk when it comes to water sport, have accepted the challenge. The club received on the 31st of May a telegram from New York accepting the challenge. Quicker than any one expected the Vienna club as called upon to make good the challenge which it so proudly sent forth and meet one of the best crews that has ever crossed the Atlantic. The contest promises to be the more interesting as our club has shown such excellent progress recently. Besides, our oarsmen have the advantage of being thoroughly acquainted with the difficult waters of the Danube. On the other side the Americans are in the habit of rowing their four-oar boats without a coxswain, while we in Vienna are unused to this manner of rowing. The crew to be selected for this contest must, therefore, train during the short time remaining without a coxswain."

The friends and adherents of Littré, who recently died at Paris, are sadly grieved because the champion of Positivism was baptised and received the sacraments on his death-bed. There was nothing to hinder his burial by the Catholic Church, and the Catholic clergy took particular pains to make the ceremonies as impressive as possible. A priest knelt at the side of the coffin as long as it remained among the family; a number of priest accompanied the coffin to the church, where it was received by the pastor of the parish, surrounded by his coadjutors. The church was nearly filled with priests, members of different orders, and nuns. While the pastor read mass the friends of the deceased remained at the church door. In the graveyard of Montparnasse a little scene occurred because Littré's friend and co-worker, Wyronhoff, insisted, after the close of the religious services, upon delivering a speech, in which he claimed that the alleged conversion of the deceased had no foundation. The speaker was interrupted by the cry: "Respect for the family!" The Positivists answered by exclaiming: "Vive la libre pensée! Vive la liberté!" Ferry, Barthelemy, and other notabilities were present at the burial.

The medical students who listened on the 31st of May to the lecture of Dr. Virchow, Professor of the University of Berlin, were not a little surprised when an elderly lady entered and took her seat among them; she was introduced by the Professor as a "colleague from America." While other universities, such as Zürich, Leipzig, and Geneva have been attended for years by female students, this is the first female medical student who has entered the University of Berlin. It is believed that her example will soon be followed by many others. In this case the Academic Senate was not called upon to give its decision whether or not female students can be admitted to the lectures, because the lady has already passed her medical examinations in America, thus acquiring the right for her further medical education and the permission to visit Prof. Virchow's lectures.

The destruction by lightning of the obelisk "Connetable," at Gotschina, on the 4th of June, has caused the circulation of many singular rumors among the people of St. Petersburg. The obelisk was about ninety feet high, and crowned with an immense metal ball. It was erected by order of Czar Paul, by the Russian serf Kirjan Plastin, from the Province of Archangel, during the years 1792 and 1793. The obelisk is totally destroyed, and the sentinel on guard at the foot of the monument was torn to pieces. His head was crushed, the legs were torn off, and all his bones were broken. Another sentinel, stationed about thirty feet distant, was so stunned by the concussion that he is paralyzed. The great masses of the people shook their heads at this terrible stroke of lightning, and with characteristic tenacity they cling to the belief that dynamite did it all. These rumors circulate so fast in Petersburg that the Government has deemed it expedient to publish a protocol of the destruction of the obelisk. General Petersburg correspondents also express their doubts about this terrible stroke of lightning, "such as never has been heard of before, shattering a massive stone column of ninety feet in hight and tearing the body of a man into fragments." Perhaps it was a dynamite explosion after all. Perhaps it was simply intended as a warning to the Czar that, although in the midst of his soldiers at Gatschina, he could not consider himself safe if he did not comply with the demands of the Nihilists.

Some of the leading journals of Germany are not very much pleased with the changes made by our present Administration in the American Consulships in the Empire. For instance, the *Berliner Tageblatt* writes the following: "After the decapitation of the American Consul-General at Berlin other Consular decapitations have followed in quick succession. The Consuls at Hamburg, Chemnitz, and Sonnenberg are to be retired, and the rest of them are engaged in packing their trunks in anticipation of their removal. This radical change in the consular service will cause the more dissatisfaction because American Consuls are not, as is the case in other countries, educated and brought up for that peculiar service, but are simply citizens without any experience in the diplomatic service, who were appointed in reward for political services."

And the *Breslauer Zeitung* writes in disgust:

"Not alone the Ambassador of the American Union at Berlin has been recalled, but the Consul-General of the United States at the same place, Mr. H. Kreismann, who has served his Government in that position for nearly twenty years in an admirable manner, has been sacrificed. The American Consuls at Hamburg, Chemnitz, and Sonnenberg have also been recalled. This is the more to be regretted as the services and advice of experienced officers are needed more than ever before in consequence of the great emigration from Germany to America. The absence of experienced men in these offices will be deeply felt on many occasions hereafter."

The ex-Khedive of Egypt (Ismael) has since he left with his harem his Africa, home, experienced great trouble with that costly institution. He intended to land in Smyrna, but the Sultan would not give his permission. He finally chartered a ship, on which he keeps house with his many wives. Anchored in the Gulf of Naples, they enjoy the beauties of the Neapolitan sea. But on the land near by are also to be seen many beautiful things, and several of the Khedive's odalisques grew weary of their monotonous life on the water. They were longing for the land so near and yet so far. They sickened with melancholy and attempted to drown themselves. Here was a new predicament. What should the poor harem-ridden Ismael do? In order not to lose his costly wives, he has finally concluded to try the land, and for this purpose rented a large hotel in Rome at an immense expense, in which he intends to locate his female court. But the future will show whether or not the troubles of the Khedive are at an end. This hotel is situated only a few steps from the residence of the Pope,—the Vatican. Will the Italian Government permit this establishing of a harem near the Pope, and what can it do? The Government cannot drive the ex-Khedive and his numerous but legal wives out of their new home, as it would dispose of the keeper of a disorderly house. He is evidently a deep problem to be solved by Italian statesmanship.

A NEW COMET.

Appearance in the Heavens of an Unlooked-For Celestial Visitor.

Sky-Gazers Throughout the Country Agog with Interest and Enthusiasm.

Its Position and Size—Other Particulars Interesting to Astronomers.

Who Will Receive the Warner Prize of $200, Will Prove a Puzzling Question.

OTTAWA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 23.—Local astronomical observers have been thrown into a state of excitement within the past two days by the observance of a comet of more than ordinary brilliancy which seems to have flashed suddenly into view in the northeastern heavens. As observed by your correspondent this morning, it was located in the right shoulder of Auriga, near the star Menkalinan, of the first magnitude, about six degrees east by one or two south of Capella, first magnitude,—that is, about six degrees near the northeastern horizon. The stranger was first seen about 2 o'clock, when he was about ten degrees above the horizon, and might be described as a star of much greater brilliancy than any of the first magnitude, of a reddish color, but partially obscured by a fleecy cloud, which, stretching away in an opposit direction from the sun, forms a tail resembling a half-closed fan. Mr. William Graham, a member of the Ottawa School Board and a great admirer of the science of astronomy, was sent for, but could scarcely believe the evidence of his own eyes, so suddenly had the brilliant visitor swept within the vision of the natural eye. Under the power of an ordinary telescope no additional facts could be obtained, the head of the comet still appearing much as Arcturus would (only brighter) if partially veiled by a delicate and elongated fleecy white cloud. Our conclusions were that the heavenly visitant is the one discovered by Prof. Swift, of Rochester, May 1, which was observed in the constellation of Andromeda. But why it is THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other city papers have not heralded the approach and informed the public of the rich feast in store for those who love to contemplate the works of Nature as shown in the starry sky we cannot say. In addition to the brilliant vision above described, the whole eastern sky was a beautiful study from 2 o'clock until sunrise. This morning, about 30 degrees to the east, as observed upon the visible heavens, the moon hung, a beautiful crescent, at an altitude of 20 degrees, and in close proximity to the Pleiades; a little farther towards the south, and higher up, Venus rivaled the moon in brilliancy and volume of light, and seemed like a world of light, and presenting under the telescope a disc of little less than one-half of a circle; still higher a few degrees Jupiter was seen attended by his four satellites; then came Saturn to the right and yet higher in the heavens, showing his rings beautifully; and then Mars, the war-god, who seemed to reflect the fiery red of the stranger comet, which was distant towards the north about 45 or 50 degrees. Altogether, the sight was one which could not fail to call forth the enthusiastic rapture of any who delight to observe the handiwork of the Supreme Ruler. In the above we give approximate distances, having no way of measuring other than by the eye alone.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—There has been a good deal of excitement in scientific circles here to-day over the appearance of a very brilliant comet, which was seen at an early hour this morning in the northwestern horizon. Those who saw it report it as being particularly brilliant, and with a large, fan-shaped tail. It is singular that the observers at the National Observatory did not notice it. The astronomer who was on watch was observing a planet at another quarter of the heavens, and did not know of the comet until told of it by a citizen to-day. The Smithsonian Institute, within an hour to-day, heard of what probably is the comet from three different sources,—one from England, another from Rochester, and a third from residents of this city.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 23.—Prof. Sharpless, of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, telegraphs Director Swift, of Warner Observatory, this city, that a great comet was discovered by L. T. Edwards with the naked eye this morning, and simultaneously a telegram came from Edward L. Larkin, of New Windsor, Ill., announcing the same comet. Its position is in Auriga, about eight degrees from Capella, and of vast size. It has a bright centre and fan-like tail about fifteen degrees long. It will be a matter for dispute which is entitled to the honor of discovery and the Warner prize of $200. This is the third comet discovered in the New World since May 1. It is possible that this is the comet of 1812, expected in that quarter this year.

C. S. WHITTEMORE,
Secretary Rochester Astronomical Society.

DAYTON, O.

DAYTON, O., June 23.—Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., a comet was discovered in the horizon northeast of the city by John Pflaum, a German astronomer of this city, who has given much attention to the subject. The comet was first seen at 3:20 a. m., Columbus time. It traveled with great rapidity, but was discernible for more than an hour. For two mornings since it has been seen, each morning slightly higher in the horizon and a few minutes earlier. No previous publication respecting this comet has yet been seen in this locality.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The comet reported discovered in two places in the Eastern States last night was seen here early this morning by Prof. Hanks. It was seen at Bodie, Cal., at 4:30 a. m., where the nucleus was well defined and had a brilliant tail. It was observed at Tombstone, Ariz., at 4 a. m., with the nucleus apparently half the size of the full moon, and the tail fan-shaped and very brilliant. All dispatches state the comet was northeast-northerly, heading northwest, and just above the horizon.

LA SALLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., June 23.—Norman Snow, of this city, who possesses a small but powerful telescope, while taking observations about 3 o'clock this morning, discovered a comet in the northwest. Its exact position by mathematical computations he did not determine.

CINCINNATI, O.

CINCINNATI, O., June 23.—A new comet was plainly visible here a little before 3 o'clock this morning. It appeared about fifteen or eighteen degrees above the horizon in the northeast. Its tail, which is large and luminous, pointed toward the zenith.

AKRON, O.

AKRON, O., June 23.—At 3 o'clock this morning a very careful and competent observer reports seeing a large comet in the northeastern heavens.

HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 23.—A new comet was seen from Trinity College about 3 this morning.

IN CHICAGO.

It may worry some nervous people to know it, but the fact is that another comet has been discovered, and, as usual, by several people, who are now quarreling over the question of priority in connection with the honor itself and the division of the prize-money. According to the dispatches, Lieut. Edwards, of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, saw the aerial messenger with his naked eye early yesterday morning, and Edgar L. Larkin, of New Windsor, is also reported to have seen it, and to have furnished the general, if somewhat indefinite and unsatisfactory, information that "it was vast." The question in which these two gentlemen are apparently most interested just at present is as to which of them clapped eyes on it first, and to which of them belongs not only the honor, but the pocketing of the prize of $200 offered by a patron of the Warren Observatory at Rochester, N. Y. It appears, however, that Edwards and Larkin were not the only persons who were permitted to gaze on this new terrestrial visitor. A party of teamsters, employed at a slaughter-house near State and Twenty-fifth streets, saw it at or about the hour of half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the direction of the Government pier. As described by the slaughter-house star-gazers, its tail was about six feet long, its body of a dull lead color, and its apparent direction westerly. Mr. Charles Morse, a member of the Board of Trade, likewise says he saw it yesterday morning from his residence on the North Side, while an additional claim has been put forward in behalf of a correspondent of Prof. Stone, of the Cincinnati University, who is said to have seen it several days ago and reported it to the Professor at the time. While the various candidates for the position of comet-discoverer are settling this question among themselves, it may interest the reader to know something about

THE COMET ITSELF.

The new discovery is located in the constellation Auriga, about 8 degrees from Capilla. Its position yesterday morning was in 5 hours 33 minutes, ought ascension, and 41 degrees north declination. This would make it set at almost precisely 9 o'clock in the evening, and rise within a few minutes of 2 o'clock this morning. It was calculated yesterday that it would be visible here, so that its position could be measured, about 3 o'clock this morning, provided the skies were clear, and Prof. Hough, of Dearborn Observatory, accordingly made his arrangements to measure its position at that hour.

Considerable surprise has been expressed at the suddenness with which the new comet has blazed out into prominence. This, however, is nothing unusual in the history of comets, especially when they happen to be far north, or have been observed in this hemisphere. The position of this comet indicates that it has been near enough for several days to be quite prominent but for the fact that it was a considerable distance above the horizon only when the sun was also above the horizon, and the light of the one interfered with the light of the other. The right ascension of the mean sun last night was about six hours and ten minutes, which is only about thirty-seven minutes away from the right ascension of the comet. That is, the comet will pass the meridian above the pole at about thirty-seven minutes before noon to-day, and the fact that it can be seen at all after sundown and before sunrise is due to

ITS GREAT DECLINATION,

the comet being below our horizon only about five hours out of the twenty-four.

The supposition that the comet is a return of the one of 1812, or of any other comet, is the merest guess. Its identity with that or any other comet that has been previously seen can only be determined after its position has been measured on at least three separate dates, and the orbit computed. The fact that a comet is seen in nearly the same direction as a comet seen at some former time proves nothing, owing to the fact that the shifting observatory on which the observer is located may cause the same absolute point in space to be seen apparently in a great many different directions.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

THE CONDEMNED PARRICIDES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARYVILLE, Mo., June 23.—All hopes of a stay of execution or a commutation of the sentence of the Talbott boys for the assasination of their father, in this county, on the night of Sept. 18, 1880, has gone. They will in all probability be hanged in public in this city to-morrow. The scaffold will be erected and all the necessary preparations for execution be perfected to-night. The condemned boys seem calm and undisturbed. They still assert their innocence. A vast crowd is flocking into the city from all directions, and it is probable that 10,000 people will witness the execution.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Nearly all the ministers in St. Joseph have signed and sent a petition to Gov. Crittenden asking him to reprieve for thirty days the Talbot boys, under sentence to be hanged to-morrow for murdering their father, so that they may make religious preparations for death. Gov. Crittenden has also received a communication from Wyatt, the principal witness against the Talbot brothers, saying that the fit with which he was attacked in the court-room while giving his testimony clouded his mind, and that his evidence was in consequence not altogether correct, and that he does not now believe the boys killed their father. Wyatt is in jail awaiting trial as accessory to the act, and his statement is not likely to have much weight.

Dr. Talbot, the Greenback editor and speaker, was shot and mortally wounded while sitting on the side of his bed, his wife having retired. The assasin fired through the window, and the bullets, passing through the intended victim, struck Mrs. Talbot, inflicting a severe wound.

The case was worked up against the boys by a detective named Brighton. He won their confidence after the murder, and before they were charged with the crime. Having planned a bogus bank robbery, he took the Talbots in as confederates, but demanded that they should give some proof of their nerve for desperate work. In this way he claims to have got out of them boasts that they killed their father. Wyatt was in the employ of Dr. Talbot, and says he was with the boys when the crime was committed.

One of the condemned is 23 years old, and the other 17. They have made no preparation for death beyond willing their shares in their father's estate, which was quite considerable, to their mother.

The *Post-Dispatch* special from Maryville, Mo., says: The Talbot boys, who will be hanged to-morrow unless the Governor interferes, yesterday deeded their interest in the estate left by their father to an attorney if he would get a statement from Wyatt, who turned State's evidence and became the chief witness against them, that he had sworn falsely. Another prominent witness against the boys says he had been offered $1,000 to contradict his testimony. Numerous telegrams have been sent to Gov. Crittenden pleading for clemency, but that gentleman has taken no further action in the matter yet. The condemned boys assert their innocence, and complain bitterly of the prejudice against them and the misrepresentations of the press. They say they are the victims of a conspiracy, and that time will prove it. They are now in separate cells, and no one is permitted to see them.

A LARGE HAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., June 23.—F. O. Glassford, a tobacco merchant of this place, was robbed of $400 last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Glassford occupy rooms in the Heenan block, and were both out during the evening, and on their return found their door open and a key in the lock, which fitted so closely that it could not easily be extracted. Nothing about the room appeared to be disturbed, but, as Mrs. Glassford looked for the little tin safe in which they always kept their money and valuable papers, she found it missing. It contained over $400 in currency, some bank certificates, several notes, and a number of mortgages, upon which they had money loaned. Suspicion at once fell upon Mrs. O'Neal, the wife of a respectable shoemaker who occupied rooms adjoining the Glassfords, and knew that the money was there. A warrant was sworn out and her rooms searched, but nothing could be found that gave any clew to the thief. No trace has yet been found, but detectives are looking it up.

A MADMAN'S CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—About 10 o'clock this morning a crazy man named Martin Gaffney made an attack upon two boarders at Keenan's Hotel in this city, and fatally wounded John V. Lucas. All the parties were in bed in one room, when, without warning, the madman drew a knife and sprang upon his room-mates. All were strangers, and before assistance arrived Gaffney had inflicted terrible wounds upon Lucas, from which he will die. The unfortunate man's windpipe was cut, his head was gashed, besides which he had five cuts on the body. The lunatic was only arrested after being clubbed into submission by the police, and knows nothing of the assault.

A DARK DEED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—This afternoon the body of an unknown man was discovered in the Missouri River at the foot of Broadway, and, from all appearance, he had been murdered and thrown into the water. The man was of medium build, about five feet seven inches high, and his forehead above the left eye was badly crushed, evidently by a heavy blow from some dull instrument. While the body was at the undertaker's a negro boy named John Scott, who is in the employ of P. H. Tiernan, a job printer on East Sixth street, saw it, and said he recognized it as that of a man who was in Kansas City last Wednesday. He had displayed a good deal of money early in the day.

DELIBERATE BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., June 23.—This morning burglars effected entrance into the house of E. W. Chapin, but were driven off by the family being aroused. The thieves then visited the residence of C. W. Harris, near by. Entrance was effected by cutting out slats of the blind, then removing the wire screen, and cutting a circle of the glass and putting a boy through, who unlocked the door. They stole Mr. Harris' shoes and the contents of his pockets, not much money being found. They ransacked a bureau drawer, taking a portemonnae and some change. They gathered a large quantity of silverware, knives, forks, and spoons, laid it down, and proceeded to take a lunch in the pantry. In the midst of the meal they were heard, and, an alarm being raised, beat a hasty retreat, not having time to take the silverware.

PARDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.—The Governor to-day issued a pardon for Joseph Holtcamp, who was convicted of larceny at the February, 1878, term of the Circuit Court of Jo Daviess County and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years. The man was very low with consumption, and has but few days to live. On representation of some of the leading citizens of Jo Daviess, it was decided best to let him go to his friends, who will give him better care and attendance.

JAILED FOR SAFE-KEEPING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.—United States Deputy-Marshal Green arrested John King and Samuel Jones, of Eldorado, in this city this morning on a bench warrant. They were summoned to this city as witnesses in the cases against the celebrated Westbrook counterfeiting gang, of which they are members, and were jailed for safe-keeping.

NOT GUILTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, June 23.—The jury in the Feeley-O'Donnell murder case brought in a verdict of "Not guilty" at 8 o'clock this morning. The prisoner Feeley was completely overcome, and, giving way to his feelings, cried like a child.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Maysville says: The shooting affray at Dover, this county, Monday evening, had a fatal ending. William Manning, Marshal, was shot by Thomas P. Anderson, County Assessor, and died a few minutes after midnight this morning.

BURGLARIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 23.—The store of Greenman Bros., of Windsor, in this county, was burglarized of $50 in money and $150 in postage-stamps last night.

THE BOGUS "CLAIMANT."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 23.—A San Diego dispatch says of the new Tichborne claimant that he is well known in that vicinity, and is a pure delusion.

CASUALTIES.

A DELINQUENT OPERATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, June 23.—The Peru accommodation on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, due here at 9:10 p. m., collided with a freight train at Buffalo Rock, about ten miles east of this city, last evening. Both engines were totally wrecked. No one was seriously injured. The responsibility for the accident appears to be with a newly-appointed operator at Ottawa, who in some way failed in the proper performance of his duty.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., June 23.—Mrs. James Johnson, residing four miles north of here, accidentally shot herself through the left lung Wednesday evening while handling a revolver. But little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 23.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named Kern, who lives seven miles west of here, was fatally shot through the neck by the accidental discharge of his gun while out hunting when he was getting over a fence.

MRS. ARNOLD'S CONDITION.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Mrs. Arnold, whose skull was fractured yesterday by a locomotive at the time President Garfield's uncle was killed, was still alive at latest accounts, but in a critical condition. Her brother, Dr. Boynton, is expected to-morrow from Long Branch. The funeral of Thomas Garfield will be held Saturday afternoon. Word has been received that the President will not be here to attend.

DOWN IN A COAL-MINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., June 23.—Ben Millard, a miner in the employ of the Coal Run Coal Company at their peanut shaft, was caught between two cars in the mines to-day and badly jammed up about the hips. It will lay him up for some time. It is believed that no bones are broken.

KILLED IN A RAILROAD COLLISION

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 23.—In a collision last night at Mason City between a passenger train on the Central Railroad of Iowa and a freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, two passenger and two freight cars were wrecked and one man killed.

LOST AN ARM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 23.—John Karnahan, employed in the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway yard here, had his left arm terribly mangled last night while coupling cars. The arm was amputated to-day four inches above the elbow.

KILLED IN A SHINGLE-MILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 23.—Dennis Tucker was killed in a shingle-mill at South Saginaw to-day by the breaking of a jointer, the knife being forced through the shoulder-blade into the lungs. He was a married man, 23 years old.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate—Palatable. Horsford's Acid Phosphate is often acceptable to the stomach and palate when all other medicines are objectionable.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from coughs, colds, or consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing. The results of its use are its best recommendations; and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. It is prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Dr. C. F. Manson, of 2040 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, says: "I have used Leibig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic among my patients with the most satisfactory results." The drain of strength caused by malaria, lung-affections, female complaints, imperfect digestion, and biliousness is speedily remedied by its use.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

COUNTY CONTRACTS.

Why the "Times" Is Attacking the Board of Commissioners.

An Instance in Which a "Margin" of $11,000 Was Wiped Out.

In the article published yesterday in THE TRIBUNE, relative to the new County Building, wherein Commissioners Burling and Wood showed good and valid reasons for the various votes cast by them in reference to the erection of the rotunda and various other contracts, there was one point which was not gone into as fully as it deserved. That was the letting of the contract for the carpenter work, plastering, plumbing, gas-fitting, and steam-heating of the Court-House, which were ready to be let two years ago this worth. The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Supplies, consisting of ten members, reported in favor of awarding the contracts to certain individuals. Seven of the Committee afterwards came to the conclusion that the report of the Committee was unwise, and concurred in the action of the Board in awarding the contracts for the carpenter and fire-proof work to P. J. Dexter, for the plastering to Thomas O'Brien, for the steam-heating to John Davis & Co., and for the plumbing and gas-fitting to Schuster & Lampartner. The total of these bids amounted to $207,280. This action of the Board was generally indorsed then, and nothing has occurred since to show that it was unwise. The persons to whom these several contracts were let were experts in these lines of work. Each one of them was thoroughly acquainted with the labor which he contracted to perform. It was his specialty, and it was done far better and more economically than if all the contracts had been let to one individual, familiar with only one kind of work, who would farm out nearly all his job to rivals, who would do the work, of course, but necessarily of inferior quality so as to allow the contractor-in-chief a margin for his individual profit.

The severest criticism of the conduct of the Board in letting these contracts came from the Chicago *Times*, a paper which has since been abusing the Board for its acts with a bitterness which indicates plainly its excessive disappointment at the failure of the Commissioners to comply with its wishes in reference to these particular contracts. While these bids were under consideration the *Times*, for some unknown reason, urged that all of them be let to one firm,—Henessy Bros.,—whose bids amounted, in the aggregate, to $218,155, or nearly $11,000 more than the aggregate of the bids of the successful competitors. The reason of the *Times* in desiring the Board to pay $11,000 more for the work than was necessary is, of course, unknown. The reason which it assigns, whenever the County Board accepts a higher, rather than a lower, proposal for any work, is that the difference between the two is to be divided between the members of the Board. If this rule of conduct, which the *Times* applies to the action of others, were to be applied to its own, the conclusion would be that the $11,000 difference between Hennessy Brothers' bid and those of their competitors was to be divided. Between whom, it is unnecessary to say. But whatever disposition was to be made of that $11,000, the *Times* has steadily, since Hennessy Brothers failed to get the work, poured out its abuse upon the Board which did not take its advice, and upon the contractors whom it did not favor. Although these men stand well in the business community, and although the quality of the work which they have done is excellent, they have been pursued with a vicious malignancy which appears to be the child of disappointment and of unsuccessful division.

It is a pity that the County Board, simply because, in the exercise of its discretion, it chose to save the county $11,000, and to secure superior workmanship, should be abused and blackguarded just as much as if its action had cost the county $11,000, and had inflicted upon it inferior workmanship. Their action has subjected them to unremitting abuse,—also so constant that it has ceased to have any influence,—and they can well afford to pay no attention to these malicious charges, knowing, as they do, that the reason why they are made is that there was no margin of $11,000. The soothing and mollifying influence of such a margin was difficult to calculate. Had there been such a margin, columns of newspaper villification would have been unpublished, inferior work would have passed unnoticed, extra charges would not have been perceived, and the Commissioners, instead of being pursued with abuse, would have been overwhelmed with praises.

Hereafter when any reader of the *Times* finds any person, or any set of persons, abused therein, all he has to do to find the explanation is to look back a little way and he will discover that, at some time or other, this person or set of persons disregarded the rule of division and left no margin to mollify the attaching newspaper.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

UNSPARING REDUCTIONS IN OUR CLOAK and SUIT DEPARTMENT.

SECOND SERIES OF QUOTATIONS.

It will pay to read the list, though it be a long one.

Fine Black Lawn Suits, with double waists........$6.00
Fine Black Lawn Suits, with Hunter's Waist........5.50
French Cambric Suits, with Tucked Olivette Waists........8.00
Calico, Cambric, and Percale Wrappers, 50 styles, 75c to........2.00
Colored Lawn Wrappers........1.75
White Lawn Wrappers, $2.50 to........7.50
Repp Wrappers, lined, $2.75 to........8.75
Colored Lawn Sacques, Lace trimmed........75
Linen Havelocks, Dolmans, and Ulsters, all the newest shapes, $1.50 to........8.50
Fine Cloth "Mercedes" Wraps, with good satin facings, bows, &c.15.00

These are superior in cloth, shape, and trimmings to the garments sold on the South Side for $20.00.

"West End" Shirred Circulars, the most graceful and effective protective Wrap yet introduced, and not to be found elsewhere, $10.00 to........15.00
Satin de Lyon Dolmans, with good Passementerie and Fringe Trimmings........10.00

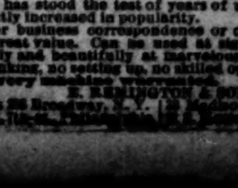
The reductions on our White Swiss and Fancy Silk, Cloth, Cashmere, and Bunting Suits, exceed anything heretofore known.

It Pays to Trade on the West Side.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

TYPE-WRITER.

THE PERFECTED TYPE-WRITER.



THE REMINGTON TYPE WRITER.

It has stood the test of years of use, and has constantly increased in popularity.

For business correspondence or other writing it is of great value. Can be used at sight; writes accurately and beautifully at marvelous speed; requires no inking, no setting up, no skilled operator.

Every machine warranted.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

WASHINGTON.

The Government Swindled Out of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Attorney-General Williams the Officer upon Whom the Blame Falls.

The Cases Made Out a Claim for 6,000 Mythical Bales of Louisiana Cotton.

The Attorney-General Will Decide National-Bank Notes Redeemable in Coin.

Meeting of Representative Virginia Republicans Who Favor Coalition.

COTTON CLAIMS.

THE GOVERNMENT SWINDLED THROUGH THE TREACHERY OR INEFFICIENCY OF ITS OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The Court of Claims handed down a decision to-day in the case of Peychaud vs. the United States. It is a deliberate accusation that the Government was swindled out of nearly $300,000 through the fault and treachery of its officers. Judge Nott, in delivering the opinion, said: "In rendering judgment in this case the Court cannot refrain from expressing a doubt as to whether the cotton in this suit is indeed distinct from the cotton already settled for. All of the cotton captured in the Teche country amounted to only 6,000 bales, and it seems improbable that the firm of Bellveq, Noblen & Co., the original claimants, could have been owners or factors of more than two-thirds of it. But," says the Court, clearly

REBUKING THE GOVERNMENT'S MANAGEMENT

of the case, "the law officers of the Government who are responsible for the defense are satisfied upon the point, and the Court, therefore, has no reason for interposing to a recovery doubts of its own." The Court was therefore obliged to give judgment for the claimants, amounting to $296,064. In the decision handed down to-day the Court of Claims says: "With which the opinion just referred to closed, neither the law nor the Treasury officers of the Government, so far as the record show, suggested any steps for a review, and just as quickly as it could be done the Treasury paid the judgment, the officials taking no step to prevent it." Meanwhile the proof of the fraudulent nature of this claim was so strong that the Government was forced to take action. The claim had passed into

THE HANDS OF IRRESPONSIBLE PERSONS,

and of claim agents, who, after receiving the money, are said to have gone through bankruptcy. The Government, therefore, could not hope to recover a cent. A year later the Government moved for a new trial on the ground of fraud, wrong, and injustice. A new trial was granted, after prolonged special litigation for the purpose of delay, on the 9th of March last, and the Attorney-General on the 10th of May last appeared and moved the case for trial. The claimant was called. He did not appear, of course. He had his money. No counsel appeared for him, and the case was argued and submitted by representatives of the Government alone. It is the finding that the Court makes upon the facts in the ritual that has been handed down to-day. Judge Nott, in the beginning, calls attention to the fact that at the first trial on the part of the Government, the testimony of

NOT A SINGLE WITNESS WAS PRODUCED,

no evidence was offered, no request for findings of fact made, no brief filed. "Notwithstanding that the Attorney-General and his assistant counsel had called no witness and had produced no documentary evidence to refute the case, had filed no request for findings of fact, and professed to contest only a few designated items of those set forth in the petition, so soon as the members of the Court took up the record for examination a suspicion arose, not of fraud, but of mistake, which found expression in the opinion of the Court." Judge Nott further says that

THE EXPRESSION OF THIS OPINION

was made purposely to call the attention of the Government to the possible error of judgment. In the face of this, Judge Nott suggests that no motion was made by the Attorney-General for a new trial, and even after the judgment was paid. The finding says that in many of the cases brought before the Court the interests of the Government have, in times gone by, been committed to inexperienced, incapable, or treacherous hands, and adds right here: "In this connection it is proper to state explicitly the fact that no person now attached to the Attorney-General's office had charge of

THE DEFENSE OF THE COTTON CASES

at the time alluded, or is in any way alluded to in this opinion." It is noticeable, says the opinion, that the grosser perjury which vitiates the case was procured and perpetrated after the claim had passed from the hands of the original claimants. The fraudulent schemes were perpetrated by adventurers, who prosecuted it on shares for what might be recovered. The Court find that the judgment rendered was procured by fraud and corrupt practice. So far as the Government is concerned, the decision will be of small avail. The money cannot be recovered. The Attorney-General under whose administration this case was tried was Williams, in Grant's Administration.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILL DECIDE THAT THEY ARE REDEEMABLE IN GOLD AND SILVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The forthcoming opinion of the Attorney-General will, it is believed, afford an opportunity for the use of silver, which has hitherto been tendered at the Treasury, and will put gold, silver, and legal-tenders on an equal basis as regards National banks. It is learned that the Attorney-General will rule that National banks may, upon deposit of gold or silver, withdraw the bonds held for security of their circulation. This will be supplemented in a few days by an opinion that the redemption of the circulation of National bank notes may be in gold or silver. The Attorney-General holds that the language of Sec. 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, which says that the notes of National banking associations "shall be redeemed in United States notes," must be construed by the intent of

THE RESUMPTION ACT,

which went into effect Jan. 1, 1879. At the time the law declaring that National bank-notes should be redeemed in United States notes was passed gold and silver were not in general use, and it is now held that the purport of the act of 1874 was to give to legal-tenders a value equal to the promise to pay "at its face value." The legal-tender was, in the absence of the ability of the Government to pay gold or silver, a substitute for coin. Now that resumption is effected, there seems to be no reason why the "stick in the dark" theory as to technical lawful money should be adhered to. Certainly it is not the spirit of the law that a National-bank note is to be considered better even than a gold dollar, and that even

A GOLD DOLLAR CANNOT BE USED

to redeem a National-bank note, as under previous rulings has been the fact. The Attorney-General's opinion, it is believed, will be based on the correct theory that the promise to pay is canceled by the ability to pay, and that the tender by the Redemption Bureau of either gold or silver in exchange for National-bank notes is a sufficient, and equitable, and proper compliance with the law. The effect of the opinion will be to allow National-banks wishing to withdraw bonds held for circulation to deposit gold or silver in lieu thereof, instead of legal-tenders, and for the United States Treasury to pay out gold and silver in the redemption of National-bank notes. The National banks will escape the expense of obtaining legal-tenders when bonds are to be withdrawn. But in return they will not be able to demand United States notes, as heretofore, when National-bank notes are presented for redemption.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN WHO FAVOR COALITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Notwithstanding the fact that Postmaster Gilmer and Collector Brady yesterday telegraphed to the Virginia Republicans who were expected here to-day to call upon the President and members of the Cabinet, a considerable number of them arrived this morning, and at the meeting held this forenoon about fifty delegates were present. These delegates are all white men, and claim to represent the Republican party in all parts of Virginia. Among them were members of the present Legislature of Virginia, chairmen of Republican committees, ex-members and late candidates for Congress, Judges and Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, merchants, and others, from all sections of the State. The situation in Virginia was fully discussed and great indignation expressed over the action of Wickham's Committee in removing the Hon. John F. Lewis from the position of Chairman of the State Central Committee, and over the call of that Committee for a convention, whereby, as the delegates declared, the effort is made to prohibit fully

NINE-TENTHS OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE

from participation in the election of delegates to a Republican Convention. After a thorough interchange of views, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the evident sentiment of a large majority of the Republican party in the State of Virginia is in favor of supporting the Liberal ticket nominated by the Convention that assembled in the City of Richmond on the 2d inst.

Resolved, That we do not recognize the power of anybody except a regularly constituted Convention of the Republican party to remove the Hon. John F. Lewis from his position of Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and that until he is so removed we fully recognize him as Chairman of said Committee, and expect said Committee's recognition of his position at the meeting to be held on the 28th inst.

Resolved, That should the Committee, when it meets on the 28th inst., determine to call a State Convention, it be requested to order the delegates there to be elected in the usual manner in which delegates have heretofore been selected, at which all duly qualified voters of the State who are in sympathy with the National Republican party shall be allowed a vote, and that said Convention be held at Richmond, it being the most accessible point.

Resolved, That we, in common with all good Republicans of our State, are decidedly in favor of paying the entire just debt of Virginia, and denounce as false the statement made by our opponents that we are repudiators, or that we in any manner whatever favor the repudiation of any portion of the honest debt of our State.

Efforts were made to ascertain the great drift of sentiment among the Republicans of Virginia in regard to the Liberal movement, by securing expressions of opinion from the gentlemen who were present at the meeting to-day, and who are apparently men of character and intelligence in their respective communities. They were unanimous in support of the coalition, and opposed to what they called the carpet-bag office-holding ring.

NOTES.

WEST POINT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The difficulty of entering West Point may be judged by the result of the examination of candidates for admission just concluded. There were 132 young men of the number appointed who reported at the Academy at the physical examination. The doctors rejected twelve. This left 120 candidates. Of these the Examining Board rejected fifty-six, so that the present fourth class consists of sixty-four cadets,—one of the smallest classes ever entered at West Point.

EX-SENATOR MITCHELL, OF OREGON,

has received a dispatch this morning that at the municipal election at Portland, Oregon, the straight Republican ticket was successful over the Democrats, who united with some Republican bolters. This is the first election in the campaign to secure a Republican successor to United States Senator Grover.

THE JULY INTEREST PAYMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—About $30,000,000 will be paid out by the Treasury on or before the 1st of July. It is thought quite probable that the redemption of 6 per cents outstanding may be anticipated in a few days. It is not probable that the interest on the outstanding 4s will be anticipated.

THE EXPLOSION

on board the wrecking steamer D. & J. Baker, investigation shows, may be attributed to the engineer on watch at the time going to sleep. Three persons were killed by the explosion.

CHARLES A. ANCHISI,

the Italian who escaped from the custody of the Deputy-Sheriff in New York while under a charge of embezzlement, and who, in the false guise of a Secret-Service officer of the Treasury Department, swindled so many persons in St. Louis, New Orleans, Memphis, and other places, has been arrested in San Francisco. Chief Brooks, of the Secret-Service Division, says that all who suffered by Anchisi's acts should communicate the fact to Col. Henry Finlegass, of San Francisco.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT DECIDES

to substitute shoulder-straps for the shoulder-knots worn by all officers of the grade of ensign. The officers of this grade will also be allowed to wear chapeaux and epaulets on dress occasions.

JUDGE M'FARLAND,

the newly-appointed Commissioner of the General Land-Office, paid his respects to Secretary Kirkwood to-day. He will enter upon the duties of his new position to-morrow.

SILVER.

The Treasury Department purchased 362,000 ounces fine silver to-day for Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans Mints.

SECRETARY LINCOLN.

Secretary Lincoln returned from Long Branch this morning and resumed his duties.

THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY

issued and mailed to the holders of 5 per cents extended 3½ per cent, a total of $157,106,000. Of this sum $16,550,000 were extended in lieu of coupon bonds. There are now in the office of the Register about $40,000,000, $5,000,000 of which are coupon, ready for issue. This can be completed at the present rate of issue in three days, part of the force working double hours to insure prompt deliveries.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Preparing to Drive All White People from the Land—Many Families Have Already Crossed the Border, Having Abandoned Their Cabins to the Flames, Their Growing Crops to Destruction, and Their Stock on the Range.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 23.—Advices from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Nations indicate that affairs there have reached a crisis. The cavalry at Fort Sill have been ordered to report to United States Agent Tuffts, at Muskagee on the 24th, to act with the Choctaw militia under Gov. McBurtam in driving white intruders and their stock from the Nation. All persons not Indians or intermarried with Indians are classed as intruders under the law, and although many of them have permits to dwell in the Nation, it is asserted that their papers were illegally issued and they will be forced to leave. Indian militia are in camp near Scullyville thirty strong, and will join the United States troops at Fort McAllister. The greatest terror and distress exist. More than 300 families are said to have crossed the border in the past ten days, having abandoned their cabins to flames, their growing crops to destruction, and their stock on the range.

Some of the whites refuse to leave, claiming that they hold genuine permits, and will protect themselves if force is used to eject them. Several Texas stockmen who have large herds of cattle in the Chickasaw Nation have compromised with Gov. Overton by paying him $1,500 for the privilege of grazing their stock until July 15. An appeal has been sent to the Secretary of the Interior to reaffirm the decision of the Department made, four years ago, allowing persons with permits to remain in the nation without becoming members or citizens of any nation.

NEW COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.—The following statements of incorporations were filed with the Secretary of State to-day: The Western Steel Company of Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, James D. Sturges, Claudius B. Nelson, and Alfred B. Seymour. The principal object of the company is the manufacture of horseshoes. The Pennsylvania Group Gold and Silver Mining Company of Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, George Brightmore, John Schluter, and James S. McKenney.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24—1 a. m.—INDICATIONS—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, partly cloudy weather in Tennessee, local rains, winds mostly easterly, and nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, slightly warmer, fair weather, variable winds, mostly easterly, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather in the north portion, local rains, variable winds, mostly easterly, stationary or higher temperature, and falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather in the north portion, local rains, winds mostly southerly, and stationary or higher temperature.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

Occasional rain has fallen in Minnesota. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. The temperature is below the mean for the mouth in Northern and Western States. The highest temperature was reported yesterday in Texas: 107 at Stockton; 105 at Concho; 104 at Corsicana; 103 at Fort Elliott and Eagle Pass; 100 at Fort Sill. Light northeasterly winds were reported from the Lake region and the South Atlantic States southwest of the Mississippi River. Elsewhere they are variable. Fair weather is indicated for Saturday in New England, the Middle Atlantic, the South Atlantic, and the Gulf States.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 23—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.072	52.5	76	N. E.	10	.00	Clear.
7:00 a. m.	30.084	53.8	77	N.	4	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.126	57.0	71	N.	6	......	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.129	57.1	69	N.	10	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.131	56.0	71	N.	10	.00	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.129	53.1	73	N. E.	7	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.12	53.1	73	N. E.	5	.0	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 30.118.
Mean thermometer, 53.5.
Mean humidity, 73.
Highest temperature, 57.6.
Lowest temperature, 51.3.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 23—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p.m.	Wind.		R'n	W'thr.
Albany	69	59	N.W.	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	54	49	N.W.	Light..	0	Foggy.
Buffalo	57	53	N.E.	Light..	0	Clear.
Cairo	71	65	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	71	59	S.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Chicago	56	53	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	72	66	E.	Light..	0	Clear.
Cleveland	60	53	E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Davenport	72	67	S.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Denver	71	67	S.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Des Moines	72	67	S.	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	63	52	N.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Dodge City	71	68	N.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Dubuque	72	..	..	..	..	..
Duluth	51	47	N.E.	Fresh..	.14	L.rain.
Erie	61	52	E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Escanaba	50	55	E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	69	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Gibson	..	77	S.E.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Grand Haven	57	50	N.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	73	66	S.E.	Light..	0	Clear.
Keokuk	70	64	..	Calm..	0	Clear.
La Crosse	74	67	S.E.	Fresh..	*—	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	74	69	E.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Louisville	73	67	E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Marquette	52	42	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Memphis	79	74	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	53	50	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Nashville	80	71	E.	Gentle.	0	Fair.
North Platte	73	70	..	..	..	..
Omaha	77	70	S.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Oswego	57	66	N.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	68	57	N.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Port Huron	54	50	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Rochester	60	54	W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Sandusky	62	58	E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Shreveport	86	84	E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Springfield	73	66	E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
St. Louis	71	66	E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
St. Paul	68	63	S.	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Toledo	62	60	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	94	..	..	..	..	..
Bismarck	69	58	..	Calm..	*—	Clear.
Deadwood	..	54	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Denison	93	87	S.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinniboine	..	59	E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Ft. Buford	..	55	N.	Fresh..	.08	Clear.
Ft. Custer	..	59	W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Galveston	93	88	S.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Moorhead	53	60	N.	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Port Eads	88	85	S.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
San Antonio	97	87	S.E.	Light..	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	69	..	..	..	..	..

*Too small to measure.

THE STORM REGIONS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 23.—The towns along the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad seem to be singled out by furious storms. Three destructive storms prevailed last week, damaging several towns severely, and last night another passed over Huntsville, Ala., blowing down and demolishing a large three-story brick building.

A STORM AT MAYSVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Maysville says: A storm in this county yesterday evening leveled barns and fences, unroofed several business-houses, and entirely destroyed two houses in the town.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—There were eleven cases of sunstroke to-day, seven fatal.

PAUPERS.

How They Were Treated in the Indianapolis Poor-House—Yesterday's Testimony Somewhat Conflicting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—The Poor-Farm investigation was varied to-day by the Board of Commissioners and attorneys visiting the farm for a personal inspection. Several witnesses were examined at the farm, but nothing of special interest was developed. Dennis Hogan, formerly an inmate, but now guard of the male insane ward, testified to putting "Big Moll" in the cell, but denied that any unnecessary force was used. Oliver Thomas, the idiot boy who had been whipped, was called, but he could not answer anything intelligently and was dismissed. Mary Bloodwell testified that Wright made her get up out of a sick bed, and that Dr. Culbertson beat her one night with a bedslat, hurting her so that she could hardly get out of bed. Last winter her room was cold, and she went into the hall by the steam coils. Wright spanked her with a piece of board, and struck her once with a cowhide. She said that Mary Shaw was in the room when Dr. Culbertson whipped her.

Mary Shaw was called, and denied seeing Mary Bloodwell whipped at any time. Witness stays with Mrs. Wright, but sleeps with Bloodwell. She had a talk with Mrs. Wright yesterday evening. Nothing was said about Mary Bloodwell. She never heard her cry. Mary was a real good girl and always got what she asked for. She never saw Wright or Culbertson touch any one.

Marian Pitcher testified that Wright treated her kindly, but she was put in the cell three times. She saw Mary Stevenson put in the crib by Wright and Culbertson. The cell was shaded by red wrapping paper, but enough light came in to read by. She laid her bed over the privy-box when it smelled bad. She never saw or heard of anybody being whipped.

At the conclusion of this testimony the Board and attorneys visited all parts of the house, and, as frequently happens on occasions of official visits, found everything clean and in good order. The cells about which so much has been said are in a well-lighted and well-ventilated basement, and if kept clean would not be disagreeable. They are six feet six inches by eight feet nine inches in size. They were found to-day in a clean and wholesome condition.

THE KEOKUK ELEVATOR TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 23.—New developments are being brought out daily in the Keokuk elevator case. Important suits have been instituted by both parties. Francis J. Kennett charges Sturges with having shipped 115,000 bushels of grain out of the elevator, for which Kennett & Co. have warehouse receipts. Sturges was arrested on this warrant, and his bail put at $10,000. He demanded an immediate trial, and the case was accordingly brought before Squire Lynch at once, and will probably consume several days. Mr. Kennett, Mr. May, and Mr. Hull, of Kennett & Co. have been examined to-day. To make the matter more complicated, Sturges now brings suit against Kennett for $50,000 for failure to comply with the contract made with Sturges for the advancement of money. Keokuk's best lawyers are employed in the case.

RELIGIOUS.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 23.—At the Convention to-day of Sunday-school teachers, with President S. H. Blake in the chair, the proceedings were opened at 9:15 a. m. with prayer and praise, when delegates from a number of States reported as to the work of organization accomplished in their localities. An open conference on State, Provincial, and local Sunday-school organizations, led by Mr. Samuel W. Clark, of the *Sunday-School Times*, followed. Mr. William Reynolds, of Peoria, Ill., urged all who felt an interest in the cause to talk and write about it at every opportunity, and to organize on the same lines as political parties organized, so that the work should extend to the length and breadth of the land. Being a Presbyterian, he believed in the perseverance of the saints.

Mr. Paxton, of Illinois, said that every township in that State was well served with railways, and that fares were two cents per mile, which facilitated the holding of State conventions for the promotion of Sunday-school organization. In the Southern States railway rates were larger, and it would cost a small fortune for some of the delegates to attend conventions. An effort should be made to get these rates reduced so that there should be conventions held in every State. The use of the mail was also to be commended, as it afforded, by the use of postal-cards, a cheap method of swapping ideas and of spurring those who were inactive by making them feel that they were not doing their duty as well as others. He sketched the work of organization he had accomplished in Southern Illinois during two of the hottest summers he had ever experienced, and recited a humorous anecdote about one Brother George, who had predicted that a convention could not be gotten up in a certain county, and had got a large number to attend it in order to witness its failure, when he became so enthusiastic in favor of it that he moved that it be held every three months, and got the motion carried. He thought the name of the Association should be changed from International to Interchristian.

Mr. Jacobs, of Illinois, addressed the Convention on "How to Sustain Organizations When Once Formed." Workers were wanted, and not distinguished men whose names on paper were useless. While the work in Illinois was great, it pained him to think that one-half the children of that State were still in darkness. While 55,000 in Chicago were being taught the story of Jesus, 80,000 were still in heathenism, showing the necessity for increased work.

The report of the Executive Committee was read. It stated that the Committee hesitated to recommend the expenditure of more than $10,000 for the next three years unless pledges were given that it should be forthcoming. The President gave the detail of the $10,000, and said it was necessary, if fresh work was to be entered upon and there was to be something more than life service, that five times that amount should be subscribed. Let them all think of it and be prepared to act on it at the afternoon session.

A delegate asked if those States which subscribed nothing were to give five times that amount, how much it would be? [Laughter.]

A motion to request the Executive Committee to give an estimate of how much each State, Province, and Territory should contribute was referred to that Committee.

The Rev. A. H. Thompson, D. D., President of Otterbein University, Ohio, then read an able appeal on behalf of Sunday-schools to theological seminaries, for a ministry equipped for leadership in this work. He sketched in detail the duties of pastors with reference to their respective Sunday-schools.

The Convention came to order at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Principal, D. H. McVicar, of Montreal, delivered a forcible and telling speech on the art of teaching. The address was redundant with good, sound, practical advice to teachers, and was appreciated by the audience. The following from President Garfield to the International Sunday-School Convention was then read and received with loud applause:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1881.—DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of the 8th inst., inviting me, on behalf of the Executive Committee, etc., to attend the International Sunday-School Convention to be held in Toronto on the 22d to 24th of this month, is at hand. Please accept my thanks for the invitation, which I regret I am unable to accept owing to the exactions of my official duties and engagements made for the neighboring time. It would give me much pleasure to be present with you at Toronto, and in this way testify my earnest sympathy and deep interest in the good work to be done. With my sincere wishes for the individual efforts of the members of the Convention, and with the hope that the meeting may be productive of good and permanent results, I remain, very truly yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

William Harris, Secretary International Sunday-School Union, Princeton, N. J.

A committee was appointed to draft a reply. The Rev. Mr. Barnets presented the report of the Executive Committee in reference to the financial question, fixing the amount each State and Territory and Province should pay into the treasury of the Convention each year for three years. The amounts fixed were as follows: Alabama, $40; Arkansas, $20; California, $25; Connecticut, $75; Colorado, $20; Dakota, $15; Delaware, $15; District of Columbia, $25; Florida, $20; Georgia, $75; Illinois, $300; Indiana, $100; Iowa, $75; Kansas, $50; Kentucky, $75; Louisiana, $25; Maine, $50; Maryland, $75; Massachusetts, $150; Michigan, $75; Minnesota, $50; Mississippi, $25; Missouri, $100; Nebraska, $15; New Hampshire, $25; New Jersey, $125; New York, $300; North Carolina, $25; Ohio, $150; Pennsylvania, $200; Rhode Island, $40; Tennessee, $40; South Carolina, $25; Texas, $25; Vermont, $50; Virginia, $50; West Virginia, $50; Wisconsin, $50; Canada, $200,—making a total of $2,840.

After some discussion relative to the manner in which the money is to be spent, the President called the roll of States, each responding through its Chairman, many of them increasing the amount allotted them. In all about $3,000 was subscribed.

At the evening session the Rev. Mr. Burrows conducted a praise and song service. A letter of congratulation was received and read from Dr. Proctnow, of Berlin, Germany. The Rev. J. A. Warden delivered a very forcible address on the duty of the church to the school. The Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., of Massachusetts, led a teachers' meeting, using the audience as his class, in illustration of his method of conducting a teachers' normal class. This part of the program was very effective. The Rev. Dr. Vincent, of Chautauqua, was introduced by the President as the Bishop of Sunday-schools, and was enthusiastically received. He delivered a luminous, eloquent, instructive, and characteristic address on the self-training of leaders, in which he described the various methods that would be helpful to teachers and parents. The second day of the Convention was then closed by the choir rendering the "Gloria" from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, under the leadership of Prof. Sherwin. As the crowd was so great last night, meetinggs were held to-night in both the pavilion and James Street Church, adjoining the same. Both places were crowded to their utmost capacity, and fully 2,000 turned from the doors. The crush was so great at the pavilion that several women fainted. A garden party was given the delegates this evening by Col. Gzowski, when about 800 delegates were present. A very pleasant hour was spent.

ANTI-MASONIC.

The annual meeting of the National Christian Association, an anti-Masonic organization, was held yesterday at No. 221 West Madison street, President Philo Carpenter in the chair. The General Agent of the Association reported on the work done during the year, and his report was approved. The Treasurer's report was submitted, and exhibited the following figures: Receipts, $15,276.76; expenditures, $13,045.20; balance in the treasury, $1,631.56. The resources of the Association amount to $68,077.91, and its liabilities are $57,808.42. The report was adopted, together with the report of the Board of Directors, on recommendation of the Auditor. The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year, and the report was adopted: President, the Rev. L. N. Stratton; Vice-President, Samuel Plumb; Recording Secretary, J. D. Nutting; Treasurer, the Rev. W. T. Phillips; Corresponding Secretary, and General Agent, the Rev. J. P. Stoddard; Directors, Philo Carpenter, J. Blanchard, Samuel Plumb, C. R. Haggerty, E. D. Bailey, A. D. Freeman, D. P. Baker, the Rev. Mr. McDell, H. L. Kellogg, E. A. Cook, and John Gardner; Auditors, S. A. Kean and J. H. Pierson. A telegram was received from Mount Ayr, Ia., stating that D. P. Rathburn, the lecturer of the Association, was mobbed and nearly killed in that place on the evening of June 22. Prof. C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, offered a set of resolutions extending to Mr. Rathburn the aid of the Association, and pledging eternal exertions for the overthrow of Freemasonry, to which is attributed Mr. Rathburn's hard treatment, and against which he was lecturing. After the election of new members the Association adjourned for one year.

AURORA BAPTISTS.

The third and last day's session of the Aurora Baptist Association's annual meeting was held yesterday in the Baptist Church of Downer's Grove. The morning session was opened at half-past 8 o'clock by a Bible reading by the Rev. D. B. Gunn.

The Association then proceeded to the transaction of business. Reports were received from the Committees on Obituaries and Resolutions, and on the next session. It was shown that during the past year there had been thirteen deaths in the Association. Of these two were Deacons, who had occupied positions of trust during their lives in the Church. The Committee on Resolutions commended the different missionary societies of the Baptist denomination to the support of all, and thanked the people of Downer's Grove for their hospitality.

There was some discussion over the assertion that the Sunday-school publications of the Baptist Publication Society were too expensive as compared with those of other houses, and it was voted to ask the Society to produce a cheaper article.

The Rev. J. F. Howard, of Downer's Grove, then addressed the Association. He said that the policy of the Educational Society was entirely wrong, in that it aided young men in preparing for the ministry by loaning them money instead of giving it to them. He was answered by several speakers, but no action was taken in the premises. The Rev. J. L. Jackson, of Aurora, called attention to the movement of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary to add $20,000 to its endowment fund, and asked all to help in attaining this greatly to be desired end.

The Rev. E. W. Hicks, of Shabbona, next preached a sermon founded on the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs. It was an ingenious discourse, comparing the "virtuous woman" to the Church.

During the afternoon the Committee of State of Religion in the Association reported. There had been seventy-six baptisms during the year, and the total membership of the twenty-two churches in the Association was 2,000. Following this report a general discussion was held, in which many of the delegates took part. The Association then adjourned to meet next June at Plano, Ill.

This annual meeting was considered a very successful one, and considerable money was raised for the charities of the Church during its sessions.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.—The members of the German Evangelical Synod, held at Pana, concluded their labors yesterday, and came to Springfield this morning to see the State Capital. They numbered about forty ministers of the Gospel, and were under the guidance of the Rev. F. Pfeifer. They visited all the points of interest about the city. At the State-House they were shown through the building, and called on Gov. Cullom in a body.

POLITICAL.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23.—There was a lively time here to-day in politics at the meeting of the Democratic State Convention to nominate a Controller for the State. Delegates were present from all the counties in the State, elected at the regular primaries, while the "The Olds," as they are termed,—the split of the faction of the ring party,—also sent a delegation, principally from Baltimore City. The Convention was called to order by the Hon. A. P. Gorman, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Dr. Thomas Opee was chosen Chairman. When the time came for the appointment of a committee on credentials and permanent organization the fight commenced. Mr. Joseph Henishler, one of the leaders of the anti-ring movement, got the floor and stated that he represented a duly accredited delegation. He claimed their rights in the Convention. He and others of his cause were hissed down by the crowd, and, after an exciting scene, the Chairman succeeded in ruling the speakers for the old-line Democrats out of order. Mr. James Hodges, one of their number, still insisted on being heard, and started from his seat to the platform. He and others were repeatedly called to order, and finally Marshal Gray, the Chief of Police, expostulated with them, and succeeded in restoring peace. The Committee on Credentials was then appointed, and, after considerable deliberation, reported the anti-ring representation ineligible to seats in the Convention on the ground that they had not been regularly elected at the primaries. This announcement was received with cheers and hisses by the crowd, and the anti-ring delegates retired from the hall. The Hon. Thomas J. Keating, the present Controller, was then nominated almost unanimously, but two counties of the State going against him. Thus was crushed for the timebeing the Democratic reform movement by the Democratic ring.

MICHIGAN GREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 23.—The local apostles of Greenbackism are making great preparations for their grand outdoor gathering to be held in this city on the fair-grounds June 28 to July 4, inclusive. Manager J. M. Potter, the editor of the *Sentinel*, gives the following as the official program: Jesse Harper, of Illinois, will speak on the 28th; Solon Chase will bring "them steers" and will orate on the 29th; De La Matyr and Ingalls will speak Sunday, and Weaver will deliver the oration on the 4th. The Greenback Glee Club of Chicago and the Knights Templar band of this city will furnish the music. They anticipate an attendance of 50,000 people.

RESIGNATION OF A JUDGE.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., June 23.—Judge McKenzie, of this Judicial District, has written a letter to District-Attorney Stevens announcing his resignation as Judge, to take effect Aug. 20. The Judge is now visiting in Ohio, and is in precarious health. A convention will be called to nominate a candidate, and it is presumed that Gov. Gear will appoint the Republican nominee then chosen. The names most prominently mentioned as probable candidates are the Hon. H. C. Henderson and Judge Bradley of this city, Main of Eldora, Weaver of Iowa Falls, and Judge Kidder of Boone.

SENATOR FRYE'S SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEWISTON, Me., June 23.—Senator Frye's successor in the House of Representatives will be Nelson Dengley, Jr., ex-Governor and senior editor of the Lewiston *Journal*. The Republican Convention at Auburn to-day was quiet and earnest, and, although four ballots were necessary to a choice, all factions united at the close in support of Mr. Dingley, and his nomination was made unanimous. The Second District is not overwhelmingly Republican, but Dingley's popularity, and the united effort that is to be made from now until the election in September, will undoubtedly result in a handsome majority.

SAN FRANCISCO TAXPAYERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 23.—The Tax-Payers' Convention nominated W. L. Merry for Mayor, John P. Dunn for Auditor, Robert Howe for Sheriff, Gen. John McComb for Recorder.

MAINE.

LEWISTON, Me., June 23.—Republicans of the Second District have nominated ex-Gov. Nelson Dingley, Jr., for Congress, in place of Frye, chosen United States Senator.

AN HONEST PORTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 23.—Anthony Marmion, a porter in the Passenger House, found a pocketbook in the water-closet containing about $100 in currency and notes and other valuables, amounting in all to $1,500. He immediately took it to the office and placed it in charge of Mr. H. Potter. A couple of hours later W. H. Plant, of Adrian, Mich., came to the office and commenced bewailing the loss of his pocketbook, which he never expected, he said, to lay eyes upon again. He was requested to describe it and its contents. He did so, and Mr. Potter, in the presence of the finder, restored it to him. Plant never as much as thanked them. Subsequently he saw Marmion on the platform, and, pulling out a flask of brandy, he offered him a drink, which Marmion politely declined. Marmion's recompense is integrity and honesty, while Plant's meanness is an incentive to keep what one finds.

A FATAL SURGICAL OPERATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 23.—Miss Carrie Hunt, a young lady 17 years old, living at Alvina, near Sparta, in this State, came here yesterday to have a surgical operation performed on her arm, she having suffered from a malignant disease of the bone. To insure a permanent recovery it was necessary to amputate the arm at the shoulder. Dr. Jackson and other prominent surgeons of the city performed the operation successfully, but the patient lost so much blood in the operation that she soon died.

THE BOSTON GLOBE COMPANY.

BOSTON, June 23.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Boston Globe Company this afternoon to hear the report of sales of stock, it was stated that Berney, President of the Company, settled some of the cases against him requiring immediate attention. Claims against the corporation are being pushed, and additional attachments upon their bank accounts, etc., have been received.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Utilizing It for the Purpose of Hardening Lard.

A Refiner Explains the Whys and Wherefores of the Process.

Ever since the beginning of the present lard corner, which, it is said, is being manipulated by an extensive Chicago packing-house with large foreign connections, refined lard has been selling at prices at or a shade below the current figures for the ordinary commercial article. This fact, and some larger importations of oleomargarine stearine, billed on the railroads as tallow, gave rise to considerable gossip on the Board of Trade, in which it was charged that the lard refiners, in consequence of the close competition in the business, were using tallow stearine and other articles equally remote from the porcine product in filling out the refined lard which they were putting up for export.

With a view of ascertaining just how much truth there was in the charge of substitution and adulteration, a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday interviewed several representatives of the lard-refineries, and from these gentlemen he received considerable information.

"Did you ever see them fill the lard-tanks at a packing-house?" queried one of the refiners after the reporter had explained his errand.

The news gatherer was forced to admit that he had not.

"Well, then," said he, "let me tell you that notwithstanding all the pains taken there will get in with the leaf lard and trimmings pieces of hair, gristle, and other substances, which, when the lard is drawn off after being rendered, are not altogether gotten rid of. The lard-refiner's business is to take out all these foreign substances. If his business stopped here, that would be all of it. But he is engaged in putting up

LARD THAT WILL WITHSTAND THE SUMMER TEMPERATURE

of New Orleans and the tropics. To do this he must harden the lard, otherwise it would run into grease and in a short time become more or less rancid."

"What is used to harden it?"

"Lard is about evenly divided between stearine and oil. In other words, the lard of commerce contains about 50 per cent of oil. The remainder is stearine, such as before the introduction of petroleum candles were made from. To harden the lard more stearine is added. The process is somewhat of a trade secret, as each refinery has its own formula, both as to proportions and manipulation."

"And lard-oil is worth how much?"

"At the present price of commercial lard it should be worth 87 to 88 cents. You can buy the oil, however, for about 78 cents."

"Why this difference?"

"Stearine is in good demand, and commands a premium sufficient to fully counterbalance the decline in the oil."

"And the stearine is used for ——?"

"Hardening refined lard, making candles, and for other purposes in the arts and manufactures."

"But as stearine is worth more than lard, and refined lard is selling at about the price of the commercial article, it cannot pay you to use lard stearine for the purpose of hardening the refined goods."

"Probably you want to know all about the inside of our business?"

"Not exactly as to details, but I would like to know if you

USE TALLOW STEARINE AS A SUBSTITUTE?"

"No; ordinary tallow stearine would not do. It is not sweet enough. But oleomargarine stearine answers just as well as the stearine made from lard. It is pure and sweet, and mixes admirably with the lard. Its presence is not manifested at any time, even when used in the kitchen."

"In what proportion is this oleomargarine stearine used?"

"Each factory has its own formula, and a good deal depends on the latitude to which the lard is to be sent. The proportion varies from 6 to 8, and even as high as 10 per cent. It is used in connection with lard stearine to a more or less extent."

"Is any other substance used—cotton-seed oil for instance?"

"Not the oil in that shape. A very fine stearine can be obtained from cotton-seed oil, which would undoubtedly mix to advantage with the lard. It is sweet and palatable. A great deal of cotton-seed oil is exported to Southern France and Italy to be mixed with olive oil, and afterwards imported as such into this country."

"HAVE YOU USED THE COTTON-SEED STEARINE?"

"No; we have not used it, though I have been told it has been used by some of the lard-refiners East. The fact that oleomargarine stearine is used to harden refined lard has been known to the trade for several years,—ten at least. It hardens the lard just as well as the lard stearine, and, being carefully prepared and sweet, can do no injury to the lard. So far as I am personally concerned, I would just as soon use it as the purest lard it is possible to put up."

Another refiner was visited, and, in the course of the conversation, he said that oleomargarine stearine was brought here from various factories throughout the country for the purpose of mixing it with lard. It was much cheaper,—costing about nine cents,—and it was only in this way that the refiners had a margin for any profit in the business.

"What about cotton-seed oil?"

"I was told some time ago that a contract for 1,000 barrels of cotton-seed oil was made deliverable here at quite a decline on the jobbing price."

"For what purpose?"

"As I understand, the stearine will be separated from the oil, and afterwards

USED TO HARDEN THE REFINED LARD."

"Do you use it in your establishment?"

"No, sir, we do not."

The representative of a third refinery was approached on the subject. He had heard that other stearines than that of lard were used in refining and hardening lard for export, but, said he: "What's the use in your going into this question? It will only create a needless agitation. A case or two of trichiniasis was magnified in the press, and the further it got away from home the more it was magnified and distorted, and finally the French Government interdicted the importation of American bacon and hams, and the trade has received a blow from which it will not recover for some time, even at the expense of many thousands of dollars. Whatever may be used in refining and hardening lard for export to warm countries does it no harm. The refiners have their brands established; they have large amounts of money invested in the business, and they are not fools enough to jeopard ze their interests for any immediate profit that might be made. So you see there's no use whatever in agitating this question."

THE LAFAYETTE PRIZE DRILL.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 23.—The contest this afternoon for the first money, $300, for the best-drilled Pythian Division was won by Commander Many's men, of Indianapolis, after a nip and tuck drill, Commander John's Springfield, O., Division keeping them busy and securing second prize. The Kokomo Division secured third and the Chicago, Commander Gournsey, fourth. Maj. William Nevans' Chicago military band was awarded $100, the first prize, Indianapolis second, and Janesboro third. The drill was witnessed by thousands of people. The tournament wound up with a dance at the Opera-House to-night, tendered the guests by the Lafayette Division. Altogether the tournament was a complete success, and the visitors go home well pleased.

OLD SOLDIERS AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 23.—The third and last day of the Soldiers' Reunion wound up very successfully. The three days' celebration of the veterans was largely given to social festivities and meeting of old companions in arms. There was a grand procession of all old soldiers this afternoon, escorted by a battalion of several companies of the city militia organizations. This evening there was a grand banquet, with accompanying toasts and speeches, continuing to a late hour.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 23.—The National Division of the Sons of Temperance was opened by Grand Officer Evan J. Morris, of Cincinnati, Most Worthy Patriarch. About 130 delegates, representing the twenty-nine Grand Divisions of the United States and Canada, are present. The loss of members for the year was 4,693. The Grand Division is out of debt and has $1,400 in the treasury.

AN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23.—John C. Parks, Superintendent of the Bay View branch of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Works, has been appointed General Superintendent of the vast works of the Company, with headquarters in Chicago.

FRENCH CATHOLICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 23.—A convention of delegates representing the 50,000 French Catholic residents of Maine is in session in Waterville, and to-day adopted resolutions opposing immigration of Canadian French to the great manufacturing cities, but advising those who do come to settle down at agricultural pursuits, advising every Frenchman to become a citizen of the United States, strongly condemning strikes, and urging a system of popular education.

FIRE RECORD.

AT TOMBSTONE, ARIZ. T.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz. T., June 23.—Fire here yesterday swept over a space of six blocks, destroying about 150 buildings, including a large part of the business portion of the town. The losses will probably aggregate a quarter of a million dollars. About 800 people are homeless. The buildings were mostly of a cheap, temporary character. The fire originated in a saloon, from the opening of a barrel of whisky, the fumes of which communicated with a cigar-lighter. Water was scarce, and, there being no fire-engines, but little could be done to check the flames except to tear down the buildings, etc. A few accidents occurred, but none of them are very serious. The Turn Verein Hall and Theatre is thrown open for the accommodation of those burned out. The insurance agency of Hutchinson, Mann & Smith, San Francisco, representing a number of companies, reports a loss of $200,000. The other companies lose about $45,000 in various small amounts. One miner suicided by cutting his throat, and Peter Murphy shot himself through the head.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Inquiry among insurance companies and agencies shows that the loss to them by the Tombstone fire will aggregate not far from $100,000,—possibly rather over than under that figure.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 475 at 12:50 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 595 North Paulina street, owned and occupied as a hay-press by H. Jacobs & Son. The damage is estimated at from $2,000 to $3,000 on both building and contents, and was insured for $750 in the Commercial of New York, and for $700 in the Firemen's of this city. The flames spread to a one-story and basement frame dwelling at No. 593, owned by H. Jacobs, and occupied by his son William. The house was badly damaged, and was insured for $1,000, also in the Firemen's. The furniture and contents of the house were uninsured, but were in great part saved. A three-story brick building at No. 954 Milwaukee avenue, owned by C. Baumann, was slightly damaged by the intense heat. A frame cottage, at No. 952, fared much worse, and was partially destroyed. It was owned by C. Stephan, and occupied by C. Deering, neither of whom carried any insurance. Buildings at No. 598 Paulina, owned by C. Borgenwell, at No. 600, owned by C. Schroeder, and No. 602, J. McAuliffe, directly across the way from the blaze, were partially damaged by the heat. So also were buildings at No. 20 Mormon street, owned and occupied by William Doss, and at No. 22, owned by J. Wendt.

The fire originated in the hay press, and is supposed to have been the work of malicious or careless boys residing in the neighborhood. It was altogether the hottest blaze that has occurred in that part of the city for a long time.

AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—The St. Charles Hotel narrowly escaped destruction by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. At that hour a serious blaze was discovered on the first floor, but was extinguished before any material damage was done. Had the fire not been discovered for fifteen minutes the large hotel, crowded with visitors, would have been destroyed.

AT GUNNISON, COLO.

GUNNISON, Colo., June 23.—A fire Tuesday night caused losses as follows: Henry Rott, building and stock, $500; August Beibel, building and stock, $3,500; Woodward, boots and shoes, $5,000; no insurance.

AT NORTH SALEM, MASS.

SALEM, Mass., June 23.—The tannery of Nathaniel Treadwell at North Salem was destroyed by fire last night. The flames spread, and the Redmond tannery was barely saved. Loss probably $60,000 to $70,000.

IN A COAL MINE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 23.—Two hundred employés of Bear Run Colliery are thrown out of work by the burning of the slope-house and woodwork at the head slope.

AT MUSKEGON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 23.—A fire at Wilson & Co.'s dock this afternoon destroyed 67,000 feet of lumber belonging to J. Boyce.

WINDOM ON GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, June 23.—At the Seventh Regiment banquet at Long Branch, Col. Crawford proposed the first toast: "The President of the United States," and called upon Secretary Windom to respond in the absence of the President. Both the President and Secretary were heartily cheered. "I am quite incompetent to represent the President in the matter of speech-making," Secretary Windom said, "but I return my thanks for the cordial reception you have given his name. I beg to express, too, my profound thanks for your cordial reception of myself. I regard the President as one of the ablest speakers in the country. I bear you directly from him his deep regret that he could not be with you to-day. It is hardly becoming in me to praise him, and yet a twenty years' acquaintance with him makes it impossible for me to say a word against him. He illustrates the capabilities of the American citizen, representing in his history what is open to every American youth."

KILLED BY A FELLOW-WAITER.

The Owl Club rooms in McVicker's Theatre were the scene of a tragedy about half-past 6 o'clock last evening. Edward Standard and Luther Ross, a couple of colored waiters, fell to quarreling—a not unusual thing with them—in the hall just back of the reading-room on the second floor, and the quarrel ended in Stanard's being stabbed in the breast by his companion. Death ensued in a very short time. Ross ran away, but subsequently walked to the Club rooms, as cool as the weather just about this time, and was arrested. He acknowledged the stabbing, but pleaded that he had been drinking heavily, and that Stanard "insulted" him by calling him names.

PATRIOTIC SONS OF AMERICA.

PORTLAND, Maine, June 23.—The Convention of Patriotic Sons of America adjourned to-day after mixing a bottle of water of the Pacific with a like quantity from the Atlantic and distributing the water in small phials among the delegates. Any commandery member may now be a delegate to the National Convention. The next National Convention will be held in Trenton in 1882. W. Ellis, of Indiana, was chosen Marshal.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 23.—A fashionable marriage took place this evening at the residence of Postmaster Lewis B. Carner, at Carner Station, father of the bride, and one of the wealthiest farmers of the county. The wedded pair are Miss Idala Carner and Dr. J. A. Dawson. They left for Chicago to-night.

RECEPTION TO AN OLD COMMANDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 23.—Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. of the United States, was given a formal reception here to-night by Post Wheeler, G. A. R. A large number of distinguished guests were present and attended the banquet.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, June 23.—The Alsatia, from New York; the Prussian, from Boston; and the Braunschweig, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Arrived, the State of Nevada, from Glasgow, and the Persian Monarch, from London.

THE UTE COMMISSION.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Colo., June 18, via LAKE CITY, Colo., June 23.—The Ute Commission outfit, accompanied by cavalry, have crossed Grand River and gone toward the Uintah Reservation in Utah.

n to become a citizen of the United
rongly condemning strikes, and
ystem of popular education.

FIRE RECORD.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ. T.

NE, Ariz. T., June 23.—Fire here swept over a space of six blocks, about 150 buildings, including a of the business portion of the town. will probably aggregate a quarter dollars. Abou 800 people are home- buildings were mostly of a cheap, character. The fire originated in from the opening of a barrel of e fumes of which communicated gar-lighter. Water was scarce, being no fire-engines, but lit- be done to check the flames tear down the buildings, etc. accidents occurred, but none e very serious. The Turn Verein Theatre is thrown open for the ac- ion of those burned out. The in- gency of Hutchinson, Mann & n Francisco, representing a num- panies, reports a loss of $200,000. companies lose about $45,000 in hall amounts. One miner suicided his throat, and Peter Murphy shot rough the head.

ANCISCO, June 23.—Inquiry among companies and agencies shows that them by the Tombstone fire will not far from $100,000,—possibly r than under that figure.

IN CHICAGO.

rm from Box 475 at 12:50 yesterday was caused by a fire in the two- e building No. 595 North Paulina ned and occupied as a hay-press acobs & Son. The damage is at from $2,000 to $3,000 on lding and contents, and was r $750 in the Commercial of New for $700 in the Firemen's of this flames spread to a one-story and frame dwelling at No. 593, owned obs, and occupied by his son Will- house was badly damaged, and ed for $1,000, also in the Firemen's. ture and contents of the house nsured, but were in great part three-story brick building at No. ukee avenue, owned by C. Bau- s slightly damaged by the intense frame cottage, at No. 952, fared e, and was partially destroyed. It d by C. Stephan, and occupied by g, neither of whom carried rance. Buildings at No. 596 wned by C. Borgenwell, at No. d by C. Schroeder, and No. 602, J. directly across the way from the e partially damaged by the heat. re buildings at No. 20 Mormon ned and occupied by William Doss, 22, owned by J. Wendt. originated in the hay press, and is o have been the work of malicious boys residing in the neighbor- was altogether the hottest blaze ccurred in that part of the city for

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EDUCATIONAL.

Closing Exercises of the Northwestern University Year at Evanston.

The Chicago Public Schools Closed Yesterday for the Summer Vacation.

Meeting of the Board of Regents of Wisconsin University.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At the closing of the academic year, the public schools of the South Side hold their graduation exercises this morning at 10 o'clock, under the most flattering circumstances. The universal testimony of teachers throughout the South Division and in the various departments is that unusual progress has been made by the pupils of all grades; that the standard of excellence has been greatly increased in numbers and regularity. The Primary Department of the Moseley School, on Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, was thronged yesterday with the interested parents and friends of the beautifully-dressed and happy little scholars, whose minds were filled with the new vacation and a laudable desire to display their attainments. Recitations and chorus singing with dialogs formed, with little variation, the order of exercises. Also in the Haven School, on Wabash avenue, the principal attraction was the joyous assemblage of children who won hearty applause from an audience of ladies, who appreciated their efforts to the echo. Mr. George C. Bannon, the Principal, said that the average attendance during the year had been 836, the average age being 15 years and 2 months. The entertainment this morning at 10 o'clock will be fully as important and entertaining as at any previous occasion. The rod has been abolished utterly during the past year, and "moral suasion" has been exclusively employed to discipline the more unruly, and the result has been noticeably successful. For many years past the average number of graduates from this school has been forty-four.

The exercises at the Cottage Grove School were rendered more than ordinary by a beautiful adorning of the rooms with festoons of flags and flowers, while the blackboards were veritable galleries of frescoes in white chalk, illustrating the humorous and the pathetic views of child-life. The scholarship of the graduating class, numbering forty-four, has been remarkably high and their work most satisfactory during the year. Miss Bessie Rust, the valedictorian and winner of the first medal, has specially distinguished herself as an accurate and thoughtful scholar. The Douglas School also celebrated its primary Commencement yesterday afternoon, with a good display of bright faces, bright thoughts, and bright dresses. An elegant farewell custom of the graduating classes during the past has been to present to their Alma Mater on leaving them a handsome historical picture, well mounted, to decorate their old class-room as a token of unique thoughtfulness that is peculiar to the popular Principal, Mr. Bright. The present class will do likewise in proof of their affectionate regard for the Douglas School.

The closing exercises of all the grades, both primary and grammar, except those of the graduating class, were held yesterday afternoon at Nickersonville Public School, corner Sophia and Lewis streets. The class-rooms were crowded with the parents of the children taking part. The exercises consisted of recitations, dialogs, music, and specimens of penmanship and drawing were profusely displayed for the inspection of visitors.

This morning at 10 o'clock the graduating exercises will be held. The class numbers eleven pupils, whom Miss Butler, the Principal, recommends highly as having done excellent work during the past scholastic year.

The West Side High School closing exercises take place this forenoon. Gen. Stiles will address the graduates, fifty-one in number, who are to receive diplomas. Twelve of these have graduated in the classical course, of whom six have passed their examination for Amherst College, three for Yale, and two for Williams. The Principal expressed himself well pleased with the first year of the new system. Forty-seven have passed the two-year course. This course does not give general satisfaction to the High School Faculty. They would rather have this course arranged the same as the beginning of the four-year course. The pupils, knowing that they have not the same amount of work to do, are not so energetic. For want of room only special invitations can be given to patrons for the exercises.

The Scammon Grammar School closes to-day. Twelve pupils are promoted to the High School. Three hundred pupils were promoted in this school during the year. Miss Anna Pardridge took the graduating medal. The primary exercises were closed yesterday. Several declamations were given by the pupils, and specimens of blackboard free hand drawing were exhibited. Mrs. E. M. Stevens, the Principal, is well pleased with the result of the year's work. Though the school is small, it will compare favorably with any other school in the city.

Yesterday afternoon occurred the closing exercises of the primary department of Jones School, corner of Harrison street and Third avenue. The rooms were very tastefully ornamented, and the exercises, which consisted of music, instrumental and vocal, recitations, etc., indicated a year well spent on the part of both teachers and pupils.

The primary scholars of the Dore School, A. Henry Vanzwoll, Principal, completed their year's work yesterday afternoon, and take a vacation for ten weeks. The whole school during the year has had an average attendance of 1,238 pupils. They closed quietly, without any general exercises.

The Polk Street Primary School, Miss Carrie G. Adams, Principal, closed for the year yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. This school has thirteen teachers and a membership of 850; the average attendance during the year has been 757. The rooms were decorated with flags, mottoes, blackboard drawings, etc. Recitations and dialogs were interspersed with songs. Over thirty beautiful mottoes and maxims were displayed in the lowest room. The little ones sung their closing songs with a will.

The Foster School, Miss Luella V. Little, Principal, had very interesting closing exercises in the primary department yesterday afternoon. The teachers were encouraged by more than the usual attendance of patrons. The usual closing exercises were presented, which were gratifying to both parents and children. Little folks with glad hearts made the welkin ring. The average membership at this school-building has been 1,122 during the year. The exercises manifested great care on the part of the instructors.

Interesting exercises of the usual order concluded the year's work yesterday afternoon at the South Union Street School. The rooms had been tastily decorated by the busy hands of the youthful toilers up the hill of science. This school, composed of eight rooms of the four lowest grades, aggregating about 400 pupils, is under the supervision of Miss Jennie E. Gillespie. A number of the parents were present. Fifty-eight scholars during the year have been promoted to the grammar department. The exercises closed with the chorus "Vacation."

The West Fourteenth Street Primary School celebrated another commencement yesterday afternoon. There are twelve rooms, with thirteen divisions, in this school. The average attendance has been 700 during the year. It has promoted 66 into the grammar department within the past year. Several of the rooms were decorated. The exercises consisted of songs, recitation, etc. Miss Tammie E. Flowers is Principal. The little ones seemed loath to leave the premises where they had spent so many pleasant hours, and yet they seemed joyous at the thought of the weeks of vacation.

The West Thirteenth Primary School closed its first year's work yesterday. It has been under the Principalship of Miss Maggie A. Curran. This school has thirteen rooms; the average attendance has been about 800. Forty have been promoted to the grammar department; 511 promotions in all have been made during the year. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers and potted plants. A large number of the parents lent inspiration to the occasion by their presence. The year closes pleasantly with teachers and scholars.

The twelve primary rooms of the Clark School, Silas L. Wood, Principal, held their closing exercises yesterday afternoon. There are sixteen rooms in this building; the average attendance during the year has been 950. Some beautiful decorations had been prepared by the children in the form of mottoes, flowers, pictures, etc. There was quite a large attendance of the patrons of the school. The exercises and surroundings spoke in complimentary terms of the work of the corps of teachers.

The Commencement exercises of the twelve primary rooms of the Skinner School occurred yesterday. There are twenty-three rooms in the building. The attendance has averaged 1,365 for the past school year. One thousand in all have been promoted. One hundred and fifty have been promoted to the Grammar Department. There was a good attendance of visitors. The decorations on the blackboards, executed by the juvenile artists, were very attractive. About the usual programs were presented.

All the Grammar Departments of the city schools and the High Schools of the South and West Sides will hold their Commencements this forenoon; the North Division High School not until afternoon.

At the Sheldon primary school, State and Elm streets, the closing exercises were very interesting, and a large number of visitors were present. The seven divisions were grouped into four rooms, and the apartments were decorated with flowers and flags. The first division gave the closing exercises in the High-School room, under the direction of Miss Talbot. The second and third divisions, directed by Misses Cannon and Stewart, teachers, gathered in another room. The fourth and fifth divisions, under Misses Donoghue and Wallace, and the sixth and seventh, under Misses Whittaker and Chapman, were grouped in other rooms. Declamations, songs, dialogs, formed an attractive program. Three hundred and eighty-five pupils were present.

At the North Clark street primary school, Turner Hall, the 180 pupils, under Miss Dickerson, assembled in one room and participated in the interesting closing exercises, consisting of recitations, singing, etc. A violin [illegible] by Edgar Pope, a song, "Nobody's Darling," by Mollie Downey, were especially noticeable. This school will not be opened again, the pupils having been assigned to other schools.

At the Huron street primary school, Huron near Clark street, under Mrs. Ruggles, the 350 pupils, all in the one large hall, took part in a long program, the hall being crowded with parents and friends of the little scholars. A profusion of flowers rendered the air fragrant, and the songs, recitations, etc., were listened to attentively. At the close the Principal said good-by to her pupils and told them to assemble at the new Huron street school after vacation, as this old building would not again be occupied as a school.

At the Pierson street primary school, Pierson and Market streets, under Miss Butterfield, the twelve rooms were consolidated into four, and the closing exercises in the afternoon were of the usual character, and attended by a large number of visitors. Dialogs, declamations, solos, and choruses were well rendered.

At the Kinzie school, LaSalle and Ohio streets, about 350 of the primary pupils spent the afternoon in the closing exercises in the seven rooms with concert selections, recitations, etc. Flowers and flags were seen in profusion, and the exhibition of blackboard drawing was good.

The public-school year closes to-day with exercises in the grammar grades and high schools. The boys and girls will now enjoy a vacation of about two months after several months of study, which their records show have not been without good results. The unusually large number of students that have been admitted to higher grades indicate that both scholars and teachers have been faithful in attending to their duties.

The thirty-two grammar schools in the city send to the division high schools 785 pupils, which is the largest number ever promoted in a single year. Following is a list of the schools and the number of scholars admitted from each:

Schools.	No.	Schools.	No.
Armour	12	Kinzie	35
Brown	56	Lincoln	35
Burr	6	Marquette	21
Clarke	23	Moseley	49
Carpenter	17	Nickersonville	11
Cottage Grove	44	Newberry	5
Dore	25	Oakley	7
Douglas	51	Ogden	43
Foster	27	Pickard	7
Hayes	30	Skinner	49
Haven	50	Scammon	12
Holden	14	Throop	4
Jones	18	Washington	18
King	45	Wells	17
Lawndale	5	Wicker	19

The Commencement exercises of the High Schools take place to-day, the North Division school in the afternoon, and the West and South this morning.

SOCIAL FEATURES.

The fourth annual reunion of the North Division High-School Alumni Association took place at Brand's Hall last night. A large and appreciative audience listened to a carefully-arranged program of music and recitations. A solo by Miss Mary L. Gage, a duet by the Misses Lynch and Dundon, and a recitation by Miss Julia N. Sheridan were especially noticeable. After the first half of the program was over, toasts were given and responded to as follows: "Alumni," M. E. Halley; "Class '76," F. S. Baker; "The Old School," A. H. Beefield; "Class '77," Lawrence M. Ennis; "Our Teachers," J. W. Larrimore; "Class '78," John B. Langan; "Our Guests," J. H. Murphy; "Class '80," John B. Matthews. The remainder of the program, consisting of music and dancing, was equally enjoyable.

The Alumni of the Jones School gave their annual musical and literary entertainment last evening at the Methodist Church Block. The stage was handsomely decorated with flowers, the program was bright and crisp, both in a musical and a literary sense, and the entertainment a most pleasing one throughout.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Yesterday was the last in the Commencement anniversaries of the Northwestern University at Evanston. According to time-honored custom, the students, alumni, Trustees, and Faculty gathered on the campus, and at about 10 o'clock formed in line with a band at the head of the procession, and marched to the First Methodist Church. A large audience was already in the church, and the students were conducted to seats reserved for them. As the band played a march a number of the Faculty and friends of the University took seats in the choir gallery. In that place were Prof. Daniel Bonbright, LL.D., Prof. Julius Kellogg, Prof. H. S. Carhart, Prof. R. L. Cumnock, Prof. H. F. Fisk, Prof. Robert Baird, Prof. C. W. Pearson; Prof. Oren E. Locke, Director of the Conservatory of Music; Miss Katherine E. Beal, instructor in the Art Department; the Rev. W. X. Ninde, D. D., President of Garrett Biblical Institute; the Rev. H. M. Bannister, D. D., the Rev. Miner Raymond, D. D., Orrington Lunt, Esq., the Hon. Grant Goodrich, LL. D., the Rev. James Haney, the Rev. W. H. H. Adams, D. D., President of the Illinois Wesleyan University.

Oliver Marcy, LL. D., Acting President of the University, presided. The speakers who appeared on the program and their subjects were as follows: John Clark Butcher, Chicago, "The Spanish Armada"; Moses Smith Cross, Chicago, "John Knox"; Elizabeth Curtis McArthur, Rockford, "The Excavations at Troy"; Joseph Alexander Matlack, Chicago, "Monuments"; Emma Patience Meserve, Evanston, "Madame De Stael"; James Edgar Nichol, Perry, Ia., "The Recoil from Extremes"; Frank Leon Rice, Evanston, "Louis Agassiz"; John Schneider, West Bend, Wis., "The Jesuits"; Polemus H. Swift, Beaver Falls, Minn., "E Pur Si Mouve"; Frank Hill Thatcher, Aurora, "Lord Beaconsfield."

After music, degrees were conferred upon the class and diplomas delivered to them as follows:

Bachelor of Arts—Frank Tyler Andrews, Arthur Hyslop Briggs, John Patrick Brushingham, John Clark Butcher, Moses Smith Cross, George Alfred Foster, Eben Pratt Clapp, Joseph Meek Cormack, William Henry Huston, Benjamin Brown James, William Henry Lacy, Elizabeth Curtis McArthur, Joseph Alexander Matlack, Emma Patience Meserve, James Edgar Nichol, Frederick Porter, John Schneider, Claudius Buchannan Spencer, Polemus H. Swift, Parker Stewart Webster, Frederick Seymour Wheeler.

Bachelor of Philosophy—William Roswell Chamberlain, Horace Nelson Herrick, Nathan Clark Miller, Martha Gertrude Skelton, Frank Hill Thatcher.

Bachelor of Science—Raymond Victor DeGroff, Walter Bernard Helm, Frank Leon Rice.

Bachelor of Literature—Jane H. Marshall.

Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Edward Wyllys Andrews, '78, George Milton Bassett, '78, Smith Scott Bradford, '76, Leonard Gurney Cochran, '76, Daniel Ormsby Fox, '70, Frank Seward Johnson, '78, Joseph Thing Ladd, '78, Albert Richard Robinson, '75, Frank Edward Knappen, '77.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Rev. David Hilton Wheeler, D. D., editor of the *Methodist*, New York City, and formerly a Professor of English Literature in the University.

Dr. Marcy then read the announcement of the prizes for the past year as follows: Adelphic oratorical prize, Arthur H. Briggs, '81; Hinman essay prize, C. E. Piper, '82; Junior and Sophomore Declamation prizes, C. E. Piper, '82, and L. S. Rier, '83; Ossoli essay prize, Miss Emma P. Meserve, '81; chess medal, Miss Emma Prindle, '82; Herbarium prize, Miss Harriet A. Kimball, '83; Deering prize, George A. Foster, H. N. Herrick, P. H. Swift, J. P. Brushingham, W. H. Huston; Kirk prize, George A. Foster.

Last evening Dr. and Mrs. Marcy received the Faculty of the University, the Alumni, Trustees, and friends of the institution, at their residence on Chicago avenue. A large number of guests were present, and the evening was very pleasantly spent. A caterer from Chicago was present and served bountiful refreshments in due time.

The many exercises of an eventful week were closed last evening in a fitting manner. After attending the President's levee the alumni and members of the local chapter of the Sigma Chi fraternity took the 9:45 train for the city. When in the Tremont House they partook of a fine banquet, not dispersing until a very late hour. At the same time the home chapter of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity was banqueting at the Avenue House, Evanston. They, too, kept an early watch. Songs and reminiscences of elder days beguiled the time until almost day again.

This evening in the auditorium of the First Methodist Church the Commencement exercises of the Evanston High School will be held. There will be orations, declamations, essays, and a class history and prophecy.

THE LADIES' SEMINARY.

The Commencement exercises of the Ladies' Seminary occurred last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church before a very large and brilliant audience. An elegant floral arch, with the letters "C. L. S.,"—Chicago Ladies' Seminary,—was placed in the organ gallery, and the rostrum was decorated and surrounded with fragrant flowers. The program, successfully carried out, was as follows: Organ voluntary, by Frank T. Baird; prayer, by the Rev. J. T. Hyde; piano duet, Misses Emma R. Lamb and Mabel B. Smith; trio, Misses Smith, Butler, and Stevens; essay, "Why the Puritan?" Miss Daisy B. Crandall; piano solo, Miss Hattie Tanner; song, Miss Leila A. Stevens; essay, "Devotion to Shrines," Miss Grace H. Hyde; piano solo, Miss Lizzie P. Sprague; song, Miss Celia T. Butler; essay, "A Worthy Ambition," Miss Minnie M. Barnes; duet, Misses Mabel Rice and Leila A. Stevens. The diplomas were then presented to the graduating class, Misses Minnie M. Barnes, Daisy B. Crandall, and Grace H. Hyde. Miss Mary R. Smith then gave a song, and the Rev. F. A. Noble delivered an address. The exercises closed with a chorus.

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 23.—At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the State University last night the term of students in the Law Department was fixed at two years, and there will be a division into two classes. A separate course of lectures will be given to each class during the term, as may be prescribed. No student shall be received the second year who has not pursued the first year course or has pursued the first year's studies in a lawyer's office, and shall pass a proper examination. The tuition for the two years will be $80, and for one year $50, in advance. Miss Theresa Favill was elected Librarian, in place of Mrs. Pauline, resigned. Prof. Sterling was granted leave of absence for one year, and provision was made for the appointment of an assistant in his Professorship.

ADRIAN COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 23.—The twenty-second annual Commencement exercises of Adrian College took place at the Opera-House here this morning, the house being beautifully decorated and filled to overflowing with friends of the class. The following were the graduates and the degrees conferred: Degree of M. A., Charles G. White, Rochester, N. Y.; degree of B. A., William A. Robinson, Sharpsburg, Pa.; degree of B. Ph., William A. Morris, Washington C. H., O.; degree of Bachelors of Music, Minnie E. Kellogg, Abbie King, Ada J. McKeever, of Adrian, and Ada A. Wilson, of New Brighton, Pa.

THE PRESIDENT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 23.—President Garfield has accepted the invitation of W. C. Smith to become his guest at St. Albans during the meeting of the Teachers' Institute. The President will leave Williamstown the afternoon of July 7 for St. Albans. On the arrival of the President at St. Albans he will be received by the militia and escorted to the residence of W. C. Smith.

Friday President Garfield will address the public from a stand in the park, and in the evening hold a reception at the Welden House. Saturday the Presidential party will leave for the White Mountains via Montpelier. Gov. Farnham will deliver the opening address of welcome to the members of the Teachers' Institute Friday.

OBITUARY.

PROF. TAYLOR.

UTICA, N. Y., June 23.—Prof. George L. Taylor, Principal of Amsterdam (Montgomery County) Academy, fell dead in the academy building, Sunday morning, of heart-disease. He had not been well for some weeks, but had continued at his usual work, and as the term approached its close was more busy than usual. He ate little breakfast Sunday morning, and went out with one of the pupils to kill a dog which was developing signs of hydrophobia. It was on returning that he fell. He did not recover consciousness, though aid was quickly summoned. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel H. Taylor, noted as Principal of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass. Mr. Taylor graduated at Dartmouth, and was for several years teacher of the classics in Phillips Academy, then Principal of the academy at Kinderhook, N. Y. He was an enthusiast in the classics. He came to Amsterdam a year ago. He will be buried at Andover. He leaves a wife and three children. His death occurred on his 41st birthday. He was studying to take orders in the Episcopal Church.

PETER A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—Peter A. McLaughlin, a well-known citizen, and prominent wholesale liquor dealer, died this morning, after a brief illness, from jaundice. His remains will be conveyed to Chicago, after funeral services here Saturday, for interment.

JAMES H. GRAHAM.

DELHI, N. Y., June 23.—To-day James H. Graham, who served in Congress twenty years ago, died.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PARIS, June 10, 1881.—*Special Correspondence Railroad Journal:* The copy of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Sunday, May 22, received here last Monday, has attracted no ordinary attention. It contains thirty-six pages, or 252 columns—viz.: seventy-four and one-half columns of advertisements, sixty-five and one-half columns of telegrams and news, and 112 columns—sixteen pages—of the Revised New Testament, commencing with three and one-quarter columns of the revisers' preface, then giving the entire work from St. Matthew to Revelations xxii., and winding up with the list of readings and renderings preferred by the American Committee, and which the English Committee thought fit to decline. The whole work is a model of typography, —the type being two sizes larger than that employed for advertisements,—accuracy, and enterprise. While the thirty-six-page TRIBUNE was sold to the public at the ordinary daily price (five cents), the newsdealers and wholesale buyers only paid for it three cents, and as the white paper alone cost four cents a copy, there was an actual loss on that head alone of nearly $1,000 to the paper, besides the cost of composition, cables, home telegrams, collection of general news, stereotyping, printing, and folding. However, this loss was doubtless very amply made up by the advertisements, although the latter were not so numerous as in THE TRIBUNE of April 24, when the twenty-four page (168 columns) paper contained eighty-eight columns of advertisements, agglomerating 3,384 *annonces*, and printing 82,000 copies of the issue. On May 22 THE TRIBUNE printed 63,000 copies of the paper, but there can be no doubt that the New Testament demand necessitated a reissue of at least 20,000 more copies, and this impression is confirmed by the big dry-goods establishments advertising in the following issues of THE TRIBUNE that they will sell their customers copies of said issue at three cents. Even from here there has been quite a demand for copies of this special number; for, strange as it may seem, when four days ago THE TRIBUNE New Testament reached here, not even the Protestant Library in the Rue de la Paix had received a single copy of the Revised University Edition, so that to all except those recently arrived from London, those 112 columns of Scripture were actual news. These sixteen pages are understood to have been set up by ninety-two compositors between 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. on May 21, and the entire thirty-six page edition was composed, stereotyped, printed, folded, and dispatched between 10 a. m. Saturday and 4 a. m. Sunday. Americans here, those from the Eastern States as well as from the West, feel justly proud of this achievement of Mr. Joseph Medill's newspaper, which under his guidance and the active supervision of his brother, Mr. S. J. Medill, has attained a world-wide reputation. There can be no doubt that such a paper as this, appearing on a Sunday morning, tends to help the cause of religion, because a great many copies of it are circulated, and read by people who have long since given up the habit of perusing the New Testament's pages. Not the least of THE TRIBUNE'S merits is that it always avoids anything like blasphemy or scoffing at religion, and that its page of Sunday sermons in Monday's edition is almost always recognized by the preachers as a faithful digest of their discourses. Altogether, THE TRIBUNE, which has derived so much benefit from the prosperity of Chicago, is justly entitled to the credit of having done its full share to building up Chicago and making it known to the outside world. C. H. H.

GEN. GRANT'S HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., June 23.—A large portion of Gen. Grant's household utensils and parlor ornaments were forwarded to him from his residence in this city to-day by Judge W. R. Rowley for the use of the family at Long Branch this summer. It is thought that Gen. Grant will never again occupy his Galena home any great length of time, but that he will take up his permanent residence in New York.

Assassination Growing Out of a Scandalous Publication.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 21.—Last night Tyree Garrett, a prominent citizen of Pulaski County, while going home was waylaid and shot, dead in the road. It is supposed the murder was committed by J. C. Donaldson, who lives near Garrett. Recently Donaldson published in a country paper a communication over a fictitious signature, giving a description of an alleged family fight at Garrett's house, and stating that his sister beat his mother almost to death, and then his father gave his sister a fearful whipping. Full names were given in this article, and the whole county was agog over this scandal. Garrett tried to obtain the name of the author, and failing, published a card severely denouncing him as a liar and coward. Afterward it transpired that Donaldson wrote the communication. He and Garrett were very bitter toward each other, and a fight was liable at any time. Donaldson has disappeared. The feeling against him is very intense, as Garrett was a quiet, inoffensive citizen. Thorough search is being made for Donaldson, but so far no clew of him has been found.

Brain-Cure for Seasickness.

ANAMOSA, Iowa, June 20.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* Allow me to add a few words to what the *Tribune* has already published about seasickness. I am convinced by experience that the trouble begins with the brain, and can be cured by the brain, without any medicine or other appliances. It only requires that a person have ordinary intelligence, resolution, and some ability to concentrate his mind. Seasickness is caused by the brain being thrown out of its habitual equilibrium by the rolling and tossing of the vessel. The person finds his head growing dizzy and gives way to what he thinks is fate. Now, just at this point, if he will stand at the after part of the vessel, or anywhere so he can look along the deck, above or below, and fix his eyes resolutely along the deck or floor, make his mind go as the floor or ship goes and exclude the turmoil of the sea, he will soon find his brain growing steady, and dizziness will be gone, and he may do as he pleases. If another spell of dizziness begins, let him repeat the process. In two or three days his brain will become accustomed to the roll and pitch of the ship, will go with every motion, and he will have no seasickness. HAWKEYE.

MARINE NEWS.

The Citizens' Association and the Owners of Tugs and Other Steam Craft.

Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury Regarding Bills of Lading.

Grain Freights Fairly Active at 2 3-4 Cents for Corn to Buffalo.

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE WHISTLE QUESTION.

The following letter has been addressed to the different tug-owners and tug-associations by the Citizens' Association of this city, and has created some feeling on the part of owners, who claim that they have received no notification from official sources regarding the size of their whistles, and consider the letter of the Citizens' Association an assumption of authority which they are not bound in the least to pay any attention to. The tug-owners say they are perfectly willing to comply with the desire of the citizens to have them use smaller whistles if the Citizens' Association will see to it that men are placed on the bridges at night who will remain awake and not compel them to signal more than the three blasts necessary to warn bridge-tenders to open the draws. In case this is not done the probability is that the ordinance, when it goes into effect, will be disregarded and its validity tested in the courts:

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CHICAGO, June 20.—The ordinance permitting the use of new whistles, of copper, thirteen by three inches, with one-inch steam pipe, for steam vessels plying in the Chicago River, will be in force about July 1. It takes the place of a law which prohibited a larger than one-inch whistle. We have endeavored to get this instrument into general use, and have succeeded so far that all the great transportation lines signified to us their intention of adopting it, as have also a majority of the tug lines, some of which have the new whistle now in use. All, or nearly all, the transient steam vessels visiting our harbor have been notified of the movement on foot to abate the whistle nuisance, and of the passage of this ordinance. Although the greater number of tug-line proprietors and the Captains have shown a commendable desire to assist in the modification or abatement of the evil complained of, there are some who, much to our surprise and regret, have not done so; and the experience of the past few weeks has shown us that by far the greater amount of annoyance caused by the whistles is owing to the enormous size of those heretofore in use. It is believed that when the new style is universally adopted and properly used, according to the law, the annoyance from whistles will be reduced to the minimum. Those engaged in towing and in lake steam navigation visiting our harbor are mainly men of intelligence and respectability; many of them have families who are subjected to this same annoyance, and we can hardly believe that they will resist compliance with the public wishes, when backed up by a law which applies to all their craft. Sufficient time has already elapsed to enable the tugs to procure the new whistle. Copies of the ordinance will be sent to all interested. Should prosecutions for its infringement or non-observance be commenced without further delay no charge of oppression or injustice can lie at the doors of the instigators of such prosecution. Yours respectfully,

J. C. AMBLER, Secretary.

BILLS OF LADING.

The Treasury Department, in order to secure uniformity in regard to the disposition of bills of lading presented to Collectors of Customs by consignees, has issued the following circular instructing Collectors to retain the original bill upon the files of the office unless circumstances of an exceptional character should require different action:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1881.—*To Collectors of Customs and others:* This Department is informed that the practice varies at different ports in regard to the disposition made of bills of lading presented to Collectors of Customs by consignees at the time of the entry of imported merchandise. In some districts the bill of lading is retained by the Collector of Customs in certain cases only; in others it is invariably kept; while in others it is always returned to the importer. The right of any particular person to make entry of merchandise is mainly determined by the collector upon the evidence contained in the bill of lading submitted. It seems proper, therefore, that, for the latter's own protection, the original document should be retained upon the files of the Custom-House; and you are instructed to so retain it hereafter, unless you shall be satisfied that the circumstances attending the importation are so exceptional as to require different action, as in the case of entries of diamonds or specie, in which case the paper may be returned to the importer.

H. F. FRENCH, Assistant-Secretary.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were fairly active and steady, the rates to Buffalo being 2¾ cents on corn and 3 cents on wheat. There was much talk of lower bidding, and, in fact, some parties were not offering over 2½ cents for corn, but no charters at this rate transpired. The engagements since our last were: For Buffalo—Schooner Ogarita, 40,000 bushels wheat; Schooner Palmer, 50,000 bushels wheat; Propeller Oneida, 25,000 bushels corn; Schooner Erastus Corning, 50,000 bushels corn, at 2¾ cents; Propeller James Fisk, Jr., 35,000 bushels corn. For Sarnia—Schooner Tecumseh, 15,000 bushels corn. There is still an easy but rather firm feeling in lumber freights, with vessels offering a little more freely.

FLYING A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS.

The Captain of the Union Transportation Company's propeller Starucca reports that on his recent trip he saw the schooner John Miner, bound up for Chicago, flying a signal of distress on Lake Huron, about off Presque Isle, Tuesday last. He went to her, and found that she was leaking badly, making about two feet of water per hour. Her pumps were being worked by the crew. The Captain of the Miner requested that a tug be sent to him. The Starucca stopped at Cheboygan and sent a tug from that port to look for the vessel. A heavy sea was on at the time.

A NOVEL RUDDER.

Capt. Riley Burrington, of the propeller Ontonagon, while at Tawas after a load, lost the rudder of his vessel. Such a mishap to many men would have caused serious detention; but the Captain of the Ontonagon completed his load, improvised a rudder by hitching a large log behind his craft, with guy ropes at each end, and with this strange apparatus, by tightening up on either end of the log, as required to change the course of his vessel, ran her to Bay City without serious difficulty, put her in the dry-dock, and will soon be on the route again. The Captain's improvised rudder was a novel one, to say the least.

STILL MISSING.

Nothing has as yet been heard of Capt. McDowell, of the Colonel Cook, who has been missing since Wednesday last. The Life Saving crew at Racine continued to drag the river at Racine, but without finding any trace of the missing man.

DOCK-NOTES.

The schooner Harrison, injured in the collision Wednesday, has gone into the Chicago dry-dock to be repaired.

Capt. Charlie McKee, the crib-keeper, was in the city yesterday afternoon calling on his numerous friends.

The schooner Golden West went into Miller Bros.' dry-dock yesterday to stop the leak she sprung at Escanaba.

The tug Brockway left yesterday for Ludington, towing the schooners Connaught, Royce, Mars, a yacht, and a monster flatboat.

The Mammoth propeller Boston, of the Western Transportation Line, arrived yesterday from Buffalo with a cargo of 1,400 tons of merchandise.

The steam-barge Hickox has been libeled for $1,400 for sinking the canal-boat at Sixteenth street. Her owner bonded her, and she was released.

One of the neatest little steam-vessels on the river made its appearance at the Union Towing Company's docks yesterday. It is a tug named the Florence, owned by Capt. Ed Napier, and is to be used in towing on the canal. She is commanded by Capt. Jack Tierney, and goes into service immediately.

The schooner Typo, Capt. James Bruce, arrived in port yesterday from Escanaba with a cargo of iron. The Typo, under Capt. Bruce's management, is getting to make railroad time, and unless the owners of the schooner direct the Captain to check down her speed they may wake up some morning to find that they have lost him, as we heard a prominent vessel-owner say that he should attempt to secure the Captain in his service, because if any one was capable of making a vessel pay for itself in a season that man seemed to be Capt. Bruce, and we think the gentleman is nearly correct.

ACCIDENTS.

A COLLISION ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

At about 3 o'clock last Sunday morning, while the steamship Iron Duke was about eight miles off Au Sable, Lake Superior, bound down, she was run into by the schooner Clara Parker and damaged to the extent of about $500. The Iron Duke was heading e ½ s for White Fish Point, and the Clara Belle w by s ½ s for Marquette, and the boats would have passed each other without accidents had not the Parker's course been suddenly altered,—the Captain apparently mistaking the Iron Duke's bright light for the light on the Au Sauble lighthouse. There was a fog on the water at the time, which prevented the boats being distinctly seen. Shortly after the masts of the Parker were seen by the officers of the Duke, and the former was headed directly for the latter. The Duke was then headed due north, and while so heading was struck on the quarter by the Parker, damaging her as above mentioned. After the vessels got clear of each other, the Iron Duke was headed around and followed the schooner for some distance to ascertain whether assistance was wanted, but as the schooner went on her course in good shape, the steamship was turned and headed once more for Detroit.

WATER-LOGGED.

The little schooner Robbie Knapp arrived at St. Joseph in a water-logged condition and minus her deck-load of lumber, which the crew was compelled to throw overboard in order to prevent her from sinking. They had very hard work to keep the Knapp afloat.

IN A LEAKING CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 23.—The schooner John Miner passed up last night from Collingwood in a leaking condition.

JIBBOOM CARRIED AWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23.—The schooner C. S. Fisk is in port minus her jibboom, carried away outside during heavy weather.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 23.—Vesselmen are firm, and it is believed that the efforts to break lumber rates will fail. Several charters were made to-day at schedule rates. Six cargoes, aggregating about 3,000,000 feet, are going to Chicago at $2.50 from Bay City and $2.75 from Saginaw.

The Tittabawassee Boom Company have rafted to date 135,000,000 feet of logs.

Water on all the streams low, and logs coming sluggishly.

MUSKEGON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 23.—Clearances today fifteen. Lumber shipments 2,000,000 feet.

AROUND THE LAKES.

QUICK TOWING.

The appearance of the salt water tug Conqueror on Lake Ontario has given rise to considerable discussion on the merits of the various tugs, and anything relative to their rates of speed will no doubt prove interesting to marine men. A correspondent, writing from Prescott to the Toronto *Mail*, says: "The side-wheel steamer Chieftain left Toronto on Thursday at 2 a. m., with four drams of timber in tow, belonging to Mr. Latimer, of Toronto, and arrived at Prescott at 6:30 p. m. on Sunday, the 19th inst., making the run in eighty-eight and one-half hours. This I consider a very good run for the side-wheel steamer; but the steam-tug W. T. Robb has done still better, having left Toronto the same day, Thursday, at 7:30 a. m., having arrived at Collins' Bay on Saturday at 9 p. m., having three drams of timber belonging to J. Durkin, and one dram belonging to McArthur Bros. The latter dram the tug left at Collins Bay, and proceeded to Prescott with the other three drams, arriving there at 1:30 a. m. on Monday morning, making the run in ninety hours. This, after deducting the time consumed in going in and out of Collins Bay (seven hours), brings the time down to eighty-three hours, which is sufficient to prove that the Chieftain cannot excel the tug W. T. Robb towing. While I am writing I may as well inform the public that the steamer Conqueror, from Quebec, towed Heath & Bradley's raft in 110 hours from Hamilton to Prescott. Either the Robb, Edsall, or Chieftain can beat that time every trip."

A NEW STEAM-BARGE.

The new steam-barge built at Marine City by Morley & Hill, and launched one week ago, arrived at Detroit Wednesday, in tow of the steam barge N. K. Fairbank. The boat is owned by Morley & Co., and is intended as a general freighter, with a capacity of 40,000 bushels of corn on a draft of thirteen feet of water. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 170 feet; over all, 182 feet; beam, thirty-two feet nine inches; hold, twelve feet eight inches. She is three-masted, of exceedingly fine model, and draws, without her machinery or boiler, six feet two inches aft, and three feet four inches forward. Her engine is now being built at Christie & DeGraff's Frontier Iron Works, and is a steeple compound, the cylinder being twenty-one and twenty-eight by thirty-two. She will have a steel boiler, built at the Detroit Locomotive Works, nine and one-half feet shell and fifteen feet long. The new boat has not yet received a name.

ELEVEN-FOOT SHOAL.

The Escanaba *Iron Port* has the following: "It has been understood that it was safe to pass the spar buoy at the south end of eleven-foot shoal on either hand,—that there was a channel with eighteen feet of water to the northward of it,—and such has been the practice of many masters. The experience of the Marengo last Saturday upsets this belief, she having struck the shoal drawing less than fourteen feet and within her length of the buoy. Whether the buoy has shifted its position since it was placed, or was placed nearer the shoal than was intended, we cannot say, but one thing is certain—viz.: that to be safe it is best to pass to the southward of that spar when drawing more than ten feet."

ANNEXATION WILL REMEDY IT.

Toronto *Mail:* "A Kingston dispatch says American vesselmen have the advantage of Canadians. The former can have wheat carried to Kingston, and run their craft to Oswego or Charlotte to load coal for Chicago. This Canadian vessels cannot do, and thus their up freights are scarce and unprofitable. Any freight from Canadian ports for American ports should therefore be given to Canadian vessels."

A FAST STEAMER.

The steamship Iron Duke, Capt. James Millen, has just completed a remarkably fast trip between Detroit and L'Anse, having made the round trip in exactly five days and four hours. Capt. Millen thinks he will be able to bring his boat around in five days before the season of navigation is ended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAMAGES PAID.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, June 23.—On the evening of the 31st of May, the schooner E. P. Dorr, while towing out with the tug Fulton, came in collision with the schooner Donaldson, in tow of tug Anna P. Dorr, whereby both vessels were injured. Investigation of the matter showed that the blame rested with the tug Fulton, and steps were taken to effect a settlement. This morning, as the result of the decision of the parties to whom the matter had been referred, Capt. John P. Green, owner of the tug Fulton, paid to the owners of the Dorr $68.13, and to the owners of the Donaldson $639.

THE TUG SILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23.—The schooner R. B. Hayes arrived here this afternoon in charge of the tug Sill. The tug picked her up off Racine. The Sill is in need of repairs and will be docked to-morrow.

REPAIRING A RUDDER.

The steam-barge R. G. Peters occupied the dry-dock to-day for repairs to her rudder.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Prop James Davidson, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Michael Groh, White Lake, sundries.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, bark.
Schr Typo, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Warnicke, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Comanche, Oswego, coal.
Schr Adriatic, Ahnapee, ties.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Ludington, lumber.
Schr E. R. Blake, Joseph's Bay, posts.
Schr Oliver Culver, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Nassau, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Granger, Buffalo, salt.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Moselle, Flat Rock, lumber.
Schr Cecelia, Manistee, lumber.
Schr John Kelderhouse, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Adirondack, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. J. Cummings, Oswego, coal.
Schr Ruby, Pine Lake, wood.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Montpelier, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Red River, wood.
Schr Early Bird, South Haven, bark.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Sam Cook, Oswego, coal.
Schr Frank D. Barker, Oswego, coal.
Schr Japan, Ludington, lumber.
Schr M. Fillmore, Oswego, coal.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Hercules, Ludington, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, 17,445 bu corn and sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Prop Michael Groh, Montague, light.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, light.
Prop Swallow, Montague, sundries.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Manistee, light.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 51,500 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, 63,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Argyle, Kingston, 16,300 bu wheat.
Prop Nyack, Buffalo, 2,750 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 18,500 bu wheat.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop Persia, Montague, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr [illegible], Gills' Pier, light.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, light.
Schr C. Y. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, light.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Penobscot, Black River, light.
Schr Bertie Calkins, Pine Lake, light.
Schr Flying Cloud, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr R. P. Wade, Leland, light.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, light.
Schr Miami Belle, Manistee, light.
Schr T. W. Palmer, Buffalo, 50,531 bu wheat.
Schr Green Bay, Oconto Bay, light.
Schr Red-White-and-Blue, Cross Village, light.
Schr W. H. Vanderbilt, Ashtabula, light.
Schr Willie Loutit, Frankfort, light.
Schr Carrier, Horseshoe Bay, light.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Egg Harbor, light.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Ketchum, Bark Point, light.
Prop Hilton, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, light.
Schr John Schuette, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, light.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, light.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, light.
Schr Frank Crawford, Mackinac, light.
Schr Caledonia, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary Nau, Manistee, light.
Schr S. Bates, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 500 bu corn.
Schr J. O. Thayer, Ashtabula, light.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, light.
Schr Norman, Menominee, light.
Schr Kate Darley, Menominee, light.
Schr Orkney Lass, North Bay, light.
Schr Sligo, Kingston, 20,046 bu wheat.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, light.
Schr Wm. Jones, Cedar Point, light.
Schr Higgie & Jones, Escanaba, light.
Schr Planet, Menominee, light.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, light.
Schr Marinette, Marinette, light.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, sundries.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, light.
Schr Oliver Culver, Pensaukee, light.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr F. B. Locke, Buffalo, 21,000 bu flaxseed.
Schr E. J. McVea, Alpena, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, light.
Schr B. Parsons, Grand Traverse, light.
Schr J. B. Prime, Manistee, light.
Schr Erastus Corning, Buffalo, 51,000 bu corn.
Schr Tecumseh, Sarnia, 14,431 bu corn.
Schr C. J. Magill, Marinette, light.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Reliance, Montreal, 7,580 bu wheat.
Schr Robert Howlitt, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Adirondac, Muskegon, light.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, light.
Schr Golden West, Escanaba, light.
Schr Sodus, South Haven, light.
Schr Morning Light, Manistee, light.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, light.
Schr M. L. Buck, Port Colborne, 18,588 bu corn.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Frankfort, light.
Schr William Sturges, Manistee, light.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Muskegon, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—Passed down—Propellers Empire State, Northern, Russia, Pacific, Jay Gould, Russia, and Buffalo; steam-barge R. J. Hackett, and schooners William McGregor, D. Wagstaff, Laura Belle, and H. G. Cleveland, W. Cowle and barges, Mary Pringle and barges, Mary Mills and barges; schooners Nett Woodward, Donaldson, L. Van Valkenberg, St. Lawrence, William Home, Mary Copley, L. A. Law, James Paige, H. P. Murray, and Belle Hanscom.

Passed up—Propellers New York and schooner F. A. Georger, Cuba, Avon, and St. Paul and schooners Carlingford and Owosso; steam-barges D. R. Van Allan and schooner L. Ross, Oswegatchie and barges, Ira Chaffee and barges Mason Mills and barges, Enterprise and schooner Dauntless, Mackinaw and barge, W. T. Graves and schooner G. W. Adams, Michigan and barges, Mayflower and barges, Havana and schooners Helena, Glasgow and barges, Cumberland, Tempest and barges; schooners Marengo, Allegheney, American, Prince Alfred, Hoboken, H. P. Baldwin, and Southwest; tugs Winslow and barges, Johnson, Admiral Porter and schooners Cavalier and barges.

Arrived—Schooners Babineau, Gaudrep, and N. C. West.

Wind east, fresh.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 23.—Up—Propellers Fountain City, Arctic, Sanilac, Wissahickon, Progress, New York and consort; schooner C. J. Wells, S. V. R. Watson, Bolivia, M. A. Muir, Morning Star, Monticello, Monitor, C. H. Johnson, A. Ford, Gladstone, Lafrenier.

Down—Propellers Pacific, James Fisk, Jr., M. Pringle and barges, Ontonagon and barges, Scotia, No. 2 and consort Mary Mills and barges; schooners Belle Hanscomb, L. A. Law, Joseph Page, H. G. Murray, William Home, Mary Copely; steamer Saginaw.

Wind north, gentle. Weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 23—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Cuba, Oswegatchie and barges, Enterprise and consort; schooners Leonard and Hanna.

Down—Propellers Buffalo, Jay Gould, Alaska, Olean and barges, Belle P. Cross and barges, S. Chamberlin and consort, Fred Kelley with schooner S. J. Tilden, James C. Harrison and consort; schooners Theodore Quayle, Pride of America, G. Fitzgerald; tug Vulcan and raft.

Wind north, light. Weather fine.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—Cleared—Propellers Avon, Cuba, China, Milwaukee, and Nebraska, merchandise, Chicago; Rufus P. Ranney and schooners Baldwin and Marengo, coal, and Newcomb, light, Milwaukee.

Charters—Schooners D. S. Austin, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.30; Francis Palms, ore, Escanaba to Detroit, $1.30; Riverside, ore, Escanaba to Toledo, contract rate; Selkirk, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.45; Angus Smith, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, contract rate; Franz Sigel, coal, Black River to Sault, 85 cents free, and ore, Marquette to Cleveland, $2.05; J. E. Gilmore, coal, Ashtabula to Escanaba, $1 free; Our Son and Vanderbilt, coal, Ashtabula to Milwaukee, $1 free; Niagara, coal to Milwaukee, $1 free; Oneonta, coal, Ashtabula to Portage, 80 cents free, and ore, Marquette to Ashtabula, $2; A. Boody, coal to Marquette, 75 cents free, and ore, Marquette to Cleveland, $1.90; Helvetia, coal to Chicago, $1 free.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—Arrived—Propellers Commodore, Vanderbilt, Jarvis Lord, and Alpena, and schooners F. L. Danforth, Camden, Elizabeth Jones, and Winona, grain, Chicago; propeller, N. K. Fairbank, grain, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Propeller N. K. Fairbank and schooners F. L. Danforth, Horner, and Queen City, Chicago; schooner Mary Lyon, coal, Duluth.

Charters—Schooners Camden and Hoboken, coal to Chicago, 90 cents; schooner Elizabeth Jones, coal to Chicago, 95 cents; propeller Alpena and consort Winona, schooners Jennie Mathews and Mary Lyon, coal to Duluth.

Canal freights unchanged at 2¼ cents on wheat and 4 cents on corn. Canal shipments, 211,000 bushels.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 23.—The steam-barge Tecumseh left this afternoon for Chicago with the schooners Albacore, J. M. Scott, and John Magee in tow.

Passed up—Schooners Hartford, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Bavaria, Kingston to Toledo, light; A. J. Dewey, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Leadville, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Albacore, Kingston to Milwaukee, railroad iron; propeller Scotia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Down—Schooner George B. Sloan, to Kingston, corn.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23.—There was a good inquiry for vessels to-day and shippers offered 3¼ cents on wheat to Buffalo, but agents preferred not to offer vessels until ready to load, anticipating an advance. The propellers Portage, Starucca, and Newburg, take 12,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo on through rate.

Arrived from below,—Canadian propeller Shickluna, with the schooner D. M. Foster.

Cleared—R. B. Hayes.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 23.—Arrived—Schooners S. H. Foster, Adventure, and Wilcox.

Arrived and departed—Steamers D. W. Rust, W. L. Brown, J. H. Owen, Forest City, Escanaba, and Leland; schooners, Melvina, H. C. Richards, May Richards, H. H. Brown, Iron State, Alice Richards, L. C. Butts, D. K. Clint, and A. H. Kent.

Departed—Steamer O. Townsend and schooner Ed Kelly.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 23.—Arrived—Tug Sumner with barges Orton, Ajax, Martin, Golden Rule, and Farwell; schooner Ellen Spray; steamer Pearl.

Cleared—Schooner Fleetwing; propeller Idaho; tug John Owen with raft.

Wind light. Weather fine.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 23.—Up—Schooners W. I. Preston, Fair Haven to Chicago, coal; Van Straubenzie, Collins Bay to Chicago, light; propeller Scotia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Down—Schooner Nevada, Chicago to Kingston, corn; propeller Celtic, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 23.—Passed up—Propeller Japan and steamer City of Cleveland.

Down—Propeller India.

Arrived—Tug Gladiator; schooners James Platt, H. Bissell, and Emma Coyne.

Cleared—Propeller John Glidden, and schooners H. J. Webb, Sophia Minch, S. P. Minch, and Ishpeming.

KINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 23.—Arrivals—Propeller Lincoln, from Chicago, wheat; barges Lisgar and Gibraltar, from Chicago, corn; schooners P. M. Rogers, Penokee, Hyderabad, and Bangalore, from Chicago, corn.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 23.—Entered—Propeller Annie Young, grain, Chicago.

Spanish Laces, Black and Cream. Large assortment. C. A. COUTANT & Co., 125 State-st.

ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT.

Peculiar Features in the Case of Bertha Lench.

She Was Not Insane, and Was Unlawfully Sent to the House of the Good Shepherd.

A paragraph was printed in Wednesday's TRIBUNE to the effect that a girl, aged 15, who had been living with a family named Salsman, was in the County Jail, insane and awaiting trial. It was further stated that she complained of cruel treatment at the hands of the Salsmans, and also at the House of the Good Shepherd, where she had been prior to her coming to the jail. Wednesday the girl was examined by County Physician Bluthardt, declared not to be insane, though highly nervous, and handed over to the officers of the Humane Society for proper treatment.

THIS GIRL, WHOSE NAME IS BERTHA LENCH, has lived for some time with the Salsman family at No. 101 Blackhawk street, on the West Side. According to the statements of the neighbors she, though young, has done all the heavy work around the house,—the washing, ironing, etc. A week ago she went to one of the neighbors and asked if she could not be allowed to stay there, stating that she could not stand it any longer at the Salsmans'. The person on whom she called said she would like to have her, but could not take her without previously consulting her employers. Out of this application appears to have grown some trouble. The girl, apprehensive, or claiming to be apprehensive, of maltreatment, took refuge in the upper story of Salsman's house, which is occupied by another family, and professed to be afraid to go back to them. A doctor by the name of Venn was called in and examined her. The next day young Salsman and Venn went to the police station to have something done with her, as she was unruly and abusive, but learned that they could do nothing unless there was a charge preferred. Then they went before Justice Demars, and Salsman swore out a warrant for her arrest.

THE AFFIDAVIT AND COMPLAINT

of Arthur Salsman, taken June 17, set forth that on and prior to that date Bertha Lench used abusive language, disturbance tending to commit a breach of the peace. A disorderly warrant was issued by Justice Demars, and the case was before him a few days ago.

Justice Demars stated that the testimony of Mr. Salsman was to the effect that he picked the girl up, her father having become a drunkard whose whereabouts was unknown, and her mother having gone into a house of prostitution. Mr. Salsman had not legally adopted the girl, but kept her about a year. She had become abusive and unruly, and the Salsmans could do nothing with her and desired the Judge should put her in some place where she could be cared for. After the examination the Justice asked Dr. Venn who was present, what he thought of the girl, and the Doctor said he believed her half crazy.

Thereupon Justice Demars decided to send the girl to the House of the Good Shepherd. He says that he had authority to do this under Sec. 3, Chap. XIX. of the City Ordinances, relating to the House of Correction. Under that section he was authorized to send her to the House of Correction only, but he says that, with the permission and choice of the defendant, he can change the commitment to the House of the Good Shepherd for the good of the child; and that this is often done by Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace. The child expressed a desire to go to the House of the Good Shepherd as soon as it was mentioned to her, and accordingly she was sent to that institution.

At the House she was delirious, singing, shouting, and repeating Methodist hymns and Scripture texts, which she had learned at Sunday-school. It took two men to control her, and it was at this time that she received the bruises which she complained of while in the jail. The Sisters being unable to do anything with her, sent her to the Chicago Avenue Police Station. There she was found by Mr. Dudley, the Agent of the Humane Society, whose attention had been called to the case, and she was taken by him to the jail, to be removed yesterday on the order of the County Physician.

DR. VENN

says he was not sworn, but the Judge asked him what he thought of the girl's mental condition, and he said she was not of sound mind. He did not think she was insane, but that her moral training had been neglected, and that she was half-witted; she had no fixedness of purpose, and was given to outrageous lying, and made remarks which indicated that her mind was disordered. He had simply acted as her friend, desiring that she be sent to a place where her moral character would be looked after,—not that she was bad at all, but she needed to be surrounded by proper influences. She was "morally insane," and hysterical.

While there may be nothing wrong in this case, and while the girl may have been either incorrigible or out of her mind, it is hard to see why the committing magistrate pursued the course he did. If the doctor told him she was insane, the House of the Good Shepherd was no place to send her, and her consent to go to that place was worthless. If, on the other hand, she was not insane, it might have been wiser to give a further hearing to the case of a girl ignorant of the law and her rights.

Furthermore, it may interest Justice Demars to know that his action in sending this girl to the House of the Good Shepherd

WAS ILLEGAL.

No authority is vested in him, or any other Justice, to send any person to the House of the Good Shepherd or to the Erring Woman's Refuge. Any consent given by a minor to anything of that sort is, of course, worthless. Any person sent to either of these institutions can obtain her liberty in a moment on a writ of habeas corpus. Nor has this Justice any right to send a person to the House of Correction for any indefinite period. The only sentence that can be imposed is a fine, which can be worked out at 50 cents a day. Any imprisonment in the House of Correction for an uncertain term is void. The House of Correction is not a Reform School, nor is it an Industrial Home, and it would be well for Justice Demars and other Justices to refrain from these commitments to the Home of the Good Shepherd, or these sentences for an indefinite period, or they may get into trouble. So says the City Law Department.

It is the belief of the Agent of the Humane Society that this alleged insanity was the result of excessive nervousness, due to the child's imprisonment; that her removal from home to the unaccustomed scenes and restraints of what is, in some respects, very little different from a criminal institution, scared her out of her wits. In a few days, after she has come to her senses, or gotten over her nervousness, she will be able to tell her own story, and there will then be an investigation of her statements that her employers misused her.

The Champion Safe Works, 251 Broadway, New York.—Frank O. Herring, Esq., reports the use of St. Jacobs Oil for stiffness and soreness of the shoulder, with most pleasant and efficacious effects.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO. Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

O. P. Buell, New York, is at the Palmer.

H. G. Best, Utica, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

J. W. Sanders, Bellaire, O., is at the Sherman.

The Rev. F. W. Taylor, Danville, is at the Tremont.

Col. J. S. Hammond, New York, is at the Tremont.

The Providence Base-Ball Club is at the Tremont.

Francis Stewart, London, Eng., is at the Leland.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. C. K. Cole, Helena, M. T., is at the Grand Pacific.

C. Laforgue, San Miquet, is at the Grand Pacific.

Clarkson N. Potter, New York, is at the Tremont.

J. J. Hogan, Mayor of La Crosse, is at the Tremont.

O. A. Southmayd, Columbus, Wis., is at the Sherman.

Judge R. P. Spalding, Cleveland, is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Deffell, New South Wales, are at the Palmer.

Ex-Postmaster Samuel Hays, St. Louis, is at the Grand Pacific.

G. Coates, Victoria, and T. Keown, Ireland, are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Curtis, New York, are at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Chapman, St. Joseph, Mo., are at the Tremont.

The Hon. and Mrs. E. D. Rand, Burlington, are at the Tremont.

Maj. Cotton and Capt. Chappell, Dorset, Eng., are at the Grand Pacific.

E. L. Butterworth and E. S. Fletcher, New Zealand, are at the Palmer.

R. L. Dulaney, State Prison Inspector, Marshall, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

John G. Campbell and William Vernon, Prescott, Arizona, are at the Palmer.

Col. B. F. Camp, New York, and A. L. Ide, Springfield, Ill., are at the Palmer.

Charles A. Bacon and F. A. Lenfesty, London, Eng., are at the Grand Pacific.

M. M. Towne, Harvard, and Charles Waterman, Austin, Minn., are at the Sherman.

Leonard Price, New Zealand, and Vicomte del Cecil, Paris, France, are at the Grand Pacific.

Hiram A. Burt, Marquette, Mich., and Hon. C. M. Brazee, Rockford, Ill., are at the Sherman.

J. W. Cook and family, New York, and W. H. Brown and wife, Philadelphia, are at the Sherman.

Horace Williams, President of the Iowa & Nebraska Road, Clinton, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

J. H. Drake, Land Commissioner of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road, St. Paul, is at the Grand Pacific.

R. N. Allen, President of the Hudson Paper Car-Wheel Company, New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

W. F. Merrill, General Superintendent of the Peoria, Toledo & Warsaw Road, is at the Grand Pacific.

F. E. Day, New York; F. H. Gay, Boston; H. F. West, Philadelphia; and C. A. Benedict, New York, are at the Sherman.

The case of George Van Hollen came up before Judge Anthony yesterday morning, and a change of venue was granted.

The North Chicago Land League met last night and resolved to confer with members of the Eighteenth Ward League for the purpose of calling a joint meeting.

The annual examinations at the Cook County Normal School will be continued throughout the day to-day. The public are invited. The County Board of Education will be present.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 60 degrees; 10 a. m., 61; 12 m., 61; 3 p. m., 61; 8 p. m., 57. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.73; 8 p. m., 29.74.

An intoxicated individual, who was driving up Adams street last evening, turned the corner of Adams street so short as to upset his buggy. The horse ran away, demolishing the vehicle and badly bruising its occupant.

At the meeting of the alumni of Kenyon College, held at Gambier, O., yesterday, Mr. Albert Hayden, of Chicago, was unanimously elected one of the Trustees, ex-President Hayes casting the vote by resolution of the alumni present.

Hereafter for several weeks the State street cars will be operated on Wabash avenue between Madison and Twenty-second streets, and the Archer avenue line will be worked via Clark street. The cause of the interruption is the fixing of the street grade on State between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets.

Maurice Hobart, a young man who was employed as salesman at the shoe house of Henry & Hatch, on Wabash avenue, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out before Justice Brayton, charging that he embezzled $44 from his employers June 1. The prisoner had not given bond up to a late hour yesterday afternoon.

The horse-shoers held a meeting at No. 7 South Clark last night, and set the wages of floormen at $3 per day for first-class men, and $3.50 per day at the fire. Hitherto the wages were, for first-class men, $2.50 and $3.25 per day for floormen and firemen. The Union took this step as men were everywhere gradually advancing to higher wages.

The fears which were lately entertained of a general strike among the railroad engineers all over the country appear to have somewhat subsided. It is now thought that what was once a contemplated general movement may come to nothing, the railroads having made certain concessions in the matter of wages and the reduction of the hours of labor, which, it is thought, have removed the previous disaffection.

A Canada dispatch published in yesterday's paper stated that a Mrs. Kincaid had run away from her husband in Toronto, and had come to this city for the purpose of being joined here by a young man named Conway. Mrs. Kincaid desires to state that she left her husband on account of his cruel treatment; that Mr. Conway has not joined her, nor has he any intention of doing so; and that her sole object in coming here is to stay long enough to get a divorce from her husband.

The affairs of the Garden City Distillery Company have been satisfactorily arranged. Mortgage bonds to the amount of $50,000, payable in one, two, three, and four years, have been issued. Some of the creditors have put more money into the concern, and it was released from the hands of the Sheriff yesterday, and operations will recommence this morning. Mr. Powell is confident that in a short time all the indebtedness will be paid up, and the establishment will be flourishing once more.

Alfred Hertz, a Milwaukee-avenue shopkeeper, has been summoned to appear before Justice Walsh next Monday upon a charge of violating an ordinance forbidding the sale of explosive materials to minors. He sold a toy-pistol and a box of cartridges to a small boy. At least 1,000 other shopkeepers are daily violating the same ordinance, and if the police intend doing anything to protect the life and limb of young Chicago, and the personal happiness and prosperity of Chicago senior, it is high time they were about it. The urchin now counts the days to the Fourth of July on his fingers.

At about half-past 9 o'clock Tuesday night Mrs. Kate Sedwick, residing at No. 2927 South La Salle street, while walking along the sidewalk with her babe in her arms tripped upon a broken board and fell into the gutter. A bottle of medicine which she had in the pocket of her dress was broken, and a spear-shaped piece of glass was driven into her abdomen, producing a serious wound and very profuse hemorrhage. She was carried home and attended by Dr. C. J. Creighton, who says that owing to her delicate condition the injury, which otherwise would not be serious, may prove dangerous. Her condition was somewhat improved yesterday.

Thomas Reilly, tender of the railroad bridge at Sixteenth street, yesterday morning at 5:15 o'clock found the body of an unknown man floating in the river near the bridge. It was recovered and taken by the police patrol to the Morgue, where it awaits identification and the Coroner's inquest. The body appears to have been in the water a week or ten days. The deceased was about 40 years old, five feet six inches tall, sandy hair, mustache, and small goatee, and had a large wart on the side of the nose. The left leg and arm were broken, and all the clothing was stripped from the body save a heavily nailed shoe which was on the left foot.

The Union Club gave the first of its outdoor concerts this season at the Club-House grounds, corner of North Clark street and Lafayette place, last evening. Although it was a little chilly, the attendance was large, between 400 and 500 persons being present, among them many prominent residents of the North and South Divisions. The grounds were tastefully decorated, the arrangement of the lamps being unique and handsome. The guests, comfortably ensconced within the house, or seated upon the piazzas, enjoyed the evening immensely. The Club has delegated to Mr. James P. Kelly, President of the Beethoven Society, and a member of the Club, the general control of these concerts.

A FIRE MEMORIAL.

The Chicago Historical Society has decided to erect a fire-memorial monument in Lincoln Park on the site of the last building that was burned in the great fire of 1871. It is proposed to have inscribed on one side of the monument a brief account of the fire, its extent, the amount of property destroyed, and the number of lives lost; and upon another side the specific amounts of charities contributed from various parts of the world. Inscriptions relating to the rebuilding of the burnt district in ten years, the value and character of the buildings, and other facts which it may be deemed advisable to perpetuate in stone will be engraved on the other sides. The Committee having this project in charge are Messrs. A. D. Hager, R. S. Critchell, and L. L. Coburn. They have already obtained permission from the Lincoln Park Commission to erect the monument in the park, and Messrs. Burnham & Root have kindly consented to contribute the design. It is hoped that the memorial will be ready for dedication Oct. 10,—the date of the next anniversary of the big blaze. Contributions for the monument will be received by Mr. H. H. Nash, Treasurer of the Historical Society.

THE SAENGERFEST.

The Sängerfest committees are rapidly perfecting arrangements for the great festival. The Hotel Committee met last night and reported that all necessary appointments were made for the societies, which will amount to over 1,000 persons. Two hundred and eight musicians accompany the societies. Mme. Peschka-Leutner and Mr. Candidus will arrive this morning at 8 o'clock by the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road. An extra edition of 10,000 programs will be issued next Monday. The accounts of the sale of tickets cannot be got at just now, but the sale is very large. A joint meeting of the Finance, Control, and Picnic Committees was held yesterday to examine the lease of Wright's Grove. It appears that a party owning adjoining property has lately purchased a few feet more, and threatened to get out an injunction if he was not allowed rent. Several real-estate men and lawyers were present, and the lease, after a careful perusal, was declared valid. The Committee decided there was no fear of trouble, and ordored the preparations for the picnic to proceed.

BUCKING AGAINST VACATING LA SALLE STREET.

It is understood that A. C. Hesing and one or two other gentlemen who own or are interested in property near the Chamber of Commerce, anticipating the action of the Council, have retained attorneys and intend to apply to the courts for an injunction to prevent the vacation of the street. As the fighters will have to give bonds in the sum of $250,000 or $300,000 to cover any damages that may arise from the delay growing out of the litigation, the impression is that some of them will be disinclined to give bonds for such a sum, while others will, on reflection, conclude that it is best to leave things as they are, and will bw to the inevitable.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics issued thirty burial permits yesterday.

There was $21,635 paid out by the city yesterday on account of interest on the funded debt.

Mayor Harrison and City Engineer Cregier have gone to Rushville to lay a corner-stone for a Masonic institution, "Our Carter" will make a speech.

The Finance Committee at a meeting yesterday recommended that the Mayor extend the courtesies of the city to the Albany Burgesses corps when they come here this fall.

Mr. W. K. Ackerman, the President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, assured the Mayor yesterday that as little whistling or bell-ringing would be done as was possible on the Lake-Front during the Sängerfest.

There was another case of small-pox reported yesterday from 280 West Twelfth street, from which there were two cases reported the day before, and also a case from 105 Wright street. A case of scarlet fever was reported from 482½ Clark street.

The teachers are being paid their salaries for June instead of for May, as was incorrectly stated in Wednesday's Tribune. The Clerk of the Board of Education, therefore, instead of being neglectful of his duties, was promptin attending to them.

A man named Frank L. Rockwell yesterday sent a letter to the Mayor in which he said that he had a plan for furnishing the city with plenty of pure water, which he wouldn't divulge until the city would draw up a contract to erect buildings on his plans at a cost not to exceed $3,600,000.

The regular quarterly inspection of the Fire Department is now being made by First Assistant Fire-Marshal Musham. He has completed the inspection of four brigades and three more remain to be examined. He says that the discipline never was better or the general condition of the Department healthier.

The Committee on Railroads met yesterday afternoon and perfected the ordinance in regard to granting the right to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to lay a track on Hooker street and on Carroll avenue, and will report them favorably to the Council. The petition of William Hett for the right to lay a track on Rockwell street was laid over.

The following building-permits were issued yesterday: John Klasser, four-story and basement store and dwelling, 40x56 feet, 523 and 525 State street, to cost $9,500; John Wortmeister, four-story and basement store and dwelling, 20x85 feet, 521 State street, to cost $6,500; F. Gatreet, two-story and basement dwelling, 22x60 feet, 309 West Twenty-fourth street, to cost $3,000; C. Hallaran, two-story and attic dwelling, 25x28 feet, corner of White and North Franklin streets, to cost $2,000; Peter McCall, one-story cottage, 20x44 feet, 724 West Fourteenth street, to cost $1,000; D. A. Titcomb, two-story brick-front addition, 24x30 feet, 969 West Madison street, to cost $1,500; H. Botsford, three-story and basement store and dwelling, 72 by 70 feet, 240, 242 and 244 Thirty-first street, to cost $20,000; John Gareess, two-story and basement store and dwelling, 22 by 60 feet, 3127 Archer avenue, to cost $4,000.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

met. On motion of Ald. Wickersham all papers in the matter of removing the pumping works to a more central point were referred back to the Council without recommendation. The papers included the report of the previous Judiciary Committee recommending the change, but the present Committee desired to be non-committal in the matter. Ald. Cullerton desired to have the ordinance of Dec. 27, 1880, relative to butterine and kindred compounds, repealed, as it was a dead letter, and did not benefit anybody. Mr. Thompson, a butter-dealer, addressed the Committee, asking that the ordinance be permitted to stand. Action was postponed.

Some discussion ensued as to what course should be pursued with the Exposition Building. Some of the Committee desired that rent be charged for the building, while others wished that the present occupants be permitted to remain free of rent, on the ground of its being a public benefit. Action was postponed. The consideration of the telegraph and telephone question was to have been taken up, but, as the telegraph people desired a postponement, the matter was laid over until Monday next at 4 o'clock. Mr. Barrett, who represented the telegraph interests, said that the companies simply wanted the power to keep their present lines in repair; that they would not construct any new ones. The companies, he said, were disposed to use underground wires.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The jail now contains fewer prisoners than at any time in the past two years.

Yesterday was insane day in the County Court, and for the first time in years there was not a single case for trial.

The Grand Jury disposed of twelve cases yesterday, all of a minor character. Further witnesses were heard in the Hospital investigation, but no conclusion was reached.

Edward Harman, a United States prisoner, was released from jail yesterday, his sentence having expired. He had been in six months, and his offense grew out of some crooked whisky troubles.

There are judgments pending in the Criminal Court to the amount of about $3,000 against the late Dan Webster, who in his time figured as a professional bondsman. Webster left considerable property, and his estate is now in course of settlement in the Probate Court, and it might be well for the State's Attorney or Sheriff to look after the judgments in question.

Commissioner Hutt is on the forfeited bond register, and the amount wanted of him is $1,000. He went some time ago upon the bond of Willie Symwoldt, a barber at No. 661 Nineteenth street, who is indicted for robbery, and the case was called yesterday and the bond declared forfeited. The Commissioner is well fixed and can stand it, and the barber can repay him in shaves.

The Hospital Committee held a meeting which lasted about fifteen minutes. The fact that Commissioner Albright had purchased some liquors for the Hospital without the same being ordered by the Board, created some controversy and led to the adoption of a motion that "hereafter no bills shall be allowed except for purchases made upon regular requisitions, which requisitions shall be filed with the clerk and accompany the bills presented to the Committee, this rule not to hold good where purchases are made in cases of actual emergency."

THE SAHLINGERS.

Judge Hawes yesterday morning passed upon the motion for a new trial in the case of the Sahlingers, denying the motion as to the two sons, and granting it as to the father on the ground that improper evidence had been admitted for the people on the trial. Exception was taken, of course, the purpose being to take the case to the Supreme Court, and before sentence was passed upon the boys he asked them if they had anything to say. Henry Sahlinger, in response, stretched his arms, spread his fingers, and proceeded to make a piteous appeal for mercy. As he pleaded his brother cried, the burden of his appeal being that he was innocent, and that he would rather be hanged than sent to the Penitentiary. It was all to no avail, however, and when he discovered the fact he came forward with an offer to plead guilty if a new trial was granted, which robbed the scene of its interest. The whole thing was for effect, and in the interest of getting his sentence reduced as it turned out, for he offered, if a new trial was granted to plead guilty. The Court appeared to understand the situation, and wound up the exhibition by sentencing the orator of the occasion to ten years in the Penitentiary, and his brother to seven, in accordance with the finding of the jury. The two were then remanded, with the understanding that the father would be admitted to bail, which will be fixed to-day.

HOW A BIGAMIST WAS MADE.

The case of Henry J. Calais, indicted for bigamy, is set for a hearing Monday. He was brought from Indianapolis on a requisition some weeks ago, the complainant against him being wife No. 1, who resides at Joliet. A reporter had a talk with him yesterday, and he announces that there will be no prosecution, as his wife will not appear against him, in which event he will go back to live with her. He does not deny that he is technically guilty of the charge of bigamy, but claims to have been led into his troubles, and into marrying a second time by an attorney who claimed to have an office on Halsted street in November last. His story is that for eighteen months prior to his second marriage he had not lived happily with his wife, and meeting this man he asked him to procure him a divorce, which he pretended to do, and for which he paid him $50. He says he never appeared in court, but that Turner brought him a paper purporting to be a divorce, and took him before a Justice on Twenty-second street, who gave his name as Kane, where he swore to it without reading it, and without knowing what it was, or questioning its genuineness. He took it to his home and showed it to Miss Powers, who subsequently became wife No. 2, but he afterward surrendered it to the attorney to be "recorded," and has not heard of it or the lawyer since. His second marriage was on the strength of this bogus divorce, he says, and once out of jail he proposes to seek an interview with the lawyer, and also inquire diligently for Justice Kane.

FEDERAL NOTES.

The gold disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were $35,000.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $24,125, of which $19,904 was for tax-paid spirits, $3,790 for tobacco and cigars, and $231 for beer.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Sidney Shepard & Co., 300 boxes tin-plate; J. Hammel, 2 casks wine; Chicago Music Company, 1 case paper; Burley & Tyrell, 3 cases decorated china; G. M. Griffen, 1 car barley. Collections, $7,151.

A letter was received at the Post-Office yesterday from a Mrs. Eliza Sidle, of State Centre, Ia., stating that her husband, a miller, had left home for Chicago early in March last, had written to her March 13, that since that time she had never heard from him, and that the description of the man found dead in the attic of the Government Building some time ago tallied with him. Mrs. Sidle appears to have taken plenty of time to reach that conclusion.

John M. Hubbard, for six years Superintendent of Carriers in the Chicago Post-Office, has been invited by Postmaster Palmer to resign by July 1. Mr. Hubbard declines to resign, and has gone to Washington, presumably with the intention of seeing what can be done, though, being an appointee of the Postmaster, it is difficult to see what good the trip will do him. So far as can be learned, there are no charges against him. The only reason assigned is that Mr. Hubbard's removal is designed for "the good of the service." It is understood that further removals are likely to be made, with a view to reorganizing the office, and there is no little fear and trembling among those most interested to know whose turn it will be next.

Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert was in receipt of another circular yesterday from Treasurer Gilfillan in relation to charges for the transportation of worn and mutilated currency sent forward for redemption. The circular states that on and after July 1, 1881, and until further notice, the charges for the transportation of worn and mutilated United States notes received by the Treasurer of the United States by express, for redemption, in sums of $500, or multiples thereof, and of new United States notes returned therefor, will be paid by the Government. On remittances not sent in the above amounts, or consisting in any part of notes fit for circulation, or of other notes than United States notes, the entire charges at Government contract rates will be deducted.

UNHAPPY COMMUTERS.

CARRYING PARCELS ON THE NORTHWESTERN ROAD.

The suburban patrons of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad are complaining of its having lately refused to take packages, containing purchases made by "commuters" and sent from the different stores in the city to the depot. Until quite recently, any one shopping in the city could have all packages delivered to the depot-room, whence they were either forwarded to the commuter's destination or delivered to him at train time, when they were light and easily handled, to be taken into the car and carried by him to his jumping-off place. It is needless to say that this was a great convenience to shoppers, and especially to gentlemen executing shopping orders for their wives, since it relieved them of the infinit nuisance of carrying bundles all over the city. This privilege is still extended to the patrons of other roads doing a suburban business here, though the Northwestern has seen fit to cut it off, greatly to the annoyance of its suburban customers. The result is that hundreds of people are now incommoded by having to carry their packages home with them in the cars, whether they want to or not, or subjected to an extravagant charge for sending them by express. Formerly packages could be left at the news-stand at the depot, and claimed when wanted on presentation of a check. It takes a fee of 10 cents to get them out now. Of course this amounts to quite a grievous tax on a day's shopping of, say, half a dozen parcels.

Yesterday a Tribune reporter asked the Assistant General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern the reason for the change. He stated that there had been no change whatever. The Company would always be pleased to serve its patrons by carrying shop parcels, marketing baskets, baby-carriages, and the like. It was a joint arrangement entered into by the company and a committee of commuters, and there was no disposition to discontinue it. Occasionally somebody would mistake the intention of the convenience and desire to ship articles which were properly freight and in no sense shopping parcels. The Company had refused to carry barrels of flour and furniture, and on the day before it had declined taking a heavy roll of carpet, although the agent had afterwards sent it on. It was incidents like this that gave rise to the charges of a niggardly policy on the part of the Company. There was a parcel-room at the depot, the same as other companies provided, for the convenience of the general traveling public, and a small fee was charged, but commuters were still at liberty to leave their parcels with the baggage-master, and they would be delivered without cost. But it must be understood that this "suburban express" was not to be a freight traffic.

MATRIMONIAL.

CONOVER—STONE.

Last evening Miss Ella E. Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Stone, was married at the family residence, No. 2408 South Park avenue, to Prof. Allan D. Conover, of Madison, Wis. The wedding was one of those quiet, pleasant, and unostentatious affairs which made it exceedingly enjoyable to those who had the good fortune to be present. There was a charming simplicity about the affair which quite took it out of the ordinary affairs of this character, only the most intimate friends of the family being present. There was no studied attempt at decoration in the cozily furnished and attractive house. In the hall, at the end of the stair-balustrade, stood a boquet of water-lilies, fragrant honeysuckles, and white flowers of various kinds. Through the parlors and library were scattered boquets of jacqueminot, tea roses, pansies, tuberoses, and other rare and fragrant flowers, which made the rooms redolent with their perfume. In the library was located Freiberg's orchestra, while in the room off were displayed the wedding gifts, which were numerous and varied.

The interest of the occasion was much enhanced by the presence of the venerable Rev. Richard B. Stone and his wife, the grandfather and grandmother of the bride. The former is aged 85, and the latter aged 81 years, their marriage life having covered 64 years—more than are allotted to the average individual of the human race for a lifetime. This aged gentleman, who is a Congregational minister, performed the ceremony, with a solemnity rarely witnessed. The services were performed in the bay-window of the parlors, facing south, and the bride and groom were both unattended. Mr. W. D. Cooper was masterof ceremonies, and no better selection could have been made.

Mr. Conover, the groom, is a son of Dr. O. M. Conover, the Law Reporter of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, is Professor of Engineering in the Wisconsin State University at Madison, and is spoken of as an able engineer and pleasant gentleman.

Miss Ella E. Stone, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stone, is a young lady unaffected in her manner, who has graced Chicago society for some time past, and who has a host of strong personal friends among her admirers, who will greatly regret her leaving Chicago, as her future home will be made in Madison, which gains by what this city loses. Miss Stone was richly attired in satin de Lyon robe, trimmed with pointed duchesse lace, with an overskirt of brocade tissue and the conventional wedding veil, adorned with lilies of the valley.

After the ceremony a supper was served by Eckhardt. The presents were remarkable for their exceeding richness and useful character. There were rich oil-paintings, elegant engravings, and photograph crayons, Japanese bronzes, richly-decorated pottery, dinner sets, crystal water sets, ice-cream sets, table linen, table ware, easels, solid silverware in great profusion, —in fact, everything that could go towards beautifying, embellishing, and making a home comfortable and cheerful.

Among those who were present were the Rev. and Mrs. Richard C. Stone, father and mother of of Mr. R. B. Stone; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Agnew, Miss May Stone, Mr. Frank B. Stone, Master Richard R. Stone, Dr. O. M. Conover, Miss Edith W. Conover, Mr. Frederick K. Conover, Col. Frank H. Putney, Mr. Albert S. Frank, Storm Bull, and Gen. Frederick Bright, of Madison; Miss Hannah Strong, Dayton, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bunn, La Crosse, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Clough, Mr. Carlos Clough, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Sweet, the Misses Sweet, Mr. John W. Sweet, Master Hiram Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Woodard, Miss Fannie Woodard, Mr. Arthur Woodard, Mr. R. W. Hamer, Mr. F. A. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taft, Mrs. Boyden, Miss Kennicott, Miss Ada Boyden, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Platt, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Emmons, Mr. Charles I. Brown, the Misses Temple, Mrs. Ellen Mandel, Miss Adine Mandel, Miss Hattie Holman, Messrs. Herbert and Merton Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Baker, Miss Mabel Baker, Mr. Eugene Brush, Mr. William Clancy, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Simpson.

After holding a brief reception, the happy pair departed for St. Louis, where the groom was compelled to go on account of business of the Census Bureau, with which he is connected. They will make an extensive tour of the Northwestern States this summer, and will settle in their Madison home in the fall.

NAPHTHA FUEL.

THE WORKINGS OF SARONI'S HYDRO-CARBON FURNACE.

A reporter of The Tribune yesterday witnessed some experiments with a new invention, known as the Hydro-Carbon Furnace, designed by Herrman S. Saroni, of St. Paul, Minn. The illustrations of the capabilities of this apparatus were given at No. 45 Franklin street, and so far as they went were satisfactory. However, there was no measurement of the amount of fuel used, so that the economic merits of the invention cannot be testified to, and all claims in this regard rest simply on the word of the inventor.

Mr. Saroni's claims for his invention are multifarious, and are covered by patents throughout. Briefly, his invention is as follows: Raise steam in the boiler to about ten pounds pressure per square inch. Then steam from the boiler is led through a superheater by means of a very small nozzle opening into a perforated chamber, absorbing on its way from a similar, but smaller, nozzle a small amount of petroleum (or any of its products) in the form of a fine spray. There is also an absorption of atmospheric air through properly proportioned orifices in the end of the tube. This gives

A COMBINATION OF OXYGEN

from the outer atmosphere, hydrogen from the steam jet, and carbon from the oil. The pressure of the steam projects this combined fuel through the perforations of the chamber, and the application of a match produces a non-luminous flame and an intense heat.

In the experiments a small vertical copper boiler of great strength was used, the oil being supplied from a small tank at the side. The inventor first raised a moderate amount of steam by outside means and then connected his apparatus. The combined steam and oil jets did their work satisfactorily, and in a brief space an intense heat was generated both under the boiler and in the separate open furnace provided for purposes of illustration. There was no smoke whatever visible, although there was no chimney, and consequently no induced draft. In a very few minutes (no time was taken) the pressure of steam was run up to ninety pounds. Mr. Saroni claimed that his open furnace was capable of

RUNNING A TEN-HORSE-POWER ENGINE

with the amount of heat thus generated.

He demonstrated beyond cavil the control which he had over the apparatus, cutting it off in an instant by the simple turning of the valve which regulated the oil-supply. At ordinary times the steam-valve regulates everything, and there is no trouble with the oil-feeding arrangement. The oil is drawn up in sufficient quantity, and no more, by the steam jet creating a vacuum. Mr. Saroni claims that one gallon of the fluid (crude naphtha), costing four cents, will run a ten-horse-power engine one hour. He claims, further, that there is an additional saving, because no firing or a tention is needed. The valve being once set at the pressure needed nobody need borrow any trouble about the working of the machine, for there will not be a variation of one pound of steam pressure either way.

The apparatus used was of rude construction, and no description of it as seen would properly convey an idea of the merits of the invention. Several gentlemen interested visited the premises during the day, and expressed themselves as favorably impressed by the results shown. The system will be on exhibition this week, and those interested are invited to call.

GRISCOM.

HE TAKES A WALK.

Griscom, the faster, varied his diet of wind and water with a long walk yesterday morning. He started at 9:15 with two attendents, both of whom have enjoyed three square meals per diem during years past, but who nevertheless soon found that their abstemious companion was more than a match for them at a go-as-you-please walk to Lincoln Park and back. On the way home the faster expressed a desire to climb to the top of the water-tower, but his attendants, who by this time were "pumped," begged him to abandon the enterprise, if not for his own sake, for theirs. The walk, which lasted from 9:15 to 11:30, had the effect of making Mr. Griscom a trifle pale, but otherwise he seemed none the worse for the seven miles of pedestrianism. While he was absent an attendant was left in charge of the premises, and he certified to the fact that no food had been introduced there by entering upon the record-book the minute: "I watched the room during the time indicated and it has ate (sic) nothing."

Mr. Griscom is keeping up his spirits, and claims that as yet he has not found out that he was fasting, and he did not expect to awake to the fact until forty days had passed. Then, having beaten Dr. Tanner's record, he expected to take a personal interest in the experiment.

At 7 o'clock in the morning, after a seven-hour sleep, the faster's pulse was 57, his temperature 98¼, and his respiration 15, while at 3 p. m. they were respectively 62, 97 9-10, and 17. At a quarter to 12 he was weighed, raising the beam at 165½ pounds, being a loss of one pound during the previous twenty-four hours, and a total loss of 31¾ pounds. During the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday he drank 48 ounces of water and voided 64 ounces.

Prof. Curtis during the evening, after a critical examination of the faster, pronounced that he gave no evidences of weakness, was a trifle pale, but was in no otherwise different from the ordinary man of his weight.

At noon to-day Griscom enters upon the twenty-eighth day of his fast, so that by to-morrow he will have ended the first four weeks of his abstinence. The doctors are puzzled, and declare that physiologists, some of whom have held that no man could live after an eight days' fast, will have to take a fresh start and rewrite that portion of their science which relates to man's ability to live upon nothing.

Amongst the amusing features of the fast are the attempts which are constantly being made by bogus reporters and self-constituted medical men to obtain a view of the faster without paying the entrance-fee. Mr. Griscom acknowledges that if he had the responsibility of taking tickets upon his shoulders the fast would have ended a week ago. As it is, the constant worry with these economically inclined persons is not without its effect upon him, and he seems hardly as cheerful as he was a few days ago.

ELGIN INSANE ASYLUM.

Session of Its Board of Trustees—Opening of Bids for the Contemplated Improvements.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Elgin, Ill., June 23.—The Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane has been in session in this city during the four days of this week. The Hon. C. W. Marsh, the President of the Board, was only able to be present Monday, but Messrs. Stahl and Bosworth have been in deliberation. The matter of letting the contracts for the erection of permanent improvements, to cost $50,000, is under consideration. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated by the Legislature for four more buildings, $20,000 for improving the grounds, $1,000 to build an ice-house, $3,500 to erect a 120-foot smoke-stack, $10,000 for improvements in the buildings, other apparatus for better ventilation, an artesian well, and other permanent improvements. Bids have been received from Mr. Green, of Boston, and Mr. Ide, of Springfield, for arranging the heating and ventilating. Both these gentlemen are here. Other bids will be received this week, and the Board adjourned to-day to next Wednesday, when contracts will be let. Mr. Green claims that a thousand tons of coal a year could be saved if an appropriation could be provided to make certain changes in the heating apparatus. No fence will divide the grounds from the new road, the appropriation of $2,000 asked for having failed to pass. The changes in the ventilation will prevent the recurrence of the typhoid malarial fevers of last winter.

WILLIAM PITT.

A Movement to Remove the Remains of the Great Statesman to Pittsburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 23.—Notwithstanding the probable failure of the scheme to bring the remains of William Penn to this State for permanent interment, a project has been started here by a number of leading citizens for the removal of all that is mortal of William Pitt, after whom Pittsburg was named, to this city. The plan is to make application to Dean Stanley. If this meets with a favorable response, a crypt will be prepared for the remains in the basement of the new Government buildings, in front of which a colossal statue of the great statesman will be erected. The movement is in the hands of wealthy and energetic men, who will spare no trouble or expense to carry it to a successful conclusion.

Spanish Laces,
Black and Cream.
Large assortment.
C. A. Coutant & Co., 145 State st.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Yesterday's Races at the Grand Rapids Meeting.

Toledo, Danville, Coney Island, Marshalltown, Etc.

Second Day of the Amateur Rowing Regatta at Peoria.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 23.—The third day of the races was a continuation of the triumph of the meeting. The 2:34 race, for a purse of $600, was a fine one. There were ten entries and six starters, Fringe, Independence, Mary Mack, and Jim Lane being drawn. The summary is as follows:

J. B. Thomas	2	1	1	1
Jerome Eddy	1	2	2	2
Hermes	4	3	3	3
Grand Sentinel	3	4	4	4
Nigger Doctor	5	dis.		
Toledo	6	dis.		

Time—2:30¾; 2:27½; 2:24; 2:25.

The free-for-all pacers' purse of $1,000 was fine indeed. There were five starters, Sorrel Dan and Lucy being drawn.

Little Brown Jug	1	1	1
Mattie Hunter	2	2	2
Ben Hamilton	4	3	4
Sleepy Tom	5	4	3
Bay Billy	3	dis.	

Time—2:20¾; 2:21¼; 2:23¾.

The weather was fine, and the crowd large and enthusiastic. The promise of weather for to-morrow is good, and as there will be three races, the 2:40, 2:27, and free-for-all trotters, the sport will be big. In the 2:40 class Rockton sold favorite in the pools at about $10 to $12 against $14 for the field. In the 2:27 race Big John was a hot favorit at $25 to $30 against $10 to $18 on the field. In the free-for-all Charlie Ford was favorit at $100 to about the same for the field, no second choice going higher than about $40. Thus far the meeting has been specially quiet and orderly. Only a few petty cases of pocket-picking have been reported, and the gang has not made much here.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., June 23.—In the first race to-day—the 2:33 class, purse of $600—there were twelve entries, Columbus and Lorain being drawn. Almont Jr. was the favorit, at $18 to $10 for Darlington and $16 for the field.

Almont Jr.	1	1	1
Katy D	3	3	2
Darlington	2	4	5
Mambrino Clay	5	2	4
Mambrino Chief Jr.	4	5	3
Burt Sheldon	6	8	6
Redwood	7	6	7
Cayuga Chief	8	9	8
Peddler	9	7	10
Lassie	10	10	9

Time—2:31¼; 2:30½; 2:30¼.

In the second race, the 2:29 class, $800, there were nine entries, and all started. Executor being the favorit at $20 to $10 on Sleepy Tom and $15 for the field.

Mamie M.	3	2	1	1	1
Executor	1	1	2	9	6
Alice Medium	5	7	4	2	2
Bay Dick	2	4	3	3	5
Sleepy Tom	4	3	5	4	3
Lady Thorn	6	9	8	5	4
Kitty Fisher	9	5	6	6	7
Effie G.	8	6	7	7	8
Bliss	7	8	9	8	9

Time—2:31¼; 2:31; 2:31¼; 2:30; 2:31¾.

MARSHALLTOWN.

Marshalltown, Ia., June 23.—The races to-day were very interesting and the attendance good. In the 2:29 class,—the unfinished race of yesterday,—at the end of the sixth heat, Fleta, Billy Boy, and Stella C. each had won two heats. The seventh and deciding heat and race was won by Stella C., Fleta second money, Billy Boy third, Lucy fourth. Time to-day, four heats, 2:28¾, 2:31¼, 2:34¼, 2:29¾. The fastest time in this class yesterday was 2:26½. In the 2:32 class Corbin's Bashaw, of Quincy Ill., won first money; Hidden Treasure, of New Hampton, Ia., second; Anna Lou, of Appleton, Wis., third; Princess, of Chicago, fourth. Time, 2:36¾, 2:38¼, 2:27¼.

In the 2:42 race, Gen. Garfield won, Dr. Shepherd second, Little Frank third, Herald fourth. Time, 2:38¼, 2:39¼, 2:45¼.

In the running race, half-mile heats, Big Indian won, Tom Ryan second, Marlborough third. Time, 53¾, 51¾, 52¾.

During the 2:29-race a wheel of Little Sioux's sulky broke down, throwing out the driver. The horse ran away, dragging the broken sulky after him, but fortunately no one was injured, although the horse made several wild detours among the carriages surrounding the track and through the crowds of people opposit the amphitheatre

NORTH SIDE MATINEE.

A very interesting matinée was given at the track of the North Side Driving Association yesterday afternoon. The new grand stand was occupied by about five hundred people, who enjoyed an afternoon of fine sport, all the races being well contested. The summaries are as follows:

2:50 CLASS.

Mr. Shillington's Cassie	3	1	1
Mr. Handley's Swigert	1	2	2
Dr. Williams' Bay Prince	2	3	4
Capt. Dunham's Jenny	4	4	3

Time—2:52; 2:49½; 2:49½.

THREE-MINUTE CLASS.

Mr. Kane's Kitty Kane	2	1	1
Mr. Stafford's Chas. Atkinson	1	2	2
Mr. Harris' Cassie	3	3	3

Time—2:51; 2:57; 2:49.

2:30 CLASS.

G. S. Dole's Quickstep	1	2	1
J. Huber's Logan B.	2	1	2

Time—2:45; 2:44; 2:42¾.

3:20 CLASS.

Mollie	1	1
Maning Jr.	2	2

Time—3:10; 3:07.

CONEY ISLAND.

New York, June 23.—Coney Island races: The mile race for 3-year-olds was won by Greenland, Edenderry second, Valleria third; time, 1:44¼.

The mile-and-three-quarters race for all ages was won by Glenmore, McCullough second, Irish King third; time 3:01¼.

The Mermaid Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, mile and a furlong, was won by Thora, Spark second, Aella third; time, 1:57.

The mile-heat race was won easily by Sir Hugh in two straight heats. Sparling broke down in the first heat, and Baby did not make an effort to win it.

The mile match race between Marathon and Geranium was won by the latter; time, 1:45.

The steeple-chase was won by Disturbance, Dispute second, Lizzie D. third.

DANVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Danville, Ill., June 23.—The third day's racing opened with the 2:28 race, purse $300, with eleven entries, six to go, with the result as follows:

Kentucky Girl	1	1	1
Jennie L	5	2	3
Commodore	6	3	2
Bay Frank	2	4	5
Fanny B	4	5	4
Frank L	3	dist.	

Time—2:36; 2:38; 2:36.

The running race, purse $100, mile heats, best two in three, with three entries, resulted as follows:

Minnie Reynolds	1	1
Classmate	2	2
Frank Goodrich	3	3

Time—1:49½; 1:49.

HORSES FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 23.—Keene's celebrated race-horse Spendthrift returned home to-day, after two years' absence in Europe. A valuable brood-mare in foal, purchased by Keene in England, also arrived. Three magnificent French stallions, imported by J. B. Donay, came in on the same steamer.

THE PEORIA REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Peoria, Ill., June 23.—This was the second day of the fourth annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association. The weather was delightfully mild and clear, and the surface of the lake, although not as smooth as the most ardent oarsman might desire, was a vast improvement over the rough water of yesterday. The first race, senior double-sculls, started at a quarter after 3, only one quarter of an hour after the appointed time, and the others followed promptly. Mr. Gould, stroke oarsman in the Davenport double and four-oared crews, was sick, and on this account the Davenports were unable to appear on the course. In the senior double race, the Modocs, Davenports, Peorias, Minnesotas and Molines started. After an eighth of a mile, during which they kept their places with the others, the Peorians pulled out. The Minnesotas soon took a slight lead, the Modocs second and the Sylvans third, but there was not much difference. It was a close race for the first mile. The Minnesotas turned first, Molines second, and Modocs third. Minnesotas led by three lengths. The same relative position was maintained on the return mile. The Minnesotas came in first in 14:42; the Molines second in 14:43¾; and the Modocs third in 14:47.

The next race was the four-oared gigs. There were three entries, Keokuk, Burlington, and Peoria. Peoria got a poor start, but soon caught up to the Keokuks, while Burlington took a lead of three lengths. Burlington turned first, Peoria second, and Keokuk third. Burlington started down about eight lengths ahead. This lead was held at varying distances during the return mile, and Peoria and Keokuk struggled evenly for second place. Burlington won the race in 14:41¾; Keokuk second in 15:14½; and Peoria third in 15:17¼.

The third race was the senior single-sculls with four entries—viz.: Turner, of Moline; Mumford, of New Orleans; Muchmore, of Chicago, and Beasley, of Peoria. Turner did not come out. At the half-mile Muchmore was ahead, Mumford second, and Beasley third. Muchmore and Mumford were making thirty-two strokes per minute, and Beasley thirty-six strokes per minute. Afterwards Mumford forged ahead and took the lead, turning the stake first, Muchmore second and Beasley third. Coming down, Mumford seemed to be rowing as he pleased, increasing or diminishing his distance at will. Just below the upper buoys he pulled ahead of Muchmore from one to three lengths and rested a moment. He won the race easily in 15:59½, Muchmore second in 16.02½, and Beasley third in 16.04¾. The fourth race was the senior four-oared shells, with six starters,—Peoria, Moline, Dixon, Modoc, Minnesota, and Burlington. The latter dropped out after rowing a short distance. Then Peoria and Minnesota took the lead, keeping about even for the first mile, with Dixon third, Moline fourth, and the Modocs fifth. Minnesota turned a second or two ahead of Peoria, and the others in the order named, which was maintained during the return mile. It was nip and tuck between Peoria and Minnesota, but the latter won in 13:31, Peoria second in 13:57¼, Dixon third in 14:04½, Moline fourth in 15:15½, and the Modocs fifth, no time taken.

A tub race with half a dozen entries closed the festivities of the afternoon, and was won by J. P. Donahue, of Davenport. The attendance of spectators was much larger than yesterday, the grand stand being nearly filled. Beyond boatmen and the townsmen of the crews there are very few visitors in the city. Many business houses are profusely decorated. To-morrow will conclude the regatta with free-for-all races, junior single, consolation, and a swimming race. A grand reception will be held at Rouse's Hall to-morrow evening. The Executive Board decided to exclude the Mississippi crew of St. Louis from the free-for-all four-oared race to-morrow. This action was taken on the ground that one member of the crew is a raftsman and another is employed on a steam tug-boat, and are consequently professionals according to the rules of the Association. The Mississippi crew are very indignant about it, and consider their exclusion a special hardship, since they were allowed to enter and came to Peoria without opposition. In the six-oared barge race yesterday the Burlingtons broke their outrigging and steered into the water of the Modocs, who claimed foul, which, being allowed, it was ordered that the race be rowed again to-morrow morning, the Burlingtons being disqualified. The Keokuk crew were the winners of the first race.

LABOR.

MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Montreal, June 23.—The wharves wear the same holiday aspect to-day that they have worn for the past few days. Not a single vessel is to be seen at the Allans' wharf, and the only steamer upon which men are now working is the Scotland, of the Temperly line. A gang of non-Union men are here working, and the water police, armed to the teeth, are guarding her. The Chief of the Government Police expects that the fight, if fight there should be, will be upon that vessel. Some of the Union men are armed, but they keep that matter to themselves. The Parisian will remain in Quebec, and the other liners will likely load there, too, so that Quebec will reap the benefit of the strike. Chief Trudel, of the Quebec police, arrived here this morning with thirty of his men armed with Colt's revolvers and cutlasses. They look very serviceable, and their Chief has the true naval cut about him. The three men arrested yesterday for intimidation were brought before the Police Magistrate, and the case having been proven against them they were each fined $100 or three months. It is said the Union men will have a procession to-morrow.

ANTIOCH, IND.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 23.—The men employed in building the new railroad shops for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad at Antioch struck yesterday. All but thirty-five or forty went to work again at advanced wages. Those not employed went to a saloon, which was closed against them, and attempted to force an entrance. The proprietor of the saloon was inside, armed with a double-barreled shotgun, and when the rioters broke the door down he fired. The foremost received the contents in his breast, and is thought to be fatally wounded. Three others received slight wounds, but are not dangerously hurt. The men have since all gone to work, and quiet is restored again.

A SERIOUS RIOT.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 23.—A special from Huntington, Ind., says: "A strike occurred at Antioch, four miles from Huntington, at the railroad shops, yesterday. The strikers refused to let the men work, and got drunk and broke into Brubaker's saloon. Brubaker fired on the mob, fatally wounding three and seriously wounding four others.

SUICIDAL.

THE JAPANESE FASHION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., June 23.—Matthew O'Donnell, employed by Archie Brown, suicided in a terrible and determined manner this morning on Brown's farm, near this city. He first cut his throat with a razor, after which he drew the instrument across his abdomen, making a large opening, into which he thrust his hand. In this ghastly condition he ran around the yard, literally covering it with blood as he ran. He had been drinking very heavily of late, and the supposition is that he was attacked with delirium-tremens when he committed the terrible deed. He was unmarried, and had no friends in this section who are known.

WITH A CHAIN.

Cincinnati, O., June 23.—James B. Pendergest, a laborer, suicided in the Work-House this morning by hanging himself with a chain to the bars of his cell. He was committed for drunkenness.

THE "SOVEREIGN" IS THE LATEST improved Mackinnon pen. It can be closed into small compass for the pocket and lengthened for use. The most popular pen made. Mackinnon Pen Company, 93 Madison street.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
W. Q. Ball	27	Watertown, N. Y.
K. L. Baker	22	Watertown, N. Y.
Emil Ruchlinsky	25	3813 Butterfield.
Minnie Albrecht	20	3813 Butterfield.
Bernhard Prost	35	Chicago.
Sophia Graff	27	Chicago.
Elwin S. Cook	28	128 West Randolph.
Emma M. Stickler	22	128 West Randolph.
G. P. Newhall	28	Chicago.
Laura S. L. Woods	20	Chicago.
F. M. Robinson	26	334 Warren av.
Eugene A. Blair	18	334 Warren av.
Daniel Foley	24	Chicago.
Annie New	20	Lemont, Ill.
Albert Voltz	35	Chicago.
Bertha Zemke	28	Chicago.
Thos. Cogan	23	Town of Lake.
Kittie Hughes	19	Town of Lake.
Chas. W. Rothe	23	56 South Halsted.
Mamie Rosenbaum	19	355 North Halsted.
Frank Watson	36	463 State.
Roda Mason	33	Champaign, Ill.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Davino Manfridi	26	221 West Chicago av.
Camilla Lizza	21	221 West Chicago av.
C. A. Knutson	50	Chicago.
Mrs. Raguel Olson	48	Chicago.
John Beattie	43	Chicago.
Mrs. Mary Kelly	35	Chicago.
William West	48	Chicago.
Sophia Bells	29	Chicago.
Charles Colson	28	Chicago.
Charlotte Peterson	30	Chicago.
John Shirrick	22	Chicago.
Frances Tynick	19	Chicago.
Perry B. Deming	46	Chicago.
Mrs. Charlotte Bayley	42	Chicago.
John Kerr	27	Chicago.
Belle Kirkwood	35	Loda, Ill.
Hugh McGlom	38	Chicago.
Kate Hogan	35	Chicago.
William Butler	28	Chicago.
Eliza Lynch	27	Chicago.
Jakah Seitz	22	243 Hurlbut.
Dora Schumann	18	194 North av.
Samuel C. Hayes	47	Chicago.
Mrs. Clara A. Street	33	Chicago.
John Hammarstrom	27	153 Milton av.
Clara Louisa Johnson	22	153 Milton av.
G. A. Howard	45	Marseilles, Ill.
Hester C. Dickson	44	Honolulu, S. I.

MARRIAGES.

BALL—BAKER—In this city, Thursday evening, June 23, at Christ Church, by the Rt.-Rev. C. E. Cheney, Wooster O. Ball to Miss Kate L. Baker, daughter of George Baker, Esq.

HOWARD—DICKSON—At the Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday evening, June 23, by the Rev. A. Etheridge, of Marseilles, George A. Howard, of Marseilles, and Miss H. L. Dickson, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

DEATHS.

FLEETWOOD—On June 23, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles W. Drew, No. 2218 Michigan-av., Mary J., wife of the late Stanly H. Fleetwood, in the 64th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HAESE—June 21, Robert Haese.

Funeral Friday, June 24, at 1 p. m., from his late residence, 3639 and 3641 South Halsted-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

BROWN—At her residence, 3331 State-st., at 6:30 a. m., Thursday, 23d inst., Esther A., wife of L. M. Brown and daughter of Col. D. McDonald, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral from residence to-day at 2 p. m. Remains will be taken to Racine, Wis., for interment. Friends of the family invited.

MERRILL—Of cholera infantum, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Merrill, on Central Park-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., Lawndale, Chicago.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'DONNELL—June 23, Margaret, the beloved wife of Michael O'Donnell, of cancer. Native of the Parish Kilteely, County Limerick, Ireland.

Funeral from her late residence, 25 Wright-st., to the Church of the Annunciation, and thence by cars to Calvary. May she rest in peace.

STOKES—At Highland Park, Ill., June 15, Adelaide beloved wife of H. T. Stokes, aged 36 years.

CARMODY—June 23, John Carmody, aged 67 years. Funeral at 10 o'clock Saturday, June 25, from the residence No. 132 West Eighteenth-st., by carriages to Sacred Heart Church, thence to the Northwestern Depot and by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE PROPERTY-owners in the vicinity of Humboldt Park will be held June 30, at 3 p. m., in Mr. J. Johnston's office, No. 80 Lasalle street, Room 4. The boulevard improvement will be talked over, and the reports of committees submitted.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE sufferers in Quebec, a lecture in French by Mr. J. C. Gueroult will be given on June 24, in the basement of the French Catholic Church, corner of Halsted and Congress sts. The opening address will be made by Mr. Joseph Le Boeuf. Music will complete the program.

THE LAST BATTALION DRILL OF the First Regiment before the summer vacation will be held this evening on the Lake Front at 7 o'clock. The Colonel commanding desires to see every man present.

AUCTION SALES.

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
(The only exclusively Real Estate Auction House in Chicago.)

AUCTION SALE OF

Dock Property!

On Monday, the 27th day of June, 1881, at two o'clock p. m., at the north door of the Court-House on Randolph-st., in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, the undersigned, Assignee of Eliel, Danziger & Co., will offer for sale at public auction Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, in Block (96) ninety-six, in Elston's Addition to Chicago, being about one hundred and forty-two feet dock front on North Branch Canal, by two hundred and thirty-two feet deep to Hawthorne-av., three hundred and thirty-one feet on North Branch-st., and having a frontage on Hawthorne-av. and Chicago & Pacific Railway track of three hundred and fifty feet, the site of the former tannery of Eliel, Danziger & Co., which was destroyed by fire.

This property is thoroughly docked, contains 182 tanning-vats, 8 leeches, a smoke-stack in good condition, cost $1,000, hide-shed, stable, and warehouse, and a large quantity of brick from the burned buildings.

It is well adapted for a tannery, lumber-yard, coal-yard, flouring-mill, or other manufacturing or heavy merchandise.

The property is free from incumbrance, abstract furnished, and will be subject to taxes of 1881.

The sale will be subject to the approval of the County Court.

LAMBERT ELIEL, Assignee, 105 Lake-st.
SENNEY, FLOWER & CRATTY, Attorneys, 115 Dearborn-st.
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
By W. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer.

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
Office 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
WILL SELL ABSOLUTELY,
700 Feet Frontage, First-Class Residence Lots,
On South Park and Vernon-avs., between Thirty-first and Thirty-third-sts.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday, June 29, at 3 p. m.,
On the Premises, cor. Thirty-second-st. and South Park-av.
Full particulars at the Exchange.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

WATER FILTER.

CROCKER
Reversible, Self-Packing and Self-Cleansing
Water Filter
Call and examine the water.
J. N. COFFIN, Agt.,
126 Dearborn-st.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

TANKS AND CANS.

WILSON, EVENDEN & CO.,
Tanks and Cans,
239 & 241 Lake st.

CANDY.

Candy

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

THE WHEAT DEAL.

A Decided Advance in the Price of the Cereal Yesterday.

Lively Trading and Heavy Deals on the Call Board.

Mr. Phil Armour Denies that He Is Running a Corner.

One Firm Suspends on Account of Corn—Opinions of Dealers, Etc.

The wheat deal seems to be culminating at last, after several weeks of agonized expectation on the part of many thousands of people East and West. The situation is taking very many of them completely by surprise, and the oldest heads seem to be among the number of those who are most disagreeably disappointed. The wheat crop of the United States has been steadily growing in volume for so many years that nearly everybody seemed to take it for granted that a material decrease in the yield was simply impossible,—that the crop was spread out over so large an area that, while partial failure in some part of that area might be looked for, unfavorable conditions could not be expected to obtain over a large part of it to an extent that would cause a material falling off in the yield. Up to within about four weeks ago there were very few who entertained a contrary opinion. Since then, however, the belief has been growing, though rather spasmodically, that there will be

A BIG FAILURE IN THE WHEAT CROP

of the United States this year.

One of the first premonitions of what was likely to come was given in THE TRIBUNE of May 31, when it was stated, as the result of a careful survey of the field by parties most interested therein, that the yield of winter wheat would be only two-thirds of that of last year, and that there was a decrease of 20 per cent in the acreage of spring wheat, with not much old wheat to fall back upon between this and harvest-time. That would mean a decrease of at least 100,000,000 bushels in the crop of winter wheat, and over 30,000,000 bushels in spring, even if the latter were not a partial failure in sections where planted. But it is also stated that fully one-half of the spring-wheat crop was planted upon ground which was not plowed till this spring, and that the yield will therefore be very poor. Putting this and that together three weeks ago, the indications were that there would be a shortage of not far from 150,000,000 bushels from the extraordinarily large yield of 1880. These deductions were received with some incredulity at the time, and the occurrence of favorable weather for a couple of weeks succeeding that date induced a good many people to believe that such a shortage as that was absolutely impossible. Some of those who had believed in that extensive shortage modified their views to about 100,000,000, more or less, while all the others who had refused to believe in any shortage at all gradually worked around to the belief that anything like the yield of last year is absolutely impossible.

Under the influence of this belief the price of wheat went up, and

HAS CONTINUED TO GO UP.

It would probably have risen very much higher but for the fact that Phil Armour was able to carry about 15,000,000 bushels during last month, and to close out the deal with the end of May at a profit of nine cents a bushel. The market kept on rising at intervals, and since that time has gone up about four and one-half cents per bushel for this month or cash, with a much greater rise in longer futures, which are largely discounted at this time of the year. August rose until it actually sold at a premium, something that has occurred but once or twice before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It was rumored yesterday that Armour had again quietly taken hold of the deal during the interim, and after having got hold of it to such an extent as to give him a controlling influence, had determined to buy more rapidly and let people understand that he was actually "bossing" the market.

It has been extensively claimed within the last two or three weeks that the admitted shortage in the acreage of spring wheat in the area previously planted would be more than made up by an increase in the newly-sown territory in the Northwest,—Dakota and the Red River region. This is the point, in fact, about which people are at present most disagreed. It is conceded that there is a considerable falling off in the yield of winter wheat, and there are few who believe that there can be such an increase in the acreage in the far Northwest as to anything like make up the deficiency. The present estimates of shortage range all the way from 150,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels, as a maximum, down to 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels, as a minimum. Taking the latest figures given out by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington as, in round numbers, 460,000,000 bushels for the yield of last year, and 275,000,000 bushels of that as necessary to feed the people of the United States and to furnish seed for their next year's crop, it will be seen that the shortage above noted is not far from equal to the difference between those two sets of figures. In other words, according to the present outlook, there will be

VERY LITTLE WHEAT LEFT FOR EXPORT

out of the crop yield this year, and the question of prices, therefore, depends largely upon the yield of Europe.

Reports have been received within the past few days that the yield of Russia and France would be poor. These have been contradicted within a day or two by parties in New York, but again advices have been received which state that Southern Russia will certainly yield a poor crop, and that the prospects in France are very much worse than they were reported to be a few days ago, while the acreage sown to wheat in the British Islands is confessedly much less than it was last year. The indications, therefore, are, notwithstanding the supposed promises from other parts of the world, that Western Europe will find it a difficult thing to procure bread enough to tide her people over until harvest-time next year.

The Chicago market opened rather strong yesterday, with strengthening advices from Europe—a peculiar feature for the last two or three days, in view of the admitted weakness in freights. It is understood that wheat was chartered yesterday to go through from Chicago to Liverpool at 18 cents a bushel,—an almost unheard-of price,—and it was remarked on 'Change that if British buyers could be strong under those circumstances, they want the wheat which the United States may have to spare. All this caused a good many people to buy, and, with some shipping orders to fill freight-room contracted at the present low rates, there was soon a pressure on the part of the "shorts" for June and July, under which the market for this month advanced nearly two cents, and the market for next month fully one and one-half cents, while the prices for August only went up about one cent, and September changed very little from the prices of the previous day. There was active trading, but without excitement, till in the afternoon, when about 4,300,000 bushels changed hands on the call, nearly half of which was taken by a single firm,—W. E. McHenry, who are said to be operating for Phil Armour. The magnitude of this purchase, and the rumors in connection with it, started a reporter for THE TRIBUNE on the interviewing tack—with what results will be seen below.

MR. ARMOUR

himself was found and asked if there was any truth in the rumors current on 'Change that he was trading heavily in wheat,—buying it up and trying to run a deal.

He thought it a rather pointed question to ask, and remarked: "I belong to the Church, and church members don't gamble. I think wheat is going to sparkle like diamonds for the next two years, and if you have a mother whose heart you wish to make glad just buy her four or five barrels of flour and store it in your basement."

"Is the crop light?"

"I think the crop in the country is short. The winter wheat crop is deficient about 125,000,000 bushels, while the spring wheat looks fairly, but the acreage is less than usual."

"What about the outlook abroad?"

"The crop prospect over there does not appear to be flattering, and it is doubtful if they have an average crop."

"Where will prices go to?"

"I predict this next season's crop will average nearer $1.40 than $1.25 per bushel."

"I think," said Mr. Armour, closing the interview with a pleasant smile, "that wheat is the gamey crop for the next year."

MR. M'HENRY

said that the advance in the price of wheat was a natural outcome of the condition of things here and in Europe. For the past few years America had produced so much wheat that she completely overcame foreign competition. In England especially it became impossible for farmers to devote their lands to the cultivation of wheat at paying prices. The land was too valuable for the crop, and was devoted to raising more profitable products. In this way one million less acres of land were planted in Great Britain than formerly. The American crop of wheat, too, promised to be considerably less than last year. This was caused largely by the failure of the winter wheat crop, which represents 65 per cent of the whole, and of which not more than half a crop would, from present indications, be realized. For the past few years America had been getting altogether too small a price for her wheat, and it was only right that the consumer should be made to pay a good price for it when there was an opportunity to do so. The prospect was that a fair return would be had for this year's crop.

"What do you know about the corner that it is said is being formed in wheat?"

"I have no opinion to express upon that subject. The present strong market is not, I think, the result of any combination."

"It has been hinted that Mr. Armour is organizing a corner, and that the 2,000,000 bushels which you purchased were on his account."

"I cannot say anything about that. If I was to tell the names of my customers, and make public the nature of the business I transact for them, my business would soon be at an end."

MR. W. T. BAKER

said that he knew nothing of any corner, and that the present prices did not indicate the existence of one.

"These gamblers," he said, "directly they see prices go up, always claim that the advance is the result of some one's manipulating the market. The present prices are the result of circumstances. The winter wheat will be short; not so short as some people seem to anticipate, but, still short some 25 per cent. The crop generally in Europe is not a good one; in Germany it is short, and though there may be less demand from England, yet on the whole the European requirements will be large. The stock on hand is small here, and the last of the old crop is now coming in. Receipts here are very light and exports are large and increasing. The present prices indicate the real value of wheat."

"Have you heard of a corner movement being engineered by Mr. Armour?"

"I do not know of anything of the kind. If such exists the strong market is not due to it."

"It is reported that Mr. McHenry's purchase of 2,000,000 bushels was made for Mr. Armour."

"I don't know anything about that. Corner or no corner, there will be a strong market for wheat this season, and I do not think present prices will be lowered."

A PROMINENT EXPORTER

attributes a part of the strength in wheat to the larger export demand. He says Eastern parties have been selling abroad for several months past for forward delivery, and now these contracts are falling due, and the British millers want the wheat in the berry, having already sold the flour. The demand is largely for the July future, and speculators have also dipped into it, as they think the shipping demand for cash wheat in that month will soon put it at a premium over August. He thinks Mr. Armour is largely interested, and has known of the predicament the Eastern operators are in, and controls the bulk of the cash wheat in this market, which he has begun to ship out, selling it on the seaboard at capital prices; and freights by water are down to 3 cents per bushel, which he is also taking advantage of. There was also a heavy trade outside of this operator, and it was difficult to attribute the bulk movement to the efforts of any one concern. The gentleman said his advices about the European crop were that Hungary and South Russia would have good crops, and Great Britain a better one than in late years.

Mr. Eldredge, who is supposed by some to be Mr. Armour's broker, thought the market was wakened up yesterday by the receipt of cash orders here from London.

ONE COMMISSION FIRM SUSPENDED YESTERDAY—

Day & Stockdale; not, however, on account of the wheat deal, but owing to the advance in corn. The price of the latter usually fluctuates slightly, and dealers with small capital have no hesitation in buying or selling hundreds of thousands of bushels. But since Tuesday there have been sharp advances, aggregating about three cents a bushel, and the firm named were unable to meet the call for margins. The suspension caused no excitement, being a small affair, and, as Vice-President Dunham said, "hardly worth mentioning."

"We have the corn bought in the country," said Mr. Day to a TRIBUNE reporter, "and we hope to straighten things out in a day or two."

"How many bushels are involved?"

"Between 200,000 and 300,000."

"What margins have you put up?"

"Over $10,000."

"You were out of funds?"

"Yes. If we had had twenty-four hours more we would have met the calls."

The firm is about a year old, though the members of it have been on 'Change for many years. It is the impression that they will resume business Saturday. None of the creditors will lose much if they do not do so.

WEST SIDE GAS CO.

Some Trouble Growing Out of the Use of Oil Instead of Coal—The Men Grumbling.

Some trouble has arisen at the West Side Gas Company's works on Twenty-second street and Centre avenue, between the stokers or firemen and the Company. The merits of the case are differently stated by the various parties concerned, as is usually the fact in such disputes, and the allegations made on either side are herewith submitted, that the reader may judge for himself.

A delegation of the stokers, selected as a committee of the Gasworkers' Union to visit the newspaper offices, represented the situation as follows: Two months ago the stokers, who had been receiving $2.25 per day, asked and obtained an advance of 25 cents. They followed this up with a demand for extra help, claiming that to every gang of eight men one should be added, and this too was conceded. The men claim that the work is very hard, the "shifts" being twelve hours each, and the labor of drawing the charges and firing exposing them to terrible heat. On the questions of wages and extra help they have nothing now to complain of, as the work and wages are equalized with the South Side Gas Company, but they are dissatisfied with the action of the Superintendent, Mr. Henry Pratt.

The stokers claim that the rules of their Union have been infringed by allowing members of their own body to work at shoveling coal, a business which properly belongs, as they reckon it, to the members of the Coalworkers' Union. Also they complain that the Superintendent has discharged some of their number without good and sufficient cause, and that he, with a view to breaking up the Union, is about to

MANUFACTURE GAS FROM OIL

instead of coal, which would almost entirely take away their occupation. This is really the chief ground of their complaint, and the one which they especially desired to make prominent. They say that during the winter a few retorts were kept going with oil, but that it is now proposed to put in forty-two retorts for this purpose, and they claim that oil-gas is no good whatever.

Mr. Pratt informed a reporter that the whole trouble grew out of the ill-feeling engendered by a few discontented men. He had raised the wages and given the extra help asked for, and had, without waiting to be asked, given the coal-breakers and other yard employés an extra 25 cents per day, making their wages $2 from the 1st of July. But the Union men wanted to run the whole works, and if they were to do so the Company might as well shut up altogether. The discharges were necessitated by the smaller demand for gas incident to the season, and it was always the case that the force was cut down in summer.

As to the story about the oil, there was nothing in it. The Company made a small quantity of oil gas in the winter, with which to enrich the coal gas, the first-named containing a larger proportion of carbon than the latter. But they had not made any for a considerable time, nor did they purpose doing so unless compelled. Since the trouble started he had put fires under the seven benches of six retorts, each fitted with the necessary piping for using oil. This was, however, because the Company did not

MEAN TO BE CAUGHT ASLEEP.

They must furnish their customers and the city with gas, and if anything in the nature of a strike should occur they would use these retorts, which required fewer men to attend to them than the coal retorts.

The Company had, so Mr. Pratt said, no intention, as far as he knew, of attempting to use oil instead of coal. There was no saving in doing so and nothing to be gained by the change. He thought gas made from oil was as good as that made from coal, but it would not pay the Company to make it. He did not expect any trouble with the employés, but, whatever might occur, the city and the citizens might confidently rely upon having their full supply of illuminating fluid. A reserve supply was always kept, and if the stokers, or any number of them, should quit their places would at once be filled. The labor was exhaustive when drawing the charges, but there was a good deal of loafing time between whiles, and the work could not properly be called skilled labor.

A visit to the gas-works last night showed everything going on quietly. Thirty-six stokers are employed, half by day and half by night, and each man takes care of two benches, each bench consisting of six retorts. All the benches running were using coal, but the works were not running at their full capacity. The number of men employed in all departments ranges from 100 to about double that number, according to the season. The exact number employed at the present time could not be learned, but is probably about 125.

Lew Wallace on Badeau and Grant.

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

Yesterday I went into the room of Assistant-Secretary Hitt, at the State Department, and met Gen. Wallace coming out. While waiting to talk to Mr. Hitt I picked up from a table the first volume of Badeau's "Life of Grant." Turning over the leaves I found, on page 44, the following paragraph marked:

"The assault was renewed on Lewis Wallace with great vigor, and he, too, was compelled to fall back, though slowly and fighting hard."

On the margin, opposite the paragraph, was this inscription in the handwriting of Gen. Wallace:

"This is a lie. I never fell back an inch.
"LEW WALLACE."

Turning on to pages 80 and 81 I found the following paragraph marked:

"Lewis Wallace, one of Grant's own division commanders, was equally remiss; but he, who had been a month on the ground, excused himself by stating that he had taken the wrong road, marching toward Purdy instead of Pittsburg; yet his troops had helped to build the bridge over Snake Creek for just such emergencies as had now occurred. He was, however, set right by Captain (afterward Lieutenant-Colonel) Rowley and Colonel (afterward Major-General) McPherson, both at the time on Gen. Grant's staff. They put him in the right direction at 1 o'clock, and it took him till 7 that night to march five miles in the direction of the battle, though the cannonading was heard at Nashville, a hundred miles away."

On the bottom of the margin of page 81 Gen. Wallace had made the following inscription:

"There are more willful falsehoods in the foregoing paragraph than in any other of the same length in English literature.
"LEW WALLACE."

Spanish Laces,
Black and Cream.
Large assortment.
C. A. COUTANT & Co., 145 State-st.

THE COUNCIL.

The Vacation of La Salle Street Elaborately Discussed.

Passage of the Ordinance by a Vote of Twenty-nine to Six.

Some Other but Unimportant Miscellaneous Business Transacted.

The Council held an adjourned meeting last evening, Ald. Burley in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except Everett.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

The Judiciary Committee recommended the placing on file of Ald. Cullerton's resolution directing the Controller to advertise for bids for the sale of the Lake-Front. Concurred in.

RAILROADS.

The Committee on Railroads recommended the passage of an ordinance giving the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company authority to lay a single track on the north side of Carroll street, between Canal and Union. Laid over.

The same Committee recommended the placing on file of the order in reference to more street-cars on West Madison street, for the reason that the "public was well accommodated now." Concurred in.

The same Committee recommended the passage of an ordinance giving the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway the right to lay a track on Hooker street from Haines street to Cherry avenue, and a side-track on Eastman street from Cherry avenue to water lots in Block 50, Elston's Addition.

After considerable talk, mainly by Ald. Young, who was opposed to giving up Goose Island to the railroads and having a track laid across Division street, the ordinance was laid over and made a special order for two weeks from Monday.

VACATING LA SALLE STREET.

The special order—the ordinance vacating La Salle street, between Van Buren and Jackson—was taken up.

Ald. Phelps said that two committees had reported favorably, but there were objections raised by two classes of men,—one class being owners of property in the vicinity of the Board of Trade, who feared a reduction in rents, and the other stockholders in the Chamber of Commerce. He was in favor of the vacation for two reasons: first, because it would enhance the value of the city's property from 50 to 100 per cent; and, second, there would be erected on that "dirty eyesore" buildings which would add from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 to the assessable value of the realty of Chicago. Another objection was that there wasn't street room enough now. The vacation would really add street room, because Sherman street and Pacific avenue would be widened, and they were preferred by teamsters, because it was risky to turn out of La Salle street on to the railroad tracks on Van Buren street. The Board of Trade was determined to move, and if they didn't go on LaSalle street would go somewhere else, which would also be regretted by the owners of buildings near the corner of Washington street.

Ald. Cullerton said he had stated Monday that Mr. Scott would probably withdraw the property; that three gentlemen had agreed to buy it for the purpose of keeping the Board of Trade where it is. That was true, and their object was, knowing the Board would move, to take the building to their own location, where no streets were to be located. He was in favor of the ordinance and would vote for it.

Ald. Hildreth spoke of the general desire to have the Board in that locality. Even the property-owners who were opposing the removal would rather have it there than elsewhere, and make La Salle street the Wall street of Chicago.

ALD. DIXON

spoke of the benefit that would result to the property in the neighborhood. He believed the Rock Island and Michigan Southern Roads would be forced back to Harrison street, and that in a few years that whole section would be built up. He knew of no measure which would benefit the whole city as much as this.

Ald. Wickersham favored the vacation, saying that the growth of business made it necessary. The property thereabouts was at present useless. Put the Board of Trade there, and the whole neighborhood would change, and millions be added to the assessment rolls. Some good men opposed the movement, but their objections were in the main prompted by selfishness. The interest of the public demanded the vacation.

Ald. Bond hoped the matter would go through without further delay, as Mr. Scott was prepared to carry out his agreement.

Ald. Meier (Sixteenth) spoke against the ordinance, saying that if the Board of Trade must move they should go to some other locality, where no street was to be vacated.

Ald. Lawler spoke of the stagnation on the South Side south of Monroe street between Fifth avenue and Clark street, saying that it was due to the confinement of business within narrow limits. If the Board of Trade went to the place proposed, that whole section, now vacant with the exception of a few lots, would in a little while be covered with buildings. The people wanted the vacation, and that fact would influence his vote. By extending the business area rents would be cheaper, and merchants generally benefited. A gentleman had asked him to vote against the ordinance. He asked him why. The gentleman said he would let him know his business the next day. That gentleman was interested in property in another locality, and would like to have the Board of Trade in its vicinity. He would not say that the gentleman offered him a bribe, but he said he would "call to-morrow." The Board of Trade had been waiting for action for some time, and the Council should give them an answer at once, so that they might know whether they were going to the south end of La Salle street or not.

Ald. Stauber believed that the chance to benefit the city's property, without injuring the public, should be taken advantage of. The increase in the value of the assessable property in the vicinity would more than offset what the city would lose by vacating the street.

The question was then put on

THE PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE,

and it was passed,—yeas 29, nays 6,—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Altpeter, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Bond, Dean, Brady, Wanzer, Stauber, Young, Meyer (Fifteenth), Imhof, Murphy, Barrett, and Blair.

Nays—Smyth, Nelson, Hulbert, Hirsch, Meier (Sixteenth), and Burley.

Ald. Hildreth moved to reconsider and to lay the motion on the table. The latter was agreed to.

The following are the preamble and ordinance as adopted:

WHEREAS, The owners of those portions of blocks ninety-eight and one hundred and fifteen, in School Section Addition to Chicago, propose to dedicate to the public use portions of said blocks for the purpose of increasing the width of Pacific avenue and Sherman street, from Jackson street to Van Buren street, in consideration of the vacation of La Salle street, from Jackson street to Van Buren street; and

WHEREAS, The owners of all the property which abuts on the portions of said streets, which will be affected either by this proposed dedication or vacation have assented to the same; and

WHEREAS, The public interests and convenience will be promoted by the acceptance of such dedication and the making of such vacation; therefore,

Be it ordained, etc.:

SECTION 1. That the dedication of the strip of land twenty-seven feet and seventy-five hundredths feet wide, extending from Jackson street to Van Buren, and bounded on the east by the present west line of Pacific avenue, and of the strip of land six feet wide, extending from Jackson street to Van Buren, and bounded on the west by the present east line of Sherman street, in School Section Addition to Chicago, made by the terms of an indenture executed by the executor of and legatee under the last will and testament of John F. Tracy, now deceased, and by the heirs at law of John F. Tracy, deceased, which instrument bears date the 16th day of April, A. D. 1881, is hereby accepted for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions upon which such dedication is made.

SEC. 2. That Pacific avenue, from Jackson street to Van Buren street, shall be appropriated to the public use as follows: The sidewalk on the east side thereof shall be eleven feet wide, the sidewalk on the west side thereof shall be eighteen and seventy-five-hundredths feet wide, and the roadway shall be thirty-eight feet wide; and that Sherman street, from Jackson street to Van Buren street, be appropriated to the public use as follows: The sidewalk on the east side thereof shall be sixteen feet wide, the sidewalk on the west side thereof shall be ten feet wide, and the roadway thereof shall be forty feet wide.

SEC. 3. That portion of La Salle street extending from the north line of Van Buren street to the south line of Jackson street, in the School Section Addition to Chicago, is hereby vacated as a public street and highway.

The Council then adjourned.

Change of Sentiment in the South—People Want to Get Out of the Bourbon Democracy.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A staff correspondent of the *Tribune*, who has made an extensive tour through the South, in summing up his interviews with leading Democrats, says:

"They say everywhere that they do not care at all for the Democratic party; that they do no care what party controls the South, if property and industry can be made secure; that anybody is welcome to hold the offices and govern their States who will do so honestly. 'We simply want such State Governments as you usually have in the North.' This was said to me many times in the States of which I am now writing. I have been somewhat surprised to find large numbers of men who are leaders in the Democratic party in the South, who say, as they have said to me again and again: 'We are not Democrats. For my own part my political education was that of a Whig. My father was a Whig, and I grew up with his ideas and sentiments regarding political matters. I despise the very name of Democrat. There is not a principle or tradition belonging to the organization which I approve. I wish to God we might have an Administration party—a Republican party in our State—that a gentleman could belong to without sacrifice of all honesty and self-respect. What, in the name of Heaven, is the reason that the Republican party in the South is left in the hands of such men as its local managers usually are?

"These men go on to say, as in Alabama, in Mississippi, and in Louisiana many of them have said to me, that it is a misfortune to the South and to the Nation to have the South solid; that the South does not wish to be solid, but that it really seems to be to the interest or wish of the local Republican politicians in the Southern States to keep the South solid. I have been told of several cases in which the Democrats had offered to support the honest Republicans for office, if the Republican managers would allow them to be nominated, but the proposition was rejected with scorn. Some of the Republican managers spoke to me of these offers from the Democrats, and said it amounted to their saying that if the Republican party in that county or district would abandon its organization the Democrats would abandon theirs. 'But,' said a Republican, 'we shall never give up till the Democratic party is broken up.'

"I am obliged to say that generally in the South leading and influential Democrats appear to be, apart from their politics, good men. The best men in the Southern communities are mostly Democrats. The principal men of property and of character, the leading members and supporters of all the churches, such men, in short, as in Massachusetts and Ohio we expect to find in the Republican party, are here in the South nearly all Democrats."

Eminent Physicians

are prescribing that tried and true remedy, Kidney-Wort, for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you feel out of sorts and don't know why, try a package of Kidney-Wort and you will feel like a new creature.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Spanish Laces,
Black and Cream.
Large assortment.
C. A. COUTANT & Co., 145 State-st.

Temperance clergymen, lawyers, ladies, and doctors use Hop Bitters, as they do not intoxicate, but restore brain and nerve waste.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3067 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 433 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL DOG WITH COLlar and tin cross marked C. D. T. Can be found at 80 West Randolph-st., by proving property and paying charges.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—399 WARREN-AV., TWO-story and basement stone swell front; kitchen and dining-room on parlor floors; furnace, gas fixtures, everything complete. H. POTWIN, 136 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME DWELLing, seven rooms, on West Van Buren-st., near Centre-av., $30 per month. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 13, 164 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—699 WEST INDIANA, 4 room cottage, with shed in rear for horse, $15. PETERSON & BAY, 163 Randolph-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR THREE MONTHS from July 1, to family without children, completely furnished frame house, with brick basement, on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st. Only rent of vacant house ($55) required, but good care taken of same. Reference. Address O C 15, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—FOR $70 PER MONTH—A nice 10-room house, with furnace and gas-fixtures, 376 North La Salle-st., corner Maple, east front. Apply as per card on front door.

Suburban.

TO RENT—RAVENSWOOD, NEAR station—10-room brick house, modern improvements, lake water. Possession July 1; rent $25. B. R. DEYOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS and bath, at Hyde Park Station; possession July 1; rent $27.50. Address R 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVing on Throop-st., near Madison, have a handsomely furnished front alcove room, with use of bath, suitable for two gentlemen. References. Address R 3, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT OF four rooms and closet, 76 Paulina-st., near Madison; $17.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLAT, 4 ROOMS, IN NEW brick building, corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-ninth-st. F. W. SPRINGER, Room 4, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—5 PARK ROW—FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, hot and cold water, gas, bath; parlor floor and basement; barn.

TO RENT—AT 291 AND 293 WABASH-av.—Front rooms, furnished, in suit or single. Inquire Suite 8.

TO RENT—NO. 281 MICHIGAN-AV. fronting lake, elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELL lighted nicely furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. 376 State-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT AND desirable room for two gentlemen, stationary bowl and large closet; also one single room, with large closet; board if desired; private family. 310 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, LARGE AND airy, $1.50, $2, $2.50, opposite Jefferson Park; gentlemen only. 118 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room, suitable for a gent and wife or two gents; modern house; location, Jefferson Park. 474 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—605 WEST JACKSON-ST.—2 rooms on parlor floor, and one front chamber, with or without board, in private family.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, 50X100, with power, cheap. Apply to F. J. WILLIAMS, 100 and 102 West Chicago-av.

TO RENT—WITH HEAT AND POWER, room 50x100, lighted on three sides. SHUMWAY, BURGESS & CO., corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF rooms for two gentlemen, with breakfast and supper, North Side, on Dearborn or La Salle, between Chicago-av. and Oak-st. O 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURnished rooms for light housekeeping, or a small furnished cottage; good care and prompt pay. H. GORDON, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE PLEASant room in a private family by two young men. Location must be south of Twenty-first-st. State price. Address O 89, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

MISS L. M. HENDEE—MAGNETIC physician. 255 West Madison-st., first flat.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have the largest and finest warehouse, with every facility complete for storing your furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Lowest rates. Cash advances. Established 1875.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

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DAY AND NIGHT CLASS IN TELEGraphy; positions guaranteed. Room 22, 77 South Clark-st.

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, ORATORY, and Dramatic Art, by Prof. Dickson, 170 State-st., opp. Palmer House, Chicago, will commence July 5. Thirty lessons, $10. Send for circular.

BOOKS.

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT—COMpared in parallel columns with old version, showing change in language, punctuation, and italics by bold face type. History Amer. Com. appendix. Agents' outfit 50 cents. S. L. MARROW & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THE CHICAGO
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
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OFFERS FOR SALE
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29,
Commencing precisely at 3 p. m., on the
PREMISES, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-ST. AND SOUTH PARK-AV.,
700 feet frontage of first-class South Side residence lots on
SOUTH PARK AND VERNON-AVS.,
Between Thirty-first and Thirty-third-sts.

Splendid deep lots adjoining handsome improvements. Accessible by the Cottage-Grove-av. and Indiana-av. street-cars and the forty-six suburban trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, stopping at Thirty-first-st. station. Take the 2:15 p. m. on day of sale. The title is perfect, and each purchaser will be furnished with an abstract. Terms, 10 per cent down at time of sale, and balance within sixty days therefrom. The property is near the lake, the Grand boulevard, the Douglas University, elegant churches, and in the future Murray Hill locality of Chicago.

A full warranty deed will be given to purchasers. The property will be subject to the taxes of 1881. Facilities are guaranteed to all purchasers to borrow half the amount of the purchase money on favorable terms, if so desired. The Chicago Real Estate Exchange will issue negotiable certificates for the 10 per cent part down at time of sale; and for the sixty days during the life of said certificates they will be called every Wednesday at the Exchange, for the purpose of buying and selling; and the quotations made will be duly published. No postponement on account of weather. In case of rain, the sale will be adjourned from the premises to take place at the Real Estate Exchange, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., at 4 p. m.

No limit, reserve, or upset prices, but an absolute sale to the highest bidder.

For particulars or plats call at the Exchange.

W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers & Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, Receiver Chicago Life-Insurance Company, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st., the following improved property:
88 Twenty-third-st., 2-story frame dwelling.
3819 Johnson place, 2 story and basement brick dwelling.
3947 Langley-av., 2 story and basement brick dwelling.
3951 Langley-av., 2 story and basement brick dwelling.
33 Fortieth-st., 2 story and basement brick dwelling.
1111 Forty-first-st., 2 story and basement brick dwelling.
113 Forty-first-st., 2 story and basement brick dwelling.
1115 Forty-first-st., 2 story and basement brick dwelling.
502 Fulton-st., 2 story and basement brick dwelling.
504 Fulton-st., 2 story and basement brick dwelling.
2725 Butterfield-st., 2 story frame dwelling.
2727 Butterfield-st., 2 story frame dwelling.
2731 Butterfield-st., 2 story frame dwelling.
498 Marshfield-av., 2 story and basement brick dwelling.
500 Marshfield-av., 2 story and basement brick dwelling.
506 Marshfield-av., 2 story and basement brick dwelling.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—I have full list of all property in business district. Some of the best of this can be bought but is not on the market. I will wait on persons looking for property with full information. I can save buyers time, money, and annoyance. The present lull is a good time to buy. ALEXANDER PATTERSON, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 50 feet, east front, will be sold this week at $100 per foot; no more can be had at that price. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., EAST OF Oakley-st., a 2-story marble (octagon) front, standing alone on 30-foot lot. An elegant house in good condition; will be sold cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 15, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. RESIdences and lots. Some of the best corners and most desirable inside lots on the street. Principals apply to or address H. M. SHERWOOD, 77 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—536 WEST OHIO-ST.—SIX-room cottage, with basement, in good order. $1,700. PETERSON & BAY, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$4,500, the elegant 10-room brick house 392 West Congress-st.; has all modern improvements; is in fine order. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—A NEW RESIDENCE—with 100 feet, and large barn, near Thirty-fifth-st. and the lake, $30,000. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st., a desirable lot on Lake-av., with cottage, between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts. Cheap.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY FRAME house, with wide lot, Washington-st. boulevard, near Robey-st., at a great bargain.
HENRY WALLER, JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, 697 WASHINGton-st. (boulevard), 9-room 2-story frame, and lot 57½x125. Price, $8,500. WILSON G. BAKER, 93 Washington-st. Rooms 7 and 8.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE RESIdence on Indiana-av., east front, near Nineteenth-st.; lot 40 feet front; all modern conveniences; price very, very low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st., Room 11.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-class suburban residence, about ten miles from city, with every modern convenience, $25,000. Also one with seven acres attached for $7,000; near station. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car-shops, at a bargain.
HENRY WALLER, JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF city, close to depot; $500 per acre.
HENRY WALLER, JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot one block from the hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market; shown free; abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—22½ ACRES IN W. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13, immediately adjoining Lawndale, on Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts., east of Crawford-av. Altogether, or one or more blocks separately. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 5-ACRE BLOCK within 10 minutes' walk of Normal School and station. $2,500 if taken at once; will soon double in value. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—18½ ACRES, 600 FEET, ON Pavilion Park, junction of Fifty-fifth-st. and Western-av. boulevards, $750 per acre. WILSON G. BAKER, 93 Washington-st., Rooms 7 and 8.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A CHOICE 80 acres of land, located 2¼ miles from State House, Topeka, Kas. Inquire of A. S. HETFIELD, 203 and 205 Van Buren-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CENTRAL LOCATED business property for investments, either improved or unimproved. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHington-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 12 HEAD OF horses and mares, recently from the country. Several chunks 1,150 to 1,300 lbs weight; good workers; three good grocery and milk-wagon horses; some cheap ones. Apply at large stable, rear 18 and 20 Ann-st., near Washington.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE—SOUND, gentle, and fast; safe for a lady to drive; also fine harness; a side bar top buggy almost new. Call if you want a bargain at 380 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SQUARE-box leather-top buggy; been used six months; $150 cash. 396 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COMBINED riding and driving pony; sound, gentle, and safe for lady or children; also canopy-top basket phaeton and fine harness, almost new; a fine rig for lady; separately or together at a sacrifice. Call today if you want a bargain. 380 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TRUCK WAGONS. Address O 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD PHAETON BUGGY; must be sound and in first-class condition. Call at office of Revere House.

WANTED—TO HIRE AT ONCE, buggy or phaeton with or without harness. Call or address 3465 Vernon-av.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT explode; gives most steam for least money, and its durability is established by three years' service without repairs. Engineers and steam users invited to examine, or send for descriptive circular to DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER COMPANY offices, 34 Cortland-st., New York, and 45 Franklin-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—1 ROGERS' NO. 2 MOLDER, $150 surfacer, shaper, anvil, bellows, large grindstone and fixtures, steam glue pots, vises, etc.; very cheap. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 207 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A STATIONARY ENGINE, cylinder 24x34. Can be seen running for ten days at the Bridge and Car Works of WELLS & FRENCH CO. Blue Island-av. and Paulina-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC, PARLOR OR STAGE, AND latest tricks taught by late European Professor. Address M 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SODA FOUNtain, also Puffus mineral apparatus. R 2, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A WILcox & Gibbs "Automatic" sewing machine, latest style nearly new, in good order; good price paid. A. B. C. D, Tribune office.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECOND TIMing watch; or will exchange for gold watch. A. H. CHURCH, 137 Randolph-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AT ONCE—BY WHOLEsale grocery house, an experienced bill clerk, unmarried, and must be very proficient and correct. Address, in own handwriting and giving city references, R 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG man, 18 to 22 years of age, as assistant cashier. Must furnish best of references with ample guaranty of integrity and responsibility. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and wages required. Address R 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN ACQUAINTed with glass, china, fancy goods, trade for Springfield, Ill. Apply this day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to S. M. RIESER, Hotel Frankfurt, corner Madison-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer, experienced, good penman; salary $10 per week. Address, with references, R 9 Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COAL-miners at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WOOD-WORKers on common bodies, gears, poles, and shafts. Also finisher in smith shop. Must be active men and understand the business; for such we have steady work. A. PEARSALL & SON, successors to G. Hawley & Co., McGregor, Ia.

WANTED—I AM MAKING UP A gang of men for permanent night shift. Shall want three pressmen, one cutter, one press foreman. Will pay $35 per week for the right kind of man for foreman. Good reference required. No Union men need apply. Call or address immediately, DAVID C. COOK, 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PATTERNMAKER can find steady work and good wages by applying to THE IOWA IRON WORKS CO., Dubuque, Ia.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY BARber; $13 a week; permanent employment. Apply immediately to GEO. SAUERWEIN, 306 South Fifth-st., Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS-FEEDER, 61 Washington-st. Top floor.

WANTED—TWO EXPRESS WOOD-Workers at 370 Wabash-av. B. F. TUCKER.

WANTED—GOOD TRUNKMAKERS. Good wages paid to right men. S. KNUDSON, 120 West Madison-st.

WANTED—75 FIRST-CLASS BRICK-masons, helpers, and hod-carriers by the Chicago Sugar Refining Company. Apply to THOS. GAUNT, engineer, corner of Beach and Taylor-sts.

WANTED—MACHINISTS AND DIE-makers. NORTON BROS., 40 to 46 River-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS for Iowa; wages, $1.75 per day; 200 for Michigan and Illinois; $1.60 to $1.75; 1,000 for New Mexico and Arizona, $2.50 per day, free fare, for Germans and Scandinavians; 100 for city work, Colorado, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. and 23 West Madison.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for Chicago & Northwestern, and Iowa and Wisconsin; highest wages; 100 for Illinois, 500 for New Mexico; free fare. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOREman to take charge of a sandstone quarry. For particulars inquire of CHAS. A. PFEIFFER, President Rockville Sandstone Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO CHORES around a saloon, at 241 South Clark-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD BRICK TOSSERS and 6 good brick wheelers, to whom best wages will be paid. Apply at Brick Yard, Chicago Works, Pullman's Palace Car Company, near Kensington, Ill. Take work train at 6 a. m., Illinois Central Railroad.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SOLICITors for an established business. Those having experience in a mercantile agency preferred. Address, giving references and full particulars of previous occupation, R 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN OF GOOD address to solicit subscriptions for stock in cities near Chicago. Expenses paid and commissions. Room 5, 155 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A BOY OF 16 OR 17 TO work in office and make collections; one living with parents preferred. Good references required. Address, in handwriting of applicant, R 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY, 16 to 18, to help in office; one wishing to learn a good business. Address, in own handwriting, R 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL capital for a permanent business; guaranteed to pay $30 to $70 per week. $1 sample free to those who mean business. Send stamp for paper, and investigate the best money making scheme extant. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN SERVant, who is a good cook and can take charge of a flat for a single gentleman; must have best city references. Address, stating qualifications and terms, R 96, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD WITH room, $4.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano. Furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

396 EAST CHICAGO-AV., CORNER OF Pine—A large front alcove room, furnished, with board; also single room. References required.

West Side.

17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington.—Well-furnished rooms, with board, private family, strictly first-class.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO rent, with board, large front room; also single room.

South Side.

2127 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—Front alcove room, with board.

2232 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with choice table.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE—MARBLE BUILDing, opposite Custom-House, adjoining Grand Pacific, 228 and 230 South Clark-st.—Pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, 50 cents and 75 cents; first-class meals, 25 cents. Dining-room and office upstairs. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE—STATE AND Harrison-sts. Four blocks from Exposition building. Rates $1.50 to $2.50 per day.

ORIENT HOUSE, 278 AND 280 STATE-st.—Newly opened and refurnished; cool and pleasant rooms, with board, from $6 to $8 per week. Day board $4; transient $1.50 per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—Enlarged and refurnished, $2 per day. Day-board $5 per week. Rooms for regular boarders.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State-st. Don't pay high hotel prices when 75c and $1.00 gets first-class rooms here.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Country.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A SMALL PRIvate family, in a pleasant village fourteen miles from city. Address or call, 21 Bryan block.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in a private family, within 5 minutes walk of Court-House. Address F. B. SHELTON, Room 5, 170 State-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A GENTLEman in a respectable, quiet Catholic family; breakfast and supper only required. Address R 16, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A MAN WITH $5,000 WANTED IN a manufacturing business. We have contracts signed for all goods manufactured for three years to come. Parties without money need not answer. Address R 92, Tribune office.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS, FROM $50 TO $1,000, to loan on furniture, pianos, etc., at low rates; or other good security. 93 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 & 12.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities at low rates. 152 Dearborn, Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office. 118 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS AT LOWEST RATES loaned on furniture, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal or publicity. Room 1, 149 Monroe-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker. 86 Washington-st.

LARGE AND SMALL SUMS TO LOAN on furniture, carpets, pianos, and all articles of value, with or without removal, at lowest rates of interest. S. A. MILLER, Room 13, 35 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property in sums to suit, at low rates of interest. Inquire at Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $3,000 and upwards at 6 per cent interest, without commissions, upon first-class improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate in sums to suit for three to five years. M. BEAL & CO., 152 La Salle-st., Room 21.

TO LOAN—$50,000 AT 6 PER CENT; amounts to suit. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS $5,000 cash, to take title to a tract of land now in the market. Will pay 30 per cent. Address, for investigation, R 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PACKING BOXes; small, medium, and large, filled with good straw or empty; hundreds constantly on hand at your own price. E. W. GILLETT, 38 to 44 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, one willing to fill the place temporarily. Apply at once. 217 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. 226 State-st., corner Oak, in the rear.

WANTED—AT 3731 FOREST-AV.—A girl to do general housework; must be a good cook and laundress; wages $4.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 674 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework, good cook, two in family. 47 South Peoria-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A YOUNG RELIABLE widow, without children, to take charge and work of small comfortable home; two children; give full particulars. Address R 81, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper, or chief clerk in the accountant's department of some Western railway by a young man of experience. Best of references furnished. Address M. H. SEYMOUR, P.-O. Box 117 Montreal, Canada.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A STRICTLY first-class English coachman of 18 years' experience, having been in the services of the Duchess of Kent, also Lord Dufferin, Ottawa, Canada, is looking for a situation where the services of a thorough coachman will be appreciated. I am an excellent rider and clipper: can handle horses in any shape, either tandem, unicorn, or four-in-hand; good wages wanted. Address O 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman in a private family; is a good driver and groom, and strictly temperate. First-class city reference. Address O 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman, by a young man that understands his business thoroughly; a careful driver, and has first-class references. R 85, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish mechanical draughtsman with several years' experience in the shops and drawing offices of the two largest engine factories in Sweden. Address O 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN or overseer for any kind of building or railroad work; have been in business over 12 years; do not want city work. Address R 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 26, with lawyer or doctor, to graduate; good English education for office work, at $5 per week, terms one year. Address X Y Z, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEman from Kentucky, as traveling salesman; acquainted with trade in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri; can command a trade, and furnish reliable references. Address R 4, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT home in good family, to do housework; am a widow with one child; have had 12 years' experience in housework. Can give good reference from Southern Illinois. Address or inquire immediately third floor, Room 345 Commercial Hotel, MRS. MORTON.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NO. 1 cook, etc., with a nice family who keep a second girl. Good reference. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENglish woman; is good cook; willing to do general housework; prefers the country. Reference given. Call at 856 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GIRL of capability, directly from Boston, to do general housework south of Twenty-ninth-st. 145 Twentieth.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERal housework or cooking. Call at 2106 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged lady in a respectable family. Apply at 291 East Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROugh business-man; one prepared to accept any position that may offer. Best of city references given. Please address R 88, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LAUNdry or any kind of housework. Address R 94, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. Duske's office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN girls, best description, well recommended. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. Bell telephone.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BY ISHAM & CO., ROOM 48, 92 LA Salle-st., first-class sample-room, opposite new Court-House.

FOR SALE—DRY-GOODS BUSINESS in the City of St. Paul; the best retail dry-goods business in the State of Minnesota; good reasons for selling. Address THEO. MATHIES, box AA, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A first-class general stock of goods, and store for rent, doing a good business, in a live town in Northern Ohio; good reasons for selling; stock $3,000. O. C. KNEALE, Berlin Hights, O.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT; CENTRE of city. Call at once on J. & B. MAAS, corner Randolph and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY in fine corner store on West Side doing a large trade; will bear investigation; owner leaving city; clean, well-assorted stock and fixtures, including two horses and wagons; about $3,000 cash. Address R 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COAL WORKS ON THE Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, near Pittsburg; a first-class works in successful operation, and the outlet for a large tract of coal. For particulars address P.-O. Box 784, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—CENTRALLY LOcated. First-class opening for a hotel man to make money. KLAUBER & SMITH, 152 La Salle-st.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—AN ACTive business man with $800 can secure a pleasant, permanent, and very profitable position, having entire charge of Chicago office. Gentlemen only address R 11, Tribune office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R. I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

$2,000 CASH WILL PURCHASE A well-established, respectable, and profitable cash business; full investigation desired; another business out of city requires the owner's attention. Address R 93, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLETT DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD DURABLE piano at a moderate price don't fail to examine the Lyon & Healy patent upright before purchasing. The musical profession are enthusiastic in its praise. It is indorsed by Rive-King, Sherwood, Brittan, Platt, Gleason, Liebling, Boscovitz, Eddy, Becker, Mathews, Burge, Baird, and a host of others. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—
ON INSTALLMENTS,
AT
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT. Rent deducted if purchased. PROSSER & CO., 215 State-st.

STORY & CAMP.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS, new and second-hand; standard makes; prices, $150, $175, and $200. ADAM SHARP, 276 West Madison.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that I had my pocket picked in the aisle of the cars before I got out in the Alton Depot, on Pittsburg car, of valuable papers: one note of George Youle, and due March 1, 1881, for $[illegible], and one for $[illegible], payable March 1, 1882, and one against a Mr. Day & Son for $500, payable March 1, 1882, and several notes on John Hunt amounting from $[illegible] to $[illegible], and a pocket daybook with a cattle transaction. I warn all persons against purchasing the same, and any information on the subject can be left at the Gault House. DAVID HARPSTER.

PERSONAL—HAMILTON: CAN YOU meet me Saturday at the usual time and place? Answer. O.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000; large amount of business on hand. Address O 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BOARDing-house, with $500. Address R 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTive or special, with capital, for oyster and fruit-packing business by a party with large experience in that line; place and brand established. Address HIRAM WOODS & CO., 41 Lexington-st., Baltimore, Md.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 383 West Madison-st.—Now receiving spring stock of carpets, furniture, and household goods. Selling at lowest prices for cash or on installments. Call and examine.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 303 AND 305 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments. Low prices; easy terms.

FINANCIAL.

DAY & FIELD,
STOCK BROKERS
130 LaSalle-st.

All securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission and carried on a fair margin. Interest allowed on credit balances.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,
Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

WILLIAM MORGAN.

The Niagara River the Place of His Death, and Not Genesee County.

THE TRIBUNE published Wednesday morning a dispatch from Batavia, N. Y., relating to the discovery of some remains at Pembroke, Genesee County, which were supposed to be those of William Morgan, who was probably killed on account of his attempt to publish a book revealing the secrets of Masonry. The story is an improbable one, especially that part of it in reference to the discovery of a partially obliterated manuscript. It furnishes a good excuse, however, for printing the following statement, which was made, as the date shows, nearly six years ago, but was not published at the time it was made, and had slipped out of mind and remained unthought of until now. The gentleman by whom it was made—the Rev. Mr. Van Doren—is a clergyman who lived for many years in this city, and who subsequently moved to Indiana. He was born and brought up in New York, and in that way came in contact with the persons to whom he refers. His affidavit is as follows:

In the fall of 1839 I boarded with a Mrs. Graham, in East Brooklyn, L. I.,—the widow of the celebrated lawyer known as the attorney for the four men tried for murdering Morgan, who had published the "Mysteries of Freemasonry." During the six months, Mrs. G., with her family, told me the following facts. They demonstrate the actual murder of Morgan as near as human evidence can do it. In my last interview with Bishop Whitehouse, we had quite a lengthy talk of Mrs. G. and her husband, and Mrs. G. was a member of his church in the City of Rochester, N. Y.

One evening, on returning home, he told his wife that he had received a retention fee of $10,000 to defend the men charged with the murder of Morgan. Her surprise was so great that she could not believe it. But he persisted in the statement that, in case he cleared them, he was pledged $10,000 more. She felt stunned, as if struck by a bolt of lightning. She began expostulating with him as to the awful crime, and the thought that her husband, a professed Christian, and of whose talent, eloquence, earning, and fame she was justly proud, should shield miserable murderers, overcame her. She could neither eat nor drink. Then, gathering her strength, she flung herself at his feet and begged him, for her sake, for their children's sake, for his eternal well-being, under no circumstances to incur their guilt and stain himself with the blood on their heads, hearts, and hands. He was inexorable. "I must have the splendid fee," he said. "I must have the fame their clearing will surely obtain." She wept and was crushed under inconsolable grief. She refused to retire, and spent the entire, live-long night, alternately on her knees, pacing the floor, and weeping, as though it would prove the death of the body and soul of her honored and beloved husband.

In the morning she came, as for a funeral, to the table and refused a crumb. She had no heart for anything, but sank down in sad forbodings that the wrath of God and vengeance due the crime of the four would blast her then happy household. Mr. Graham did plead their cause, cleared the murderers, and won the $10,000. The cause of his wife's depth of grief I omitted to mention. She asked him if he thought they were guilty. He replied that "they had confessed to him that they murdered him on the Niagara River." He knew he could trust her with the dread secret. He received the balance of the $20,000, believed to be the largest fee that had been paid in the land for a criminal suit brought to a successful issue. Mr. G. had a score of offers for partnership in the principal cities. He selected New York City. Business flowed in. For three years he rode the highest wave of legal fame and income. Then the wife's fears were realized in a terrible manner. His reason tottered. His mind failed. He went to Philadelphia and bought $2,000,000 worth of real estate. He sent for his wife. She came and brought him home, and, with her once noble but then ruined husband, drove to the door of the Insane Asylum. She saw the large door close upon her idol blasted. From that dreadful dwelling of madmen and deranged he never departed. After lingering some years he died, and the funeral of his body was but a sad and solemn mockery of the funeral of his noble reason, prostituted for gain. That splendid advocate was a sermon and sacrifice to the thousands of aspiring jurists who were tempted to prefer gold to God.

W. H. VAN DOREN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, A. D. 1875.

HENRY BURDICK,
Notary Public, Cook County, Ill.

INGERSOLL'S COPYRIGHT.

An Interesting Question.

New York Herald.

Col. Ingersoll's suit for piracy against a Chicago publisher is likely to bring up one of the most interesting copyright questions ever raised in this country. We say likely, for, while it does not yet appear on what ground the alleged offender will claim the right to traffic in the orator's brilliant periods, it is safe to assume that he will seek to rout his assailant by claiming that the literary wares of the great heretic are ungodly and, therefore, without the pale of the law. Whether the law will recognize and protect property in blasphemous publications is a question that has come before the English courts several times, but has never been passed upon by an American Judge. When Chancellor of England, Lord Eldon, declaring that "The law does not give protection to those who contradict the Scriptures," refused to restrain the piratical publication of Sir William Lawrence's lectures before the London College of Surgeons, for the reason that they were said to throw doubt on the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. The same Judge also refused protection to "Cain" out of scrupulous doubts as to its religious tendency, which appear not to have been shared by Sir Walter Scott when he wrote, in accepting the dedication of the poem, that Byron had "certainly matched Milton on his own ground."

Of course, as Judge Story has pointed out in criticising these decisions of Lord Eldon, if the right of property is left to depend on questions of religious belief the decision of the Court may turn on the theological bent of the Judge, just as equity was once said to hinge on the length of the Chancellor's foot. Indeed, a case that gives point to this view has recently arisen in a Scotch court. A "Life of Christ," written by a Unitarian minister, was pirated by a brother divine of the trinitarian faith, who, when sued for piracy, answered that the work was blasphemous and heretical because it denied the doctrine of the Trinity. The Judge did not concur in this view, and gave judgment against the misguided defendant. But another magistrate might have been led by conscientious convictions to a different conclusion.

We doubt if the Middle-Age doctrines of Lord Eldon will find much favor in any enlightened American court. All who are against that godless man among us have the right to unite in denouncing him and his blasphemous preaching. His more devout enemies may labor to put him down by argument, may damn him with righteous indignation, or, as did the pious haters of Theodore Parker in the Boston Park Church prayer-meetings, may pray the Lord to put a hook in his jaws that he be silenced forevermore; but we imagine that in a court of law the title to his literary property will be determined on the same principles that govern his right to be paid for lecturing or the title to his house in Washington.

The Power of the Press.

In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year been diffused throughout fifty millions of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy Kidney-Wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and their knowledge of what is in the papers by already making Kidney-Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, and bowels.—*Herald.*

Old men, tottering round from rheumatism, kidney trouble, or any weakness, will be made almost new by using Hop Bitters freely.

Spanish Laces,
Black and Cream.
Large assortment.
C. A. COUTANT & Co., 145 State-st.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Open Dull but Strong, Closing Weaker.

Movement in Northern Pacific—Rumored Realization by Gould.

Kind Warnings from New York—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Quiet and Easier.

Wheat Excited and Unsettled at a Higher Range—Corn and Oats Higher.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened dull but strong. There was only a moderate volume of business, and with some exceptions prices drooped, closing below opening quotations, though with no pressure of stocks for sale.

Northern Pacific was unusually active, and both the common and preferred made gains. At the same time Oregon Railway & Navigation Company advanced 3¼, to 171¼. This stir in what are now known as the Villard stocks was ascribed to purchases in anticipation of the action to be taken by a meeting to be held to-day of the members of the "syndicate" pool. It is stated that all the Northern Pacific stock bought by the pool will be locked up, and kept away from the market.

Mobile & Ohio was in demand at advancing prices on reports that Gould wanted the road for a Wabash connection with New Orleans, which could be had by building a short link. This road is one of the best in its equipment in the South.

Another stock that Gould is said to want is the St. Louis & San Francisco.

A large block of Union Pacific—7,000 shares—was reported bought by W. L. Scott. The earnings of this company increased $415,000 in the first twenty days of June. Points were in circulation of another advance.

Pullman advanced to 142¾. The pool that recently put this stock up are said to be at work again.

Omaha common was quiet at 43@43¼. The preferred declined from 106⅜ to 106½. Crop prospects along this road are of the very best. The weather in its territory has been much warmer than that about Chicago. The business of the road is limited only by its equipment. Two hundred freight cars a month are now being added to its rolling-stock.

Brokers in New York are warning their Chicago correspondents of the dangerous condition of the stock market. Gould is on the point of a gradual realization of his holdings. Whether Vanderbilt intends, as rumored, to begin a bull campaign, after pulling prices down, is exceedingly doubtful. New York bankers are showing how they regard present prices by refusing to make loans on a great many of the leading fancies. On this index expurgatorius are Lake Erie & Western, Ohio Central, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, and several others of a similar kind. New York bankers are well known to be infallible in their financial judgments, and so the danger of the situation must be admitted to be very great. New York brokers also advise their Western correspondents that New York operators have made up their minds not to buy stocks except at much lower prices. It will save these gentlemen a great deal of time if Western holders of stocks would begin to sell at once.

Higher prices for Lackawanna are predicted on rumors that the next dividend will be 1¾ quarterly, and will leave a good surplus.

Information about the relations of the trunk lines was conflicting. Solon Humphreys was quoted as authority for the statement that a favorable settlement might be looked for at any time. President Newell, of the Lake Shore, took about the same view. On the other hand, some of Mr. Vanderbilt's intimate friends think there will be no speedy restoration of harmony between the trunk lines.

Lake Shore, according to President Newell, will have enough surplus, after declaring a 2 per cent dividend, to pay the succeeding quarterly dividend, and to carry over one-half of 1 per cent for the October dividend. Mr. Newell says Michigan Central will pay 1½ per cent.

Western Union earned $800,000 net in April and May, besides the rentals and income from securities.

In his "Wall street gossip" in the *World* Mr. Gould says that on July 1 there will be an enormous sum of money paid out by the Government and the various banks, insurance companies, railroad companies, and other institutions of the country. The Government will disburse, on account of interest and the 6 per cent bonds called in, about $30,000,000; the New York banks, of all kinds, and the New York insurance companies, about $15,000,000 in dividends; the railroad coupons and dividends paid here will add $15,000,000 more; and the payments of dividends in Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere will make the total $100,000,000 cash at the very lowest estimate. The surplus of this immense sum added to the floating money of the country will inevitably find its way to the financial centre; and, while things will not go wild in consequence, good securities will be higher and scarcer, and securities that are really good, but low at present, will not go unnoticed.

In Philadelphia the *Ledger* reports a good demand for first-class bonds,—a demand much beyond the offerings of such investment securities. There were no city loans sold at the Stock Exchange, and the closing quotation for untaxed city 6s long loans was 131@132.

Money was more active yesterday. A large amount of funds will be locked up the last few days of this month to meet the dividend disbursements of July 1 and after. The *Graphic* of Tuesday said:

The condition of the money market is beginning to attract attention. The banks of this city are down very nearly to the legal limit, whereas at this season they would have at least 30 per cent in excess of the reserve required by law. There will be a further shrinkage unless Secretary Windom decides to call the $100,000,000 of bonds remaining out instead of continuing them at 3½ per cent. Should he call them there would be abundance of money. But it is more than probable that he will very soon decide to announce that these bonds are to be continued, and in this case the banks will show an impaired statement. Once below the limit they will do as they have always done—begin calling in their loans. This will cause a lively peddling out of stocks by the lighter houses, and will accelerate the downward movement.

Railroad earnings: Iron Mountain earnings increased the second week of June $28,516; increase since Jan. 1, 1881, $668,740. The Wabash system for the second week of June earned $651,710, an increase of $62,841. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba for the same week earned $100,996, an increase of $40,981.

Outside securities were quoted as follows on Tuesday: A. & G. W. common, 8; do preferred, 7¾; B. H. & E. new, 2⅜@2⅞; do old, 1¼@1¾; California preferred, 15½@16; Des Moines & Fort Dodge, 35@39; Green Bay & Minnesota, 20¾@21¼; Lebanon Springs firsts, 30@31; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre, 43@46; Midland Railroad of New Jersey, assented, 38@40; do class A, 19@20; New Jersey Southern, 3½@3¾; Newburg, Duc. & Corn., inc., 37½@40; do preferred, 7½@12¼; Richmond & Allegheny, 71@75; South Carolina, 55@56; Scioto Valley, 36@40; Vicksburg & Meridian, 15@16.

The following shows the range of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
P. P. C. Co.	142¾	.....	.....	142¾
C., B. & Q.	165	.....	.....	165
Illinois Central	139⅞	141	139¾	141
L. B. & W.	54⅞	56	54¾	55⅜
New York Central	147⅛	147¾	146⅞	146⅞
Michigan Central	110⅜	110⅜	109¼	109¾
Louisville & Nashville	107⅞	108	107⅛	107⅛
Western Union*	137	137	136⅛	136⅛
Pacific Mail	53⅞	53⅞	52⅜	52⅜
Philadelphia & Reading	61⅜	61⅜	59⅞	59⅞
Ches. & Ohio	.....	.....	.....	30⅜
C., C. & I. C.	25⅜	.....	.....	25⅜
Hannibal & St. Joe	87	88¼	85	87
Do preferred	115	116⅞	114	115⅞
Kansas & Texas	51⅞	51⅞	51¼	51⅛
Chicago & Northwestern	126⅞	126⅞	126⅛	126⅛
Do preferred	140	140	139⅜	140
Erie	47	47	46½	46¾
Do preferred	88	.....	.....	88
Erie seconds	103¾	.....	.....	103¾
Lake Shore	128⅝	128⅞	128	128⅜
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	57½	57½	57	57¼
Do preferred	94	95	94	94⅞
Union Pacific	129	130¼	128	130
Texas Pacific	70	70	69	69¼
Northern Pacific	45	45	43	44
Do preferred	85	86	85	86
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	124	124⅞	124	124⅞
Do preferred	134⅛	.....	.....	134⅛
Missouri Pacific	111⅛	112	111¼	111¼
New Jersey Central	102⅞	102⅞	101¼	101⅛
Del., Lack & Western	125	125⅜	124¼	124⅜
Delaware & Hudson	110⅛	110⅛	109⅜	109⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	43⅛	43½	43	43
Do preferred	117	.....	.....	117
C., St. P., M. & Omaha	43	.....	.....	43¼
Do preferred	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	143⅞	.....	.....	143⅞
Canada Southern	74¼	74½	72¾	73
Lake Erie & Western	64⅜	64⅜	63⅜	63⅝
Manhattan Elevated	26¾	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝
N. Y., Ontario & Western	38⅛	38⅛	37¾	38
Mobile & Ohio	38⅞	39¾	38	39
St. L. & San Francisco	53⅞	.....	.....	52⅜
Do preferred	79⅛	.....	.....	79
Denver & Rio Grande	112	112⅛	112	112⅜
Ohio Central	37⅜	37⅜	36⅝	36⅜
Peoria, D. & E.	57⅛	57⅛	56⅜	56⅜
Houston & Texas	101⅜	101⅜	101	101
New York Elevated	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
Metropolitan Elevated	90	90¼	90	90⅛
Metropolitan Ele. bonds	103⅛	.....	.....	103⅛
Oregon R'y & N. Co.	168	171¼	168	171¼
M., L. S. & W.	63	63	62¾	62¾
C., C., C. & I.	98⅛	.....	.....	98⅛
Central Pacific	102	102¼	101⅞	101⅞

*Western Union new stock opened at 92⅝, highest 92⅝, lowest 91⅜, closing at 91⅜.

Government bonds were in better demand. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 108⅞ bid and 109⅜ asked; the 3½s were 103⅛ bid and 103¾ asked; the 4s 117⅛ bid and 117⅞ asked; the 4½s 114⅜ bid and 115⅛ asked; the 5s 103⅞ bid and 103⅞ asked. There is a good inquiry in Chicago for the 3½s.

Foreign exchange was steady, posted rates being 485 and 487. Prime bankers' bills were 483¾ and 485¾. For sixty-day commercial bills, for prompt delivery, 482@482¼; delivery in three weeks, 482@482¼. Continental exchange was steady. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 526⅞@525⅝. Bordeaux, 525⅝. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 526⅞@525⅝; delivered next month, 527½@525⅝. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94⅝ for sixty days and 94⅞ for demand; ninety-day commercial bills, 93¼@93½. Sixty-day commercial, on bankers, delivered prompt, 93⅜@93⅞; same, delivered in three weeks, 93⅜@93⅞. Commercial drawn on commercial parties were 93⅝. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅞ for sixty days and 39¼@39 9-16 for demand. Sixty-day commercial was 39⅛@39 9-16; delivered next month 39⅛@39 9-16. Shippers' exchange on New York was 80c discount.

Foreign Exchange notes are supported by the demand for remittances of July interest and dividends to Europe. The supply of exchange comes partly from bills against the export of securities and partly from commercial exports; the latter are not large, but already some of the New York bankers are drawing 60 day sight bills in anticipation of cotton exports, which begin in September, steadily rise in volume until December and January, and then gradually fall off until the late spring or early summer. Sixty day bills drawn now against cotton require only one renewal before the cotton actually goes forward. All thought of gold exports this year, barring extraordinary events, may therefore be dismissed, and the question of practical interest is, When will gold imports be renewed?

The exports of produce from the port of New York for the week ending Tuesday were somewhat less than those of last week, being represented in money value by $7,709,069, of which $1,182,281 went to Liverpool, $920,425 to London, $508,259 to Glasgow, $332,940 to Havre, $541,545 to Hamburg, $332,009 to Rotterdam, and $361,866 to Antwerp. The total exports from the port since Jan. 1, this year, are $186,668,594, against $180,526,870 last year.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,000,000. New York exchange was 50@75c per $1,000 discount, with a moderate volume of shipments of currency. Loans were barely active at 5@7 per cent.

Securities were in better request. Cook County 7s of 1892, $20,000 sold at 122⅛; Cook County 7s of 1889, $5,000 at 117⅜; Cook County 7s of 1890, $4,000 at 119; and St. Paul 6s, Dubuque Division, $10,000 at 108⅞@109. On the Chicago Stock Board the following quotations were made,

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
North Chicago City Railway, $100	175	.....
West Division City Railway, $100	265	325
Chicago City Railway, $100	265	325
Gas-Light and Coke Company, $100	185	.....
Traders' Insurance Company, $100	127½	.....
Inter-State Industrial Exposition, $100	.....	50
Chicago Metallic Packing Company	700	1000
International Electrical Co., $100	.....	300
The Chicago Electrical Light Co., $100	78	90

LOCAL AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4s, 1907	117⅜	118
United States 4½s, 1891	114⅜	115⅛
United States 5s, 1881	103⅞	104
United States 3½s, 1881	103⅛	103¾
District of Columbia 3.65s, 1924	108⅞	109⅜
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1890	117⅛	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1892	122	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1894	124	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1895	124¾	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1884	107⅞	108⅛
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1885	109⅛	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1887	111⅜	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1888	115	117
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1890	117⅛	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1892	122	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1893	123	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1894	124	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1895	124⅞	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1896	125⅛	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1898	128	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1899	128	130
Chicago City bonds, 6s, 1896	113	.....
Chicago City bonds, 4½s, 1900	107	108⅛
Chicago City bonds, 4s, 1901	104⅛	.....
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1892	121⅞	123
Cook County bonds, 5s, 1899	108⅛	.....
Cook County bonds, 4½s, 1900	107	.....
West Chicago 5s, 1890	105⅝	107⅛
Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	109	110
West Park 7s, 1891	114	.....
Hyde Park 7s, 1894	115	.....
North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1900	112½	.....

RAILWAY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, I. & D. ex	124⅞	125¼
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak	117¼	120
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac	109⅛	110⅛
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Dub. Div	108⅞	109
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 5s, Min. Point	98⅞	99⅜
Chicago, M. & St. P. 5s, C. & P., W. D	102⅛	103⅛
Chicago & Northwestern 5s	102⅛	105
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, 1919	97	97½
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 5s, 1918	106	.....
Burlington & Mo. 4s, in Nebraska, 1919	95⅛	96
Wabash, St. L. & P., 1st mort. 5s, Chi. Div	98	98⅜

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 23.—On the Stock Exchange the speculation was characterized by a fair degree of activity, but the market was feverish in tone and prices moved with great irregularity. The trunk-line properties were unfavorably affected by the report that the representatives thereof would not meet this week, and that it was not probable that when they did meet they would act harmoniously. These stocks were freely offered for sale during the day, and closed at a decline of ⅛ to 7⅜. The dealings in the Granger stocks were on a very small scale. At one period of the day St. Paul showed considerable depression, and on light offerings dropped 1⅜. Subsequently, however, a firmer tone prevailed, and the final transactions showed an advance of 1⅞. In the coal shares the fluctuations were comparatively trifling, but a general tendency toward lower prices, and a decline ranging from ⅜ to 1⅜ was recorded on the day's transactions. The Southwestern stocks were generally firm, the principal strength being displayed by Hannibal & St. Joseph, the common stock selling up 3¼ and the preferred 1⅞, the latter, however, reaching ⅞. Union Pacific was also well held, and rose 1⅛. The buoyancy of the Hannibal & St. Joseph shares was due to the announcement that the Company's new loan had been placed at a premium averaging about 11. In the telegraph shares the fluctuations were merely fractional, closing prices being at the lowest figure of the day. Some of the miscellaneous stocks were actively traded in, notably Oregon Navigation, which advanced ¾. Boston Air-Line preferred rose 4.

In the money market the prevailing rates during the morning for call loans on pledge of stock collateral were 3 and 3½, but during the afternoon a hardening tendency was developed, and the rate was sent up to 5, which was the current quotation at the close. The Government-bond dealers supplied their requirements at 2@3. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged.

In sterling exchange the nominal asking quotations were unchanged, but the market was firm, with a good inquiry for bills.

Railroad mortgages were in good demand, and most of the leading issues recorded an advance in quotations. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts sold up from 79⅞ to 83, and reacted to 82. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes advanced from 75¼ to 75⅞, and returned to 75¼. Ohio Southern firsts rose from 99⅝ to 100, receded to 99¼, and recovered to 99⅞. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts advanced from 102¼ to 102⅞; Delaware & Hudson 7s of 1891 from 118 to 120; Fort Wayne & Chicago seconds from 132 to 132½; Indiana, Bloomington & Western seconds from 85 to 85¼; Kansas Pacific firsts (Denver Division) from 114 to 114¼; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols ascended from 111 to 111½; Lake Erie & Western firsts from 111½ to 112; Mobile & Ohio second debentures from 70½ to 72¼; Northern Pacific firsts from 106⅛ to 108; Oregon Navigation firsts from 112 to 112½; and Rock Island coupon firsts from 130 to 131. Houston & Texas general 6s declined from 106½ to 106; Metropolitan Elevated firsts from 104 to 103¼; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville incomes from 94¼ to 93⅞; and Texas Pacific land-grant incomes from 93½ to 93.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Governments are steady, except for 5s, coupon, and 4s, registered and coupon, which declined ⅛.

Railroad bonds are irregular on a moderate volume of business.

State securities were strong and active for Tennessees and Louisiana consols.

The stock market opened strong, and in the early dealings prices advanced ⅛@4¼. Boston Air Line preferred, Oregon Navigation, and Hannibal & St. Joe leading the upward movement. After midday speculation became weak, and declined ⅛@1¼, subsequently rose ⅛@1½, and later reacted ⅛@1⅜. Trunk line shares were unfavorably affected by the uncertainty which prevails as to the action of the trunk line managers, and these stocks show a decline of ⅛ to 1⅜ on the day. The remainder of the list, however, is ⅛ to 3¼ higher than yesterday's closing quotations, the latter Hannibal & St. Jo common.

The July disbursements of the Treasury, ordinary and extraordinary, exclusive of whatever may come out on account of coupon 5s, will amount to about $30,000,000, so that the prospects for easy money are good. At the Stock Exchange the inclination of the general market was to strength, but the trunk line shares were weak, and it is reported that the troubles are not yet adjusted, although they can be at any time (says the *Commercial Bulletin*) that it suits Vanderbilt. Stocks which were notably strong were Union Pacific, on an increase in earnings, and Hannibal & St. Joseph on the high price which the new bonds brought, and the large amount bid for.

Transactions 303,000.

Canada Southern	7,000	Northern Pacific	25,000
Central Pacific	5,000	Ohio & Miss.	1,600
C., C. & I. C.	1,000	Ontario & Western	1,000
D., L. & Western	1,000	Ohio Central	5,000
Delaware & Hudson	1,000	Pacific Mail	1,200
Denver & Rio Gr'de	4,000	P., Dec. & Evans	1,000
Erie	7,000	Reading	6,000
Hannibal & St. Jo	10,000	St. Paul	6,000
Kansas & Texas	3,800	St. Paul & Omaha	1,500
Lake Shore	34,000	Texas Pacific	2,700
Louisville & N.	1,300	Union Pacific	34,000
Lake Erie & Western	3,000	Wabash Pacific	13,000
Michigan Central	4,300	Western Union	13,000
Memphis & Char.	2,800	Quicksilver	3,500
Missouri Pacific	400	Mobile & Ohio	1,200
Northwestern	400	Ind., Bloom. & W.	7,000
N. Jersey Central	12,000	Oregon Navigation	3,000
New York Central	4,500	Illinois Central	2,700

Money active at 3@5, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, firm at 484½; demand, 486¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	103	New 4s	117¾
New 5s	103¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	114⅛		

BONDS.

Louisiana	64	C. P. bonds	136
Missouri	116	U. P. firsts	121⅛
St. Joe	111½	U. P. land-grant	118⅜
Tennessee, old	76½	U. P. sinking-fund	131
Tennessee, new	76	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	111¼
Virginia, old	38	St. P. & S. C. firsts	112½
Virginia consols	85⅛	Erie seconds	103⅝
Virginia, deferred	17		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	143⅞	B., C., R. & N.	81
Panama	280	Alton & Terre Haute	64
Fort Wayne	135	Do preferred	95¾
Cleve. & Pittsburg	140	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	57
Illinois Central	141⅛	Do preferred	94
C., B. & Q.	164	H. & St. Joe	90
Chicago & Alton	140⅛	Do preferred	115⅞
Do preferred	145	Iron Mountain	84
New York Central	146⅞	St. L. & San Fran.	52⅛
Harlem	200	Do preferred	78⅞
Lake Shore	128⅞	Do first preferred	114⅞
Canada Southern	72¾	C., St. L. & N. O.	79⅞
Michigan Central	109¼	Kansas & Texas	51⅛
Erie	46⅝	Union Pacific stock	130
Do preferred	88	Central Pacific	101⅜
Northwestern	126⅛	Texas Pacific	69¼
Do preferred	139⅛	Northern Pacific	44⅛
St. Paul	124⅜	Do preferred	85⅛
Do preferred	134⅛	Louisville & Nashv.	107⅛
St. P., M. & M.	99¼	Nash. & Chattanooga	89⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	43⅛	L., N. A. & C.	100
Do preferred	106¾	Houston & Texas	100¾
Del., Lack. & West.	124⅜	D. & R. G.	112⅜
Morris & Essex	125	Missouri Pacific	111¼
Delaware & Hudson	109⅞	Western Union Tel.	136⅛
New Jersey Central	101⅛	Pacific Mail	52⅜
Reading	59⅞	Adams	137
Ohio & Mississippi	42⅞	Fargo	137
Do preferred	115	American	83¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅜	United States Express	73
Do first preferred	45⅛	Quicksilver	18⅛
Mobile & Ohio	39	Do preferred	66¼
Cleve. & Columbus	98⅛	Cariboo	3
C., C. & I. C.	25	Central Arizona	4⅛
Ohio Central	36⅜	Homestake	20
Lake Erie & Western	63⅜	Standard	24¼
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	56⅜	Excelsior	1⅝
Ontario & Western	37⅝	Little Pittsburg	1⅜
L., B. & W.	55⅜	Ontario	36⅜
Marietta & C., 1st pfd.	16	Silver Cliff	5⅛
Do second preferred	10⅛		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 23.—A small amount of business was done at the Stock Exchange to-day. In railroads, Atchison opened firm at 145¾, but soon declined to 145, and closed at yesterday's price, 145⅛. Flint rose steadily from 36⅞ to 38, at which price it closed firm; do preferred advanced ⅛, to 101; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 1⅛, to 164½; Eastern 2, to 53; Louisiana & Missouri River preferred from 45½ to 50; Summit Branch ⅛, to 25⅛; Union Pacific ⅛, to 130; New York & New England ⅛, to 80⅛; Boston & Albany declined ¼, to 174¼; Sandusky ⅛, to 33.

In bonds Hartford & Erie 7s rose from 80 to 82¾; Nodaway 7s advanced ⅜, to 111; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington ⅜, to 58⅜; Atchison 5s advanced to 98⅜; Pullman from 140 to 142½; Bell Telephone ½, to 142½.

Land stocks quiet and steady.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, June 23.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	9⅛	Eastern R.R.	53
Boston Land	10½	Flint & P. M.	38
Boston, H. & E. 7s	83¼	Little Rock & Ft. S.	53
Eastern R. R. 4½s	99⅛	New York & N. Eng'd	80⅛
At. & Top. R. R.	145⅛	O. & Lake C., com	53⅛
Boston & Albany	174¼	Old Colony	130
Boston & Maine	164	Wis. Cen. R. R.	29¾
C. B. & Q.	164⅜	Flint & P. M. pfd	105
Cin., Sand. & Cleve.	33		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 23.—Consols, 100 3-16; account, 100 5-16.

Illinois Central, 143⅞; Pennsylvania Central, 67½; New York Central, 151½; Erie, 48⅞; do seconds, 106½; Reading, 31.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £193,000. Bullion in the Bank of England increased the past week £513,000.

PARIS, June 23.—Rentes, 86f 20c.

Specie in the Bank of France increased the past week 15,100,000f gold and 3,050,000f silver.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.50 per $1,000 premium. Sterling, 484½.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	3⅜	Mono	3
Alta	3⅜	Noonday	1¼
Bechtel	1½	Northern Belle	19
Belcher	1⅛	Ophir	7⅜
Best & Belcher	13⅞	Oro	13-16
Bodie	7	Overman	1⅛
Bullion	1	Potosi	1¼
California	1⅝	Savage	1⅝
Chollar	1⅛	Sierra Nevada	13⅞
Con. Virginia	1⅝	Silver King	13¾
Crown Point	2⅞	Tiptop	2⅜
Exchequer	1⅛	Union Consolidated	12¼
Gould & Curry	6⅞	Wales	1⅝
Grand Prize	¾	Yellow Jack	5⅜
Hale & Norcross	4⅜	Scorpion	1⅜
Manhattan	2⅜	South Bodie	3-32
Mexican	11⅛	Mount Diablo	9¼

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 23.—In mining shares, San Pedro gained ⅛, selling strong at 4½, with 4½ bid. Bonanza was quoted at 5⅛ bid; and Calumet & Hecla was steady at 230½. Catalpa sold at 2@2 1-16. Crescent was quoted at 1 bid. Sullivan closed at 4. At the Mining Exchange Milton was the principal feature. Opening at 76, it advanced to 92. Sales were also made buyer sixty days at 97, and seller at ten days at 88. Empire was weak, and declined from 60 to 54. Dunkin, seller thirty days, advanced from 80 to 82½, while Copperopolis was quiet at 170.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, June 23.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Franklin	11
Calumet & H.	230½	Ridge	3⅛
Catalpa	2	Silver Islet	20

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, June 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

Will st, 75 ft s of Augusta, e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated June 23 (Hans F. Schlott to Wilhelm Brueck) ... $2,400

West Harrison st, 150 ft w of Robey, s f, 25x132 ft, dated June 23 (Charles Doogan to Benjamin Marsh) ... 1,200

Crittenden st, 216 ft e of Noble, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated June 22 (Frederick Seefurth to Jacob Djiewior et al) ... 3,500

West Division st, 24 ft e of Cleaver, s f, 24x100 ft, dated June 21 (John Perry to Max Levi) ... 2,000

Poe st, n e cor of Clyde, s w f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated April 26 (John Lorig to Antoin Biange) ... 975

Poe st, 25 ft s e of Clyde, s w f to alley, dated April 26 (John Lorig to Joseph Tempski) ... 575

Poe st, 75 ft s e of Clyde, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 26 (John Lorig to F. and F. Milke) ... 440

Poe st, 100 ft s e of Clyde, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 26 (John Lorig to J. and C. Mottke) ... 400

Poe st, 100 ft s e of Clyde, n e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated June 17 (L. and A. Thielen to John Lorig) ... 1,200

Poe st, same lot as above, dated June 18 (John Lorig to A. and L. Thieben) ... 1,250

Elk Grove st, 25 ft s e cor of Girard, s w front, 25x90 ft, dated June 15 (George A. Seaverns to Isadore Bros.) ... 600

Burling st, 201 ft s of Webster av, e f, 22x70 ft, dated June 23 (L. J. Hauserman to A. Welchke) ... 550

Brown st, 190 ft n of West Twelfth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated June 22 (Mark Weigselbaum to Daniel Foote) ... 2,700

Twenty-seventh st, 104 6-10 ft w of Butler, s f, 25x124 9-10 ft, dated Feb. 28 (H. W. Bishop, trustee, to A. L. Chapin) ... 1,500

North av, 315 ft w of Ashland, n f, 24x100 ft, dated June 20 (Michael Purtil to A. Dungan) ... 600

West Indiana st, 112⅛ ft e of Rucker, s f, 22⅛x108 ft, dated Dec. 13, 1879 (estate of W. B. Ogden to George M. Bogue) ... 1,000

West Twenty-first st, 300 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 25x125 ft, dated June 23 (estate of Groszkopf to B. Kepschel) ... 1,300

Miller st, 144 ft s of West Harrison, e f, 24x102 ft, dated Feb 22 (John Lamb to James Bradley) ... 550

Twenty-sixth st, 47 ft e of Hanover, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 3 (Calvin Swallow to Martin Scheil) ... 675

West Twelfth st, 384 ft w of Wood, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 17 (Phillip Pringer to Anna Bessler) ... 800

West Congress st, 24 ft e of Winchester, n f, 48x100 ft, dated May 16 (F. Ames to Isabella A. Davis) ... 1,821

Wentworth av, 200 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 17 (N. R. and J. Wilmott to Catherine Roos) ... 1,950

Fulton st, s w cor of Oakley av, n f, 70x126 8-10 ft, dated June 22 (S. E. and A. B. Dunckiee to Adolph Ober) ... 5,000

Houston st, 287 ft s w of Milwaukee av, n w f, 25x115 ft improved, dated June 23 (B. and F. Kramer to William Hansen) ... 2,025

West Thirteenth st, 168 ft w of Wood, s f, 48x125 ft, dated June 15 (Belle Goodsell to Nic Hoelzel) ... 1,050

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Sheffield av, 25 ft s of Wolfram st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 21 (J. and B. F. McConnell to Jane Coffee) ... $550

Sheffield av, 50 ft s of Wolfram st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 21 (Same to E. Bartenstein) ... 550

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

South Park boulevard, s w cor of Forty-third st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated June 22 (Benjamin E. Gallup, trustee, to Nathaniel G. Bradford, Jr.) ... $10,900

South Park boulevard, 100 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 96x150 ft, dated June 22 (Same party to same) ... 10,500

Calumet av, 100 ft s of Forty-third st, w f, 98x126 ft, dated June 22 (Same party to same) ... 3,900

Calumet av, 196 ft s of Forty-third st, w f, 98x126 ft, dated June 22 (Same party to same) ... 3,300

Calumet av, s w cor of Forty-third st, e f, 100x129 ft, dated June 22 (Same party to same) ... 3,400

Calumet av, 196 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 96x129 ft, dated June 22 (Benjamin E. Gallup, trustee, to Nathaniel G. Bradford, Jr.) ... 3,300

Calumet av, 100 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 96x129 ft, dated June 22 (same party to same) ... 3,200

South Park boulevard, 196 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 96x150 ft, dated June 22 (same party to same) ... 10,600

Calumet av, s e cor of Forty-third st, w f, 100x125 ft, dated June 22 (same party to same) ... 3,400

South Park boulevard, s e cor of Forty-fifth st, w f, 130x203 ft, dated June 22 (same party to same) ... 16,000

South Park boulevard, 130 ft s of Forty-fifth st, w f, 100x203 ft, dated June 22 (same party to same) ... 12,000

Western avenue boulevard, s w cor of Forty-eighth st, 5 acres (with 5 acres adjoining on the Northwest), dated May 19 (Lyman A. Tomlinson to George Trumbull) ... 9,000

Forty-ninth st, s w cor of Western avenue boulevard, n f, 100x220 ft, dated June 22 (W. H. Rand to the Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company) ... 3,200

Burtis av, s w cor Forty-ninth st, e f, 16x124 ft, dated June 18 (James B. Colgate to same party) ... 1,000

McCaffery av, 730 ft e of Sacramento, s f, 43 2-10 x125 ft, dated June 4 (John McCaffery to James Larney) ... 300

Centre av, 141 ft s of Forty-seventh st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 14 (Isaac Cook to P. Shanahan) ... 400

Forty-second st, s e corner Bissell av, n f, 44x125 ft, dated June 18 (M. J. and J. H. Laing to Fanny O'Connor) ... 1,100

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Julia court, 150 ft s w of Stave st, s e f, 25x107 ft, improved, dated June 10 (estate of Peter Low to James O'Neill) ... $800

Mozart st, 175 ft s of Wabansia st, w f, 25x100 ft, June 23 (J. M. Schmitz to M. E. Greenebaum) ... 350

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	14,102	8,205	11,700	4,251
Wheat, bu	85,052	18,154	215,446	95,487
Corn, bu	364,923	371,461	430,540	381,008
Oats, bu	170,568	45,029	150,025	77,645
Rye, bu	1,342	6,375	883	3,589
Barley, bu	1,800	3,800	1,819	1,500
Grass seed, lbs	3,010	45,250	78,103	5,066
Flax seed, lbs	670,250	26,500	.....	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	40,293	12,000	95,515	19,480
Cured meats, lbs	578,380	538,460	1,751,757	2,824,788
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	35	1
Beef, brls	.....	.....	472	314
Pork, brls	.....	150	972	754
Lard, lbs	128,840	162,000	646,747	584,590
Tallow, lbs	87,676	70,570	181,650	116,957
Butter, lbs	272,432	303,248	287,791	195,525
Live hogs, No.	32,115	30,352	4,805	6,442
Cattle, No.	4,492	5,549	2,467	2,985
Sheep, No.	1,781	986	351	.....
Hides, lbs	257,950	407,909	229,641	174,850
Wool, lbs	206,471	168,873	249,250	126,850
Potatoes, bu	5,919	6,310	518	709
Coal, tons	10,093	5,960	1,555	1,399
Hay, tons	190	40	10	30
Lumber, m ft	6,633	7,075	3,648	3,414
Shingles, m	715	370	685	396
Salt, brls	4,462	.....	5,711	5,606
Poultry, lbs	445	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, pks	478	434	322	6
Cheese, bxs	5,696	3,318	2,641	2,551
Beans, bu	.....	45	20	540

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 2,572 bu wheat, 1,620 bu corn, 1,430 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 7 cars red winter wheat, 5 cars No 3 do, 90 cars No. 2 spring, 50 cars No. 3 do, 18 cars rejected, 10 cars no grade (180 wheat); 356 cars No. 2 corn, 147 cars and 7,000 bu high-mixed, 16 cars new do, 21 cars and 6,000 bu new mixed, 175 cars and 4,500 bu rejected, 31 cars no grade (746 corn); 30 cars and 7,600 bu white oats, 70 cars and 4,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 33 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (134 oats); 3 cars rejected rye; 5 cars No. 4 barley, 2 cars low grades do. Total (1,070 cars), 565,000 bu. Inspected out: 155,073 bu wheat, 339,187 bu corn, 98,991 bu oats, 6,900 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday. Hog products were easier, under rather free offerings of lard for future delivery, while the local hog market was quoted easier on some grades. Wheat was stronger, especially for next month. The foreign telegrams noted a firmer tone on the other side of the Atlantic, but the strength here was supposed to be, in large part, due to a determination to put up the near futures, while shipping out wheat, at the same time that it would make it easier to sell for the autumn months. Our receipts of wheat were smaller, and the visible supply was supposed to have decreased a large fraction of a million bu during last week. Corn was again in good demand, and sold a shade higher, but was not so strong as the previous day; and some folks professed to believe that receipts will increase the coming week, while shippers will be less willing to pay present prices after they have filled freight room already contracted for. Oats were stronger, with a good demand, rye higher, and barley nominally unchanged. Mess pork closed 2½@5c lower, at $16.32½@16.35 for July and $16.42½@16.45 for August. Lard closed at $11.00@11.02½ for July and $10.95@10.97½ for August. Short ribs closed easier, at $8.42½@8.45 for August. Wheat ⅜@⅝c higher, at $1.13⅞@1.14 for July and $1.14¼@1.14⅜ for August. Corn closed a shade easier, at 46⅞@46⅞c for July and 46½@46⅝c for August. Oats closed at 38⅝@39c for June, 37½@37⅝c for July, and 28⅜@28⅜c for August. Rye closed at 82c seller August and 81½@82c for September. Barley closed nominally at $1.00 for No. 2 and 85c for No. 3. Hogs were quiet and 5@10c lower, at $5.65@6.00 for light and at $5.65@6.20 for heavy. Cattle were firm, with sales at $2.75@6.60.

In dry-goods circles there was fair activity and the market ruled firm. Few buyers are present in person, but the mail-order business reached a liberal aggregate,—larger than is usual to the season. No price changes were noted in the grocery market. There was fair activity and a firm set of prices. Sugars were stronger than on the preceding days of the week, the Eastern markets having advanced ⅛c. No important changes were noted in the market for dairy products. There was a free movement in both butter and cheese, and the lately advanced prices were thoroughly sustained. Dried fruits averaged firm. Loose muscatel and London layer raisins were 10c per box higher, with which exception prices ranged as before. Fish were steady. Oils were generally firm. The coal market was dull as previously quoted. There was a light movement in pig-iron at easy rates.

The hay market was weak and irregular, the stock on hand being far above the wants of the trade, and the shipping demand being next to nothing. Broom-corn is fairly active at unchanged quotations. In drugs and chemicals morphine, quinine, and cinchonida have again declined, the former 40c per oz. Grease is steady, with a stock on hand fully commensurate with the wants of the trade. In green fruits, berries of all kinds were higher, the cool weather admonishing dealers of an early shutting off of the supply. Hides are quiet, in sympathy with the trade at the East, our quotations giving a fair reflex of the market. New potatoes are more plenty, selling from $2.00@2.50 per brl, as to quality. Tallow is firm, with considerable more inquiry than for the month past. Wool dealers report the market steady and unchanged. In seeds clover and timothy indicated a firmer tone, while flaxseed was steady at $1.18.

Lake freights were steady, with 2⅝c for corn and 3c for wheat to Buffalo the rates generally paid. There appeared to be a little more inquiry for room than on the day previous. Five vessels were chartered for Buffalo and one for Sarnia, taking an aggregate of 140,000 bu corn and 90,000 bu wheat. Lumber freights are easy, and lower rates are paid in some instances.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 15c per 100 lbs of grain to New York, 13c to Philadelphia, and 12c to Baltimore. There were rumors to the effect that these rates have been heavily cut, and some people "heard" that 10c per 100 lbs had been accepted on grain to New York, making 6c per bu on wheat. It was, however, impossible to verify these rumors. There is no doubt that large quantities of grain have been contracted through to the East, and also to Western Europe, at very low rates. The foreign rates on wheat are understood to be about 28¾c per 100 lbs by steam to Liverpool and 35c to Cork for orders.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit were 209,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 362,000 bu. The shipments from New York and Philadelphia aggregated 348,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York yesterday included the following: Receipts for twenty-four hours—Flour, 14,660 brls; wheat, 52,280 bu; corn, 150,175 bu; oats, 79,900 bu; corn-meal, 1,895 pkgs; rye, 18 bu; malt, 7,600 bu; pork, 25 brls; beef, 413 brls; cut meats, 1,703 pkgs; lard, 2,302 tcs; whisky, 324 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 256,000 bu; corn, 142,000 bu; oats 1,000 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
June 18, 1881	16,441,000	11,784,000	6,644,000	128,000
June 11, 1881	17,248,000	11,522,000	6,325,000	377,000
June 19, 1880	15,550,000	17,546,000	2,808,000	286,000
June 21, 1879	13,899,000	11,517,000	2,015,000	441,000
June 22, 1878	5,552,000	8,101,000	1,887,000	1,045,000
June 23, 1877	3,242,146	10,410,176	2,409,510	461,949

Also 182,000 bu rye, against 276,000 bu a week previous.

The following quantities of grain are reported on ocean passage:

	June 18, 1881.	June 11, 1881.	June 19, 1880.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,175,000	2,100,000	1,525,000
Corn, qrs	520,000	530,000	540,000

The recent weather is good for wheat and bad for corn. It is bringing out the wheat ears nicely, and will make a good average crop on many farms which had been despaired of for anything more than seed. The word "average" is not here used to equal last year's crop, that having been far above an average yield in most of the States. The change in condition sufficiently shows the absurdity of attempting to reckon up to within a million bushels what the crop-yield will be several weeks before harvest time. Reports from many points in the country say that the ears are filling out well, but the number of ears will undoubtedly show a falling off. Some people in Indiana now count on a two-thirds crop for that State, while three weeks ago they thought half a crop (last year's standard) as much as could be looked for. The weather is, however, too cool for corn. That crop threatens to be so late that frosts at the average time next autumn would catch it in a condition where good corn would be out of the question. It is also said that a great deal of the corn planted this year has not come up at all, the kernels planted having been ruined at the germinating end by the long-continued moisture in cribs as winter was leaving us.

Field, Lindley & Co., of this city, have received the following cable replies to questions about crop prospects in England, France, and Russia:

We have favorable reports of the Russian and French crops.

From present outlook the English wheat-crop will be about an average; the French wheat-crop will be good; the Russian wheat-crop will be splendid.

In reference to the statistical report of the Treasury Department at Washington, the Toledo *Produce Exchange Circular* says:

Reducing flour to wheat we have exported since July 1, 1880, 172,052,806 bu compared with 163,481,379 bu in 1880, showing an excess in 1881 of 8,571,427 bu. We suppose these figures are more reliable than any others. From Jan. 1 to May 31, 1880, there is an average of 21c per bu higher valuation than in 1881 same time. In 1881 the basis is $1.13 and in 1880 $1.34 on the wheat per bu. We have heretofore estimated the reserve of 255,000,000 bu for food and seed. That estimate has been challenged as too low, but we believe it more nearly accurate than some estimates of 275,000,000 bu. The rule applied to in the Northern States is obviously an unfair one in the South.

	Bushels.
On our basis then for food and seed we have consumed	255,000,000
We have exported to May 31	172,000,000
We shall export this month	11,000,000
Visible supply	17,000,000
Total	455,000,000

The question now is how much remains in farmers' hands. State authorities have estimated Ohio at eight millions. Other winter wheat States must be lighter. How much spring wheat do farmers hold, and how much must finally be deducted from the Government estimate of 480,000,000 bu for 1880?

The advance on wheat was repeated yesterday. As they say in theatrical posters: "This time by particular request."

THE HIDE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 22.—In answering the correspondence as regards hide questions which we notice in your issue of this morning, and signed by several firms of our trade, among the rest Oberne, Hosick & Co., who are considered to be the leaders of a ring to disguise from the press the correct state and sales of our hide market, would say that our whole commission hide trade and hide-dealers outside of the ring portion bitterly oppose the course being pursued by them. The quotations given to our press for the past four months have been at least ½c per pound under the prices our most reliable commission houses have been obtaining from Chicago hide-dealers and tanners. Hide-dealers do not receive but little, if any, stock on consignment, but have to make their purchases at country points, and in order to enable them to buy better at country points and stop the shipments to our commission houses they labor to keep the quotations in our press much below our correct market, and proclaim to the reporters of markets that they are the Great Moguls of the trade. Our commission hide merchants probably receive about $2,000,000 worth of hides per year on consignment from country hide-dealers and butchers to be sold on a commission to the party who will pay the largest price. These hides are sold to Chicago hide-dealers and tanners, same as car-load lots of grain are sold to grain-dealers and millers, and their quotations and theirs only can be considered reliable by the press of Chicago. We consider it great injustice to disguise the correct state or price of hides to the country hide-dealers and butchers.

Let the press of Chicago in future disregard the quotations of those who consider themselves the Great Moguls of the trade, and who have an ax to grind in giving a false representation to the hide markets of Chicago. Sawyer & Follansbee do not desire to quote the daily markets to any reporter of the press; but they do desire to be the means of THE TRIBUNE and all other newspapers in Chicago giving the hide-dealers and butchers of the West and Northwest, daily, correct Chicago market reports of sales of green salt hides. We have been dealers in hides in Chicago for the past twenty years, and were buyers and sellers of hides many years before any of the ring houses ever existed, with one exception. As regards our being speculators, we are no more so than the balance of our trade who have sufficient capital to take advantage of low markets, and would say we shall continue to ventilate the ring dealers in hides in Chicago until the hide-dealers and butchers through the country can have correct quotations of hides through the press of our city.

SAWYER & FOLLANSBEE.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were only in moderate demand, and averaged easier. There was no material change in the tone of foreign advices, but the local hog market was quoted easy, with a full supply, and there was little shipping demand for product. The English houses seem to have moderate orders, which they fill from the current production, leaving the stocks in store to be carried in a speculative way. The stock of lard is light, but that of pork is large, and the quantity of meats on hand much exceeds that of about a year ago, when prices were lower than now. Outside operators seem disposed to trade cautiously, as prices are high enough to make them fearful of buying, while the way things are held does not make the short side anything like a sure one.

MESS PORK—Declined 2½@5c per brl, and closed that much below the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls seller July at $16.32½@16.35; 3,000 brls seller August at $16.37½@16.47½; 1,750 brls seller September at $16.50@16.60. Total, 6,750 brls. The market closed at about $16.32½@16.35 for round lots, spot or seller July, and $16.42½@16.45 seller August. On the afternoon call August closed at $16.40@16.42½.

LARD—Declined about 2½@5c per 100 lbs, and closed about at the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 7,750 tcs seller July at $10.97½@11.05; 13,250 tcs seller August at $10.95@11.00; 750 tcs seller September at $10.82@10.85; 250 tcs seller October at $10.75; 500 tcs seller the year at $10.02½. Total, 22,500 tcs. The market closed at about $10.97½@11.00 for spot or June, $11.00@11.02½ seller July, $10.97½ seller August, and $10.82½@10.85 seller September. On the afternoon call July closed at $11.00@11.02½.

MEATS—Declined slightly and closed easy. Sales were reported of 320 tcs sweet-pickled hams (av 16 lbs) at 9¾c; 3,500 pcs green hams at $8.20 per 18 lb av, and $8.32½@8.35 for 16 lb av; 40 boxes long cut hams, 17 lbs av, at 10⅞c; 2,500 pcs green shoulders (New York cut), at 5⅞c; 50 boxes long and short clear sides, loose, at $8.65; 575,000 lbs short ribs at $8.37½ cash; $8.30@8.32½ seller July, $8.45 seller August, and $8.55 seller September; 200 boxes Cumberland sides on private terms. Prices of leading cuts of meat were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.35	$5.75	$8.50	$8.65
Do, boxed	8.55	5.95	8.70	8.85
June, loose	8.35	5.75	8.50	8.65
July, loose	8.35	5.75	8.50	8.70
August, loose	8.45	5.85	8.60	8.80

Short ribs, seller August, closed at $8.42½@8.45. Long clears quoted at $8.25 loose and $8.45 boxed; Cumberlands, 8⅜@8⅝c boxed; long-cut hams, 9@9½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9¾@9⅞c for 16@18 average; green hams, same average, 8¼@8⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 6@6⅛c for shoulders, 9@9⅛c for short ribs, 9⅛@9⅜c for short clears, 10@10¾c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.25@10.50 for mess, $11.25@11.50 for extra mess, and $21.50@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand and stronger. Lower freights invited activity, and holders were firmer in their views, in sympathy with the rise in wheat. Buyers picked up about all the offerings of export grades. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls winters, partly at $5.20@6.00; 875 brls and 1,600 bags springs, chiefly at $4.50@5.60; and 1,000 sacks low grade, mostly at $2.90. Total equal to about 3,700 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.50@6.25; shipping springs at $4.00@5.00; the low-grade springs at $2.75@4.00. Rye flour at about $5.75@6.10.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in larger supply and firm. Sales were reported of 31 cars bran at $10.25@10.50 on track and $10.25@10.50 free on board; 2 cars feed at $13.50; 1 car wheat screenings at $10.00; and 500 brls corn-meal at $2.30 per brl free on board cars. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $17.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and again stronger, August deliveries advanced 1⅝@1¾c, and closed 1⅜c above the latest price of Wednesday, while July closed 1⅛c higher, and spot closed 1⅜c higher. The British markets were quoted stronger all round, with an advance in London of 3d@6d per quarter on red winter. New York also was strong, and Baltimore do, while Milwaukee was called "excited." Our receipts were smaller, with larger shipments, and it was rumored that the party controlling the deal had arranged to ship out a large quantity. It was also suspected that he is preparing for a squeeze in July, and putting up the price for next month for the sake of being able to sell the longer futures (new crop). It is certain that there was a better demand for the old wheat (June and July), while there was comparatively free selling for September. But this may have been entirely an outside matter, the latter part being due to returning confidence on the part of the general public in regard to the prospects for the coming harvest. The weather is fine for new wheat, though the harvest promises to be late, which may give a chance for a squeeze on the old spring in August as well as July, should any one be bold enough to attempt it. Cash wheat was wanted to fill June shorts, and closed at $1.13⅝. Spot sales were reported of [illegible] and 170 cars No. 2 at $1.13@1.13⅝; 38 cars No. 3 do at $1.03@1.07; 2 cars do (Central) at $1.02; 2 cars rejected (Central) at 75c; (A., D. & Co.'s receipts) nominal at 81c); and 58 cars by sample at [illegible] $1.08. Total, about 111,000 bu. Seller August opened at $1.12⅝@1.12⅞, advanced to [illegible], receded to $1.12⅝, improved to $1.14⅛, and closed at $1.13⅞@1.14. Seller July sold at $1.12⅞@1.14⅛, closing at $1.14⅛: it ranged from ¼c discount early to ¼c premium later, as compared with August. Seller the month sold at $1.11⅛@1.13⅝, closing at $1.13⅝. September ranged at $1.10⅝@1.11⅜, and the year at $1.09⅜. On the afternoon call July closed at $1.14 and August at $1.14⅛@1.14⅜.

HARD WHEAT—Sales were 5,000 bu and 12 cars No. 2 Minnesota at $1.16½@1.16¾.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 40,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.16⅝, 1 car do at $1.15, and 5 cars by sample at [illegible] 1.20.

CORN—Was active and more irregular. The market for spot advanced ½@⅝c from the latest prices of Wednesday, and closed at an improvement of ⅛c, while July closed about the same as the previous day and the more deferred futures were easier. The British advices were firm in tone, and our receipts were not as large as some had expected, while the visible supply was reported to have increased slightly last week, notwithstanding a more liberal movement from first hands. But the weather in the West was understood to be warmer, and that made some folks hope better for the next crop, as well as look for increased receipts, as country holders will shell more freely when assured that the corn has been cured by the weather. This tended to depress futures, and they probably would have weakened but for the persistence of a vigorous shipping demand, some of which was understood to be to fill room already engaged by shippers. The reported shipments were again large. Cash No. 2 closed at 46c asked, and rejected at 45c. Spot sales were reported of [illegible] bu and 430 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 47¼@46c; 19 cars white at 49c; 19 cars high mixed at 46¼c, 39 cars new mixed at [illegible]@45¼c; 188 cars rejected at 44⅞@45c; 32 cars by sample at 33@47¼c on track; 36 cars do at 38@46c on board cars; and 2 cars ears at 45⅛@46c. Total equal to about 450,000 bu. Seller August opened at 46⅜@46½c, improved to 47c, and fell back to 46⅜c at the close. Seller July ranged at 46⅛@47c, closing at 46⅞@46¼c. Seller the month sold at 47⅛@47⅛c, closing at 47⅛c bid. September ranged at 47@47⅜c, and the year at 44⅞@44⅞c. On the afternoon call July closed at 46⅞@46⅞c and August at 46¾c bid.

OATS—Were strong and higher at the opening, and advanced early in the day ½@⅝c, but later became weaker, the closing prices being ⅛@¼c above those of Wednesday. The daily diminishing receipts, together with a goodly number of outside buying orders, tended to stiffen the market. Cash No. 2 sold early at 38¼c, advanced to 39c, and closed at 38¾c. June opened at 38⅝c, advanced to 39c, and closed at the opening figure. July opened at 37½c, advanced to 38c, and closed weak at 37⅝c. August sold early at 28⅜c, advanced to 28⅜c, and closed at 28⅜c. September sold from 27¾ to 27⅞c, closing at the latter figure. The year sold early at 27⅛c, advanced to 27⅜c, and closed at 27⅜c. The sample market was fairly active at relative prices. Cash sales were made of [illegible] cars and 5,000 bu at 38¾@39c for No. 2 in store; 29 cars by sample at 39c for no grade; 34@39c for rejected mixed; 39@[illegible] for rejected white; and 39@39⅛c for No. 2 white on track; 35 cars at 35@38c for rejected mixed; 37@[illegible] for rejected white; 37⅜c for No. 2, and 38[illegible] for No. 2 white, free on board. Total equal to about 108,000 bu.

RYE—Was firm and a shade higher, No. 2 spot selling at 96c, with 88c bid for June, and August and September selling at 81½c, but generally held at 81¾c for the former and 82c for the latter. The additional strength was due to an increased shipping inquiry. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at 96c for No. 2 in store; 1 car at 87c for rejected. Total equal to about 1,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive, at nominally $1.00 for No. 2, and 85c for No. 3. No. 4 sold for September at [illegible]. A fair trade was noted in the sample market. Cash sales were made of 7 cars at 82½c for No. 4 and [illegible] for Canada grading No. 2. Total equal to about 3,500 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅜c higher on August and easier on July, the closing figures being $1.13⅞@1.14 for July, $1.14⅛@1.14⅜ for August, $1.12@1.12⅛ for September, and $1.09⅜@1.09⅜ for the year. Sales were made of 4,335,000 bu at $1.13⅝@1.14 seller July, $1.13⅞@1.14⅛ seller August, $1.12@1.12⅛ seller September, and $1.09@1.09⅜ seller the year. Corn closed unchanged for July and easier on August, at 47⅛@47⅜c for June, 46⅞@46⅝c for July, 46⅞@46⅞c for August, 47@47⅛c for September, and 44⅞@44⅞c for year. Sales were made of 910,000 bu at 47⅜c seller June, 46⅞@46¼c for July, 46⅞@46⅝c seller August, 47@47⅛c seller September, and 44⅜@44⅝c seller the year. Oats closed steady at 38¼@39c for June, 37⅜@37⅜c for July, 28⅜@28⅜c for August, and 27¾@27⅞c for September, with sales of 110,000 bu at 37⅝@37⅞c seller July, 28⅜c seller August, 27⅞c seller September, and 27⅜@27⅜c seller the year. Rye closed unchanged, with sales of 30,000 bu at 81½c seller August. Pork closed a shade easier at $16.32½@16.35 for July, $16.40@16.42½ for August, $16.47½@[illegible] for September, $13.75@13.80 for the year, with sales of 1,000 brls at $16.30@16.32½ seller July and $16.40 seller August. Lard closed a trifle easier, at $11.00@11.02½ for July, $10.95@10.97½ for August, $10.82½@10.85 for September, and $10.00@10.02½ for the year. Sales were made of 1,500 tcs at $11.00 seller July, $10.95 seller August, and $10.82 seller September. Short ribs closed a shade easier at $8.32½@8.35 for July, $8.42½@8.45 for August, and $8.52½@8.55 for September, with sales of 100,000 lbs at $8.45 seller August.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is a steady demand at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet ... [illegible]
Green, self-working ... [illegible]
Red-tipped, do ... [illegible]
Inferior and common ... [illegible]
Crooked ... [illegible]

BAGGING—The market was quiet and firm at the quotations following:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 [illegible]
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13 [illegible]
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 [illegible]
American	20	Wool sacks	35 [illegible]

BUTTER—There was a firm and unchanged market. The receipts continue pretty full, but the outward movement is on a generous scale, and stocks are not accumulating to any large extent. We quote:

Creamery, choice	21@22	Dairy, fair to good	[illegible]
Creamery, fair to good	18@20	Packing stock	[illegible]
Dairy, choice	18@19	Grease	[illegible]

CHEESE—Remained firm at the recent advance. There was a good demand at the following prices:

Full cream ... [illegible]
Part skim, choice ... [illegible]
Part skim, fair to good ... [illegible]
Low grades ... [illegible]

COAL—Was quoted dull and unchanged:

Anthracite, range	7.50	Piedmont	[illegible]
Anthracite, nut	7.50	Blossburg	[illegible]
Anthracite, egg	7.25	Cannel	[illegible]
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	[illegible]

COOPERAGE—Was higher at $1.00@1.05 for pork barrels, and $1.20@1.35 for lard tierces.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Morphia, quinine, and cinchonida have declined, the former 40c per oz., the latter two nearly as much. Other articles are steady and unchanged. We quote:

Acid, citric ... [illegible]
Acid, tartaric, lb ... [illegible]
Ammonia, carb ... [illegible]
Borax, refined, lb ... [illegible]
Blue vitriol, lb ... [illegible]
Cream tartar, pure, lb ... [illegible]
Choloroform, lb ... [illegible]
Glycerine, bulk, lb ... [illegible]
Gum arabic, picked ... [illegible]
Gum camphor, lb ... [illegible]
Gum opium, lb ... [illegible]
Iodine, lb ... [illegible]
Morphia, sulph., oz ... 3.50 @ [illegible]
Oil, castor, ⅌ gal ... 80 @ [illegible]
Oil, lemon ... [illegible]
Potassa, chlor, lb ... 19 @ [illegible]
Potassium, iod., lb ... [illegible]
Quinine, sulph., oz ... 2.15 @ [illegible]
Root, rhei, E. I., powd., 1 ... 1.00 @ [illegible]
Salts, Epsom, lb ... [illegible]
Sulphur, lb ... [illegible]
Sulph Cinchonida ... 70 @ [illegible]

EGGS—Were steady at 15c per dozen for fresh.

FISH—In this market there were no changes. Trade was fairly active, and both lake and saltwater fish were firmly held. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl ... $5.25 @ [illegible]
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl ... 3.00 @ [illegible]
Trout, per ½-brl ... 4.40 @ [illegible]
Mackerel—Extra mess ... 14.00 @ [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl ... 10.25 @ [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl ... 7.00 @ [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl ... 5.50 @ [illegible]
Mackerel—Large family ... 4.75 @ [illegible]
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl ... 3.75 @ [illegible]
Halibut, smoked, per lb ... [illegible]
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs ... 5.75 @ [illegible]
Codfish—Summer-cured ... [illegible]
Codfish—Grand Bank, new ... 4.75 @ [illegible]
Codfish—Dressed ... [illegible]
Herring—Labrador, split, brls ... 7.50 @ [illegible]
Herring—Labrador, round, brls ... 5.00 @ [illegible]
Herring—Holland, per keg ... [illegible]
Herring—Scaled, per box ... [illegible]
California salmon, ½-brl, new ... [illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a further advance in London layer and loose Muscatel raisins of 10c per box. Prices of other fruits are unchanged. There was a good general movement at the following quotations:

FOREIGN.

Dates ... $ 5 @ [illegible]
Figs, layers ... [illegible]
Turkish prunes, old ... [illegible]
Do, new ... [illegible]
Raisins, layers ... 2.10 @ [illegible]
Raisins, London, layers ... 2.40 @ [illegible]
Raisins, Valencia ... [illegible]
Raisins, loose, Muscatel ... [illegible] @ 2.45
Zante currants ... [illegible]
Citron ... [illegible]

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden ... [illegible]
Apples, evaporated ... [illegible]
Apples, Eastern ... [illegible]
Apples, Southern ... [illegible]
Peaches, unpared, halves ... [illegible]
Raspberries ... [illegible]
Blackberries ... [illegible]
Pitted cherries ... [illegible]

NUTS.

Filberts ... [illegible]
Almonds, Tarragona ... [illegible]
Naples walnuts ... [illegible]
Brazils ... [illegible]
Pecans ... [illegible]

GREASE—Trade is quiet at the following quotations:

City white ... [illegible]
City brown ... [illegible]
City yellow ... [illegible]
Country white "A" ... [illegible]
Country white "B" ... [illegible]
Country yellow ... [illegible]
Country brown ... [illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were firmer at 90c@$1.50 per crate. Cherries sold up to [illegible] per 16-quart box, and blueberries were selling at [illegible] 4.25 per bu. Other fruits were unchanged:

Lemons, per box ... $ 5.00 @ [illegible]
Messinas, per box ... 6.00 @ [illegible]
Cocoanuts, per 1,000 ... [illegible]
California oranges ... [illegible]
Red bananas ... [illegible]
Yellow bananas ... [illegible]
Pineapples, per doz ... [illegible]

GROCERIES—The market was without noteworthy change. The demand continues good and prices remain firm for most lines. There was continued activity in sugars and the market was firmer than on the earlier days of the week. Coffees were strong. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina ... [illegible]
Louisiana ... [illegible]

COFFEE.

Java ... [illegible]
Java, choice Mandaling ... [illegible]
Maracaibo ... [illegible]
Rio, fancy ... [illegible]
Rio, prime to choice ... [illegible]
Rio, fair to good ... [illegible]
Rio, common ... [illegible]
Rio, roasting ... [illegible]

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf ... [illegible]
Crushed ... [illegible]
Powdered ... [illegible]
Granulated, standard ... [illegible]
Granulated, not standard ... [illegible]
A standard ... [illegible]
A No. 2 ... [illegible]
Extra C ... [illegible]
No. 1 ... [illegible]
Yellow ... [illegible]

SIRUPS.

Corn ... [illegible]
Sugar ... [illegible]

Blackstrap	.25 @27
N. O. molasses	.45 @60

SPICES.

Allspice	.19 @20
Cloves	.43 @45
Pepper	.16½@17
Nutmegs	.82 @95½

HAY—Was weak, the market being fairly glutted, with little or no shipping demand. Our quotations are, therefore, merely nominal. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, ₿ ton	$11.00@12.00
No. 2 timothy, ₿ ton on track	10.00@10.50
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	9.00@ 9.50
No. 1 prairie	8.00@ 8.50

HIDES—The market is quiet for all descriptions, especially so for damaged. The stock of dry hides is heavy, receipts from the Missouri River country coming in rapidly. We quote:

Green-cured, light, ₿ ℔	9¼
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	6¾
Green-salt bulls'	6¼
Calf, ₿ ℔	13½
Dry-salted, ₿ ℔	12
Dry flint, No. 1	.14 @15
Fallen hides	.11 @13
Damaged, dry	.11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	.22 @30

LEAD—The market is steady at $4.30 per 100 lbs in car-lots, and $4.35 in smaller lots.

OILS—No price changes were noted. There was a fair movement at the following quotations:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 16
Carbon, 110 test	9
Carbon, 150 test	10
Carbon, 175 test	13¼
Carbon, snow white and W. W.	11¼
Carbon, Wisconsin test, P. W.	9¾
Carbon, Wisconsin, W. W.	11
Carbon, Michigan test, P. W.	11¼
Carbon, Michigan test, W. W.	12¾
Lard, current make	80
Lard, No. 1	63
Lard, No. 2	58
Linseed, raw	52
Linseed, boiled	55
Sperm	1.20
Whale, winter-bleached	65
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	46
Straits	48
Turpentine	47
Miners' oil	62@ 65
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	12½
Gasoline, 87 degrees	23

POTATOES—New are selling from $2.00 to $2.50 per brl, according to quality. Old are irregular in price, Peachblows selling from 40 to 75c and Early Rose from 55 to 60c per bu.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.15
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.25
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

SEEDS—Were stronger for both clover and timothy, steady for flaxseed, and slightly higher for Hungarian. Millet was scarce. Sales were made of ... bags clover seed at $4.30 for prime and $4.40 for fair; 1 car and 200 bu prime new timothy at $2.05 for September; 6 cars flaxseed at $1.18 for good crushing; 3 cars and 269 bags Hungarian at 72½@85c.

TALLOW—Was quoted steady at 6¼@6¾c for city, and 5¾@6¼c for country rendered, with No. 2 country at 5½c.

WHISKY—The market is quoted steady on the basis of $1.19 for finished goods.

WOOL—There is a fair business doing, but prices still rule low. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	35@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	16@22
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@22
Medium and unwashed fleece	22@24
Medium washed fleece	32@34
Fine washed fleece	32@33
Coarse washed fleece	30@32

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,053	34,340	706
Tuesday	4,308	32,243	910
Wednesday	4,423	32,115	1,781
Thursday	5,000	31,000	1,000
Total	17,784	130,698	4,457
Same time last week	22,611	104,011	8,861
Shipments—			
Monday	2,203	4,958	150
Tuesday	1,919	5,075	368
Wednesday	2,467	4,805	351
Total	6,589	14,838	869

CATTLE—There was a small increase yesterday in the receipts, but the total for the expired part of the week was still some 5,000 less than for the corresponding time last week, and under a continued good demand the general market maintained a tone of pronounced firmness. For fat cattle, suited to the requirements of exporters and the New York and Boston markets, the market was specially strong, as there was not enough of that class to go around. Some of the reported sales were at prices better by 5@10c than paid for like qualities on the day before, though the advance was not general enough to call for any change in quotations. The offerings included no fine cattle. There was one drove that was of a better quality than anything seen in the yards of late, and the price—which was an extreme one—furnishes no criterion of market values. The drove averaged 1,605 lbs, and was bought by a Philadelphia buyer at $6.60. Darlington, March & Co. sold them. Butchers and canners operated freely and all offerings suited to their wants found buyers at full prices. Of grass Texas about 25 loads were received. They sold at prices ranging from $3.40 for very common to $4.15 for good lots. Native butchers' stuff went mostly at $3.50@4.25, and stockers at $3.50@4.00. For the latter class there was but little inquiry. Calves were in demand at $3.50@7.00 per 100 lbs for veals and at $10.00@18.00 per head for stock calves. Milch cows were salable at $24.00@45.00 per head. Few were offered. The general market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.20
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.75@5.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250	5.00@5.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@2.75
Texas—Through droves	3.25@4.40
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.50@7.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	1,605	$6.60	17	1,334	$5.35
[illegible]	1,389	6.15	18	1,143	5.35
[illegible]	1,498	6.15	18	1,182	5.25
[illegible]	1,468	6.15	16	1,263	5.25
[illegible]	1,532	6.05	18	1,140	5.12½
[illegible]	1,389	6.00	21	1,079	5.12½
[illegible]	1,434	6.00	15	1,058	5.00
[illegible]	1,434	5.95	91	1,161	5.00
[illegible]	1,350	5.95	19	1,050	4.87½
[illegible]	1,350	5.95	20	910	4.85
[illegible]	1,346	5.95	54	1,049	4.70
[illegible]	1,386	5.95	17	1,089	4.75
[illegible]	1,355	5.95	40	1,090	4.50
[illegible]	1,342	5.90	18	1,000	4.40
[illegible]	1,350	5.90	20	964	4.40
[illegible]	1,332	5.85	14 Texas	813	4.12½
[illegible]	1,366	5.85	32 stockers	773	4.00
[illegible]	1,351	5.75	53 Texas	803	4.00
[illegible]	1,290	5.70	45 Texas	823	3.95
[illegible]	1,277	5.80	44 Texas	870	4.15
[illegible]	1,271	5.75	21 Texas	872	3.85
[illegible]	1,203	5.75	22 Texas	947	3.85
[illegible]	1,330	5.75	23 Texas	813	3.85
[illegible]	1,247	5.70	23 Texas	879	3.75
[illegible]	1,246	5.70	23 Texas	879	3.75
[illegible]	1,310	5.70	118 Texas	790	3.75
[illegible]	1,202	5.65	45 Texas	754	3.70
[illegible]	1,296	5.65	24 Texas	822	3.85
[illegible]	1,244	5.60	23 Texas	670	3.60
[illegible]	1,303	5.55	69 Texas	792	3.65
[illegible]	1,265	5.50	10	628	3.55
[illegible]	1,200	5.50	47 stockers	657	3.55
[illegible]	1,187	5.40	21 Texas	962	3.40
[illegible]	1,020	5.35	21 Texas	908	3.50
[illegible]	1,150	5.30	21 Texas	922	3.45
[illegible]	1,220	5.30	12 cows	879	3.35

HOGS—The continued free arrivals (the receipts up to last night have been some 26,000 in excess of the number exported for the same time last week) had a weakening effect. There was some trading early at pretty nearly Wednesday's prices, but the market soon eased off 5@10c, at which reduction it remained weak and unsettled to the finish. Trade was quiet throughout, and the close of business found a larger number of unsold hogs in the pens than on any day for many weeks. The quality was excellent,—perhaps as good as ever seen in market at this time of year. Sales were principally at $5.85@6.00 for light, at $5.75@5.90 for mixed packing, and at $6.00@6.15 for fair to prime heavy shipping lots. The closing quotations were $5.85@6.00 for poor to choice light; $5.65@5.90 for mixed packers; and $5.95@6.20 for fair to choice heavy shipping hogs. Skips were salable at $5.00@5.50. Few of that class were offered.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	223	$6.25	67	189	$6.00	72	286	$5.90
[illegible]	284	6.20	48	204	6.00	122	253	5.85
[illegible]	313	6.20	118	203	6.00	62	259	5.85
[illegible]	288	6.20	75	204	6.00	97	287	5.85
[illegible]	298	6.20	162	198	6.00	62	185	5.85
[illegible]	287	6.15	153	215	6.00	45	193	5.85
[illegible]	281	6.15	72	197	5.95	111	196	5.85
[illegible]	284	6.15	63	184	5.95	52	179	5.80
[illegible]	291	6.15	52	211	5.95	57	168	5.80
[illegible]	289	6.12½	64	198	5.95	58	170	5.80
[illegible]	280	6.10	59	229	5.95	62	185	5.80
[illegible]	273	6.10	147	202	5.95	43	200	5.80
[illegible]	242	6.10	135	248	5.95	54	202	5.80
[illegible]	238	6.10	67	268	5.95	61	250	5.75
[illegible]	277	6.05	42	287	5.95	48	247	5.75
[illegible]	287	6.05	39	285	5.95	63	182	5.75
[illegible]	249	6.05	34	177	5.90	34	168	5.75
[illegible]	240	6.05	163	184	5.90	27	184	5.70
[illegible]	321	6.05	53	192	5.90	117	216	5.70
[illegible]	249	6.00	67	204	5.90	45	239	5.65
[illegible]	267	6.00	47	294	5.90	41	186	5.65
[illegible]	273	6.00	53	280	5.90	47	192	5.60
[illegible]	284	6.00	65	264	5.90	28	257	5.60
[illegible]	280	6.00	45	228	5.90	23	192	5.55

SHEEP—Not much change was apparent in this market. There was a good demand, under which the small supply on sale was quickly disposed of at strong rates. There were sales of common to extra at $3.37½@5.25, the latter figure for a flock averaging 152 lbs.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	108	$4.40	69	140	$5.00	90	117	$4.37½
[illegible]	119	4.12½	87	113	4.37½	155	111	4.85
[illegible]	152	5.25	45	90	3.80	64	122	4.70

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 23.—BEEVES—Receipts, 275; all export cattle shipments alive; no traffic at cattle yards; dressed beef a shade firmer at 7½@9¼c for poor to prime sides; 530 quarters beef, 150 carcasses mutton, 87 dressed pigs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,500; sales slow at fair prices for good fresh stock; common sheep, $3.75@5.75 per hundred pounds; Southern lambs, $4.50@7.62½; Jersey lambs, $8.00@8.00; general sales of sheep at $4.25@5.75.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,000; nominally steady at $5.90@6.20 per hundred pounds for live corn-fed.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—CATTLE—Recipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,200; active throughout and firm; no top grades offered; exporters would bring $5.80@6.10; heavy shipping steers, $5.40@5.75; light do, $4.75@5.40; butchers' steers, $4.25@5.00; native cows and heifers, $3.25@4.25; grass Texans, $3.50@4.25; choice steers would bring $4.50; feeding steers, $4.75@5.15; stockers, $3.75@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100; shipments, 800; supply and demand light; fair to choice, $3.00@4.25; fancy, $4.50.

HOGS—Firmer and fairly active; Yorkers, $5.80@5.90; packing, $5.65@6.00; choice to fancy, $6.00@6.15. Receipts, 6,400; shipments, 4,600.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 23.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 1,100; consigned through, 420 cars; nothing doing; all fresh arrivals consigned through.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,900; consigned through, 25 cars; dull and drooping; buyers offering lower prices; fair to good Western sheep, $4.10@4.40; choice, $4.50@4.75; few extra heavy, $5.25; yearlings, $4.50@4.75; spring lambs, $5.50@6.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 205 cars; consigned through, 125 cars; dull and lower to sell; quality only fair in light grades; light to good York weights, $6.00@10.00; good medium, $6.20@6.30; good heavy, $6.35@6.40; pigs, $5.00@5.25; extra, $6.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports: Receipts the past week, 2,692; shipments, 2,464; steady; native shippers, $4.65@5.75; native stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.30; native cows, $2.25@3.85; grass Texas, $2.50@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts the past week, 25,912; shipments, 6,146; active and steady; choice, $5.50@5.90; light shipping and mixed packing, $5.30@5.45.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700 head, all through consignments; market closed with a better feeling.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; Philadelphias, $6.15@6.40; Yorkers, $5.80@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400 head; nothing selling to-day; closed fair.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—HOGS—Firm; common, light, $4.25@6.00; packing and butchers', $5.40@6.25; receipts, 970; shipments, 650.

LUMBER.

Only half a dozen vessels stopped at the cargo market yesterday. Prices were firm at our quotations:

Green piece-stuff	$10.25 @10.00
Green common inch	11.50 @13.50
Green medium	11.75 @18.00
Extra good and select	19.00 @22.00
Green good inch	17.50 @18.00
Boards and strips	12.75 @15.00
Standard shingles	2.50 @ 2.60
Extra shingles	2.65 @ 2.80
Lath	1.65 @ 1.80

The following are the yard prices of the leading dealers:

	Green.	Dry.
First and second clear, rough, 1-inch		$43.50
Third clear do		37.50
First and second clear, dressed siding		20.50
Common dressed siding		19.00
Flooring, second common, dressed		29.00
Box boards, 13-inch		43.50
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough		37.50
B stock boards, 10@12-inch		33.50
C stock boards, 10@12-inch		28.50
Fencing, first quality		14.00
Fencing, No. 2		12.00
Common boards, 12@18 ft	$13.00	$13.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	14.00	15.00
Dimension stuff	11.50	12.50
Common dimension stuff	11.00	12.00
Dimension stuff, 20x30 ft	14.50	15.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	12.50	13.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good		14.00
Lath	2.00	2.25
Shingles, clear	3.15	3.30
Shingles, extra A	2.90	3.05
Shingles, standard	2.80	2.95
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch round		12@45c
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4 inch		$38.00@40.00
Third clear		30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4 inch		35.00
Maple, common		22.00
Maple, clear flooring		40.00@42.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch		65.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear		70.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 2d; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 7d. Corn, 5s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 55s.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Wheat—Spring No. 2 steady at 9s 4d; No. 1 white steady at 9s 8d. Winter steady at 9s 10d for Southern. Hams—Long clear firmer at 52s. Shoulders steady at 30s. Beef—Extra India mess firmer 117s. Cheese—American choice dull at 54s. Turpentine spirits, London, firm at 36s.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—COTTON—Hardening; 6 3-16@6¼d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 12,300.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 116s per tc.

LONDON, June 23.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 8¼d.

LINSEED OIL—26s@26s 5d.

ANTWERP, June 23.—PETROLEUM—19¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Wheat firmer; red winter, 9s 8d; No. 2 spring, 9s 3d; No. 3 do, 8s 9d. Corn firm at 5s 2d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand and tending upward; red winter and California advanced 6d. Corn in moderate demand and steady. To arrive—Wheat firmer; California advanced 6d, and red winter (at London) 9s 11d. Corn firm. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 55s. Bacon—Long clear, 43s 6d; short clear, 44s 6d. Tallow, 35s. Cheese, 54s. Beef—None in market. Extra India mess beef firmer at 116s.

MARK LANE—Wheat firm and a shade higher. Corn firm. Weather in England bright.

LONDON, June 23.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat hardening. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong; fair average red winter, 48s@48s 6d; fair average California, 48s 6d@47s. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat improving; corn firm. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 47s; do for shipment during the present and following month, 47s 3d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 46s. Weather in England brilliant. Weather on the Continent fine.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 23.—GRAIN—A brisk movement reported again in winter wheat, almost wholly in graded or ungraded red, which constituted the bulk of the offerings; white is exceptionally scarce, continuing very quiet; in sympathy with the decided buoyancy most of the day at the West, values further advanced about 1@2c per bu on, however, a sensitive and variable market, as largely controlled by speculative influences; the dealings were liberal, mainly in the option line, the August option on No. 2 red standing out most prominently in the trading; late in the afternoon, under a renewed pressure to realize, prices yielded about ¼@½c a bushel, but in the late dealings hardened again a trifle; export purchases of winter grades on a very moderate scale, as shippers were reluctant to operate freely at current high quotations; an unusually brisk movement reported in spring wheat for early delivery and for shipment, at a further rise of about 1½c a bushel, No. 2 Chicago spring attracting most attention, of which grade one prominent house marketed 295,000 bushels; No. 1 red quoted closing at $1.35 asked and $1.33 bid; No. 2 red at $1.29¼@1.30¼ for canal and $1.30¼@1.31 for railroad stock, closing at $1.31 for railroad; do June, $1.29@1.30¼, closing at $1.30¼; do July, $1.28@1.29¼, closing at $1.29¼; do August, $1.26@1.27, closing at $1.26¾ asked and $1.25¾ bid; do September options at $1.26@1.26¾, closing at $1.26¾ asked; No. 3 red at $1.26@1.27, closing at $1.27 asked; ungraded red at $1.16@1.31½, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.24@1.25: in elevator at $1.24@1.25; closing at $1.25; No. 3 spring at $1.16@1.16½; ungraded spring at $1.05@1.18. Business to a fair aggregate in corn, mostly in the option line, at a further advance on prompt deliveries of ½@1c, and on June, July, and August options of ¼@½c per bu. September options varying a little, the general market, however, closing less firmly; mixed Western ungraded at 53@59c, as to quality and condition; do unsound and unmerchantable at 48@53c; New York steamer mixed at 56¼@57¼c; yellow Western at 60c; No. 2 white at 60½@61c; steamer white at 58c; New York yellow at 60½c; steamer yellow at 58c; sound yellow at 61c. Much less inquiry noted in oats, even in the option line, and prices have been quoted irregular, opening more firmly, in instances at a further advance, but closing generally weaker on freer offerings; white Western ungraded at 44@48½c, as to quality; mixed do at 43@44½c; white State at 46@48c; mixed State at 44½c; No. 2 Chicago nominal. Rye wanted at higher and hardening prices; further sales reported of prime State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania at $1.09; Canada in bond to arrive by about July 1 at $1.09, closing at $1.09; car-lots at $1.06@1.08.

PROVISIONS—Business less active in the line of hog-products, which have been unsettled, generally a trifle weaker. Western mess pork in limited request for early delivery, leaving off at $16.50@16.62½ for old mess pork and $17.00 for new do, and the option line attracted very little attention; June option quoted as closing nominal at $16.80@16.90; July at $16.85@16.90; August at $16.85@16.90; September at $16.90@17.00. Cut meats in request at previous prices. A very slow call is yet noted for bacon, including long clear at 8¾c, short clear at 9¼c. A moderate trade reported in Western steam lard for early delivery, leaving off at $11.25 for contract grade, and in the option line the dealings have been of less magnitude, with June options closing at $11.20@11.22½, July options at $11.25, August at $11.22½@11.25, September at $11.05, October at $10.95, November nominal year option at $10.40.

SUGARS—Raw quiet on the basis of 7¾c for fair refining muscovado. More inquiry noted for refined sugars, at a shade stronger prices, with cut loaf closing at 10¾c; crushed, 10c; powdered, @10¾; granulated, 10½c; standard A, 9¾c; off A, 9¼c C.; A 9⅝c; white extra C, 8¾@9¼c; yellow extra C, 8¾@8¾c; C, 7¾@8¼c; yellows, 7¼@7⅝c.

FREIGHTS—Less demand reported in the berth freight line at irregular rates, the advantage on grain-room by the regular steam lines having been with shippers. In the way of charter contracts, business has been on a very moderate scale, and indicative of little change. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 1s@1s 3d (mostly through freight and forward shipment), and by outport steamers as low as 1s. Wheat at 3d, a reduction. Provisions in lots at 10s@15s, mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 10s@11s 3d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 23.—COTTON—Steady; 11 1-16@11 5-16c; futures barely steady; July, 11c; August, 11.04c; September, 10.64c; October, 10.22c; November, 10.10c; December, 10.10c; January, 10.21c; February, 10.33c; March, 10.45c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 15,000 brls; exports, 8,500; prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat advanced 1@2c; receipts, 52,000 bu; exports, 256,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.00@1.18; No. 3 do, $1.16@1.16½; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, $1.24@1.25; ungraded red, $1.16@1.31½; No. 3 do, $1.26@1.27; No. 2 do, $1.29¼@1.30¼; canal, $1.30¼@1.31; rail, No. 1 quoted at $1.36; mixed winter, $1.27; ungraded white, $1.21@1.25; No. 2 do, $1.20@1.24¼; No. 1 do, $1.28¼; No. 2 red, June, $1.29@1.30¼; July, $1.28@1.29¼; August, $1.26@1.27; September, $1.26@1.26¾. Corn higher; receipts, 150,000 bu; exports, 142,000 bu; unsound 49@53c; ungraded, 55@59c; steamer, 56@56½c; No. 3, 58@59c; No. 2 white, 60¼@61c; round yellow, 61c; ungraded white, 58c; No. 2 June, 57¼@57¾c; July, 57@57½c; August, 58@58¾c; September, 58¾@58¾c. Oats less active; receipts, 80,000; exports, 11,000; Western mixed, 40@44c; white do, 44@48½c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet but firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar quiet but firm. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady; fairly active.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

TALLOW—Firm; 6¾c.

RESIN—Strong; $2.05@2.10.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 44@44½c.

EGGS—Dull and unsettled; 17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Beef quiet but firm. Cut meats quiet but steady; long clear middles, 8¾c; short do, 9¼c. Lard quiet but steady; prime steam, $11.25.

BUTTER—Steady, with a fair demand; 10@23c.

CHEESE—Weak; 6@9½c for poor to choice.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 23.—FLOUR—Dull; superfine, $3.00; XX, $4.25@4.50; XXX, $4.75@5.25; high grades, $5.35@6.50.

GRAIN—Corn firmer at 61@65c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; $3.25.

HAY—Quiet and weak; prime, $17.00@18.00; choice, $19.00@20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess at $17.25@17.37½. Lard steady; tierce, $11.25; keg, $11.75. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 10c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, $7.62½; clear rib, $9.85; clear, $10.12½. Hams—Sugar-cured steady; canvased, 10@11c.

WHISKY—Quiet, but firm; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee active but firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9¼@13c. Sugar quiet and weak; common to good common, 7@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8c; prime to choice, 9@9¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firmer; ordinary to prime, 4½@5¼c.

BRAN—Dull and lower; 70c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23.—FLOUR—In good demand; Western extras, $4.00@4.25; Minnesota extras, $5.25@6.25; Ohio extras, $5.90@6.25; Illinois choice, $6.50; winter patents, good, $6.50; spring patents, $6.25@7.25. Rye flour quiet and steady; $5.00@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.26¼; No. 2 red, June, $1.26@1.26¼; July, $1.25¼@1.26; August, $1.23¼@1.23¾; September, $1.24¼@1.24¾. Corn in good demand: rejected, 48c; No. 3, mixed, 50c; steamer elevator, 52c; sail mixed on track, 56¼c; sail yellow, grain depot, 57¼@57½c; sail mixed, June, 56@56½c; July, 56¼@56½c; August, 57¾@58c; September, 58¾@59¼c. Oats weak; No. 2 white, 43½c; No. 3, 42@42½c; mixed, 38@39½c.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand; unchanged.

BUTTER—Active and firm; creamery, 19@22c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extra, 18@21c; dairy, 12@18c.

EGGS—Quiet; 17@17½c.

CHEESE—Active and firm; creamery, 8¼@9c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; 8¼c.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 19,000; oats, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 88,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23.—FLOUR—Without quotable change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and strong; No. 2 winter red, spot, and June, $1.27¼@1.27¾; July, $1.26@1.26¾; August, $1.24¼@1.24¾; September, $1.24¾@1.25. Corn—Western higher and firm; mixed, spot and June, 56¾@57c; July, 56¼@56¾c; August, 57¾c bid; steamer, 52¼c. Oats active and easy; Western white, 40@41c; mixed, 38@39c; Pennsylvania, 40¼c. Rye dull and lower at $1.00@1.02.

HAY—Unchanged and dull.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firmer; fresh grass, 12@16c.

EGGS—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sugar quiet; A soft, 10¼c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.09.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,024 brls; wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 85,450 bu; oats, 5,581 bu; rye, 551 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 91,032 bu; corn, 6,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 421,000 bu; corn, 23,095 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—FLOUR—Strong and higher; XXX, $4.80@5.00; family, $5.35@5.50; choice, $5.70@5.90; fancy, $6.10@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and firm; No. 2 red, $1.17¼@1.17¾ cash, $1.15¾@1.16¾ July, $1.14¾@1.15¾ August, $1.14¾@1.15¾ September, $1.13¾@1.14¾ year; No. 3 do, $1.11; No. 4 do, $1.05@1.05¾. Corn higher; 46@46½c cash, 46¾@46¾c July, 53¾@57¾c August, 46¾@47c September. Oats quiet at 35¼c cash, 33¾@34c July, 27¾c August. Rye dull at 81c. Barley nominal.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.32½.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.07.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing at $16.65. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders better at $6.00@8.50@8.75. Bacon quiet at $6.75@9.40@9.65. Lard quiet at $10.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 76,000 bu; oats, 40,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 67,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 23.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; Western superfine, $4.00@4.25; common extras, $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin extras, $4.75@6.00; Minnesota extras, $5.00@6.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $6.00@6.25; Indiana, $6.00@6.75; St. Louis and Illinois, $6.50@7.00; spring patents, $7.00@8.00; winter patents, $6.50@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn—Market dull and prices a shade lower; mixed and yellow, 60@61c; steamer, 58@59c; no grade, 53@55c; high-mixed to arrive, 58@59c. Rye, $1.20. Oats dull; No. 1 and extra white, 47@50c; No. 2 white, 44½@45c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 42@44c.

BUTTER—Choice creameries, 22@25c; choice ladle-packed, 16@18c; fair to good, 12@15c.

EGGS—16@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls, 1,200 sacks; corn, 19,025 bu; wheat, 500 bu; oats, 6,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and advancing; No. 2 hard, $1.15¼; No. 2, $1.12¾; June, $1.12¾; July, $1.13¼; August, $1.14¼; September, $1.11¾; October, $1.11¼; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.04¼; rejected nominal. Corn firm; No. 2, 46c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 37c. Rye higher; No. 1, 96c. Barley unsettled; No. 2, $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $16.25 cash and July; $16.35 August. Lard—Prime steam, $11.00 cash and July; $11.09 August.

HOGS—$5.65@5.90.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¼@3½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 1,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 4,200 bu; corn, 4,500 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—COTTON—Demand active at 10¾c.

FLOUR—Strong and higher; family, $5.60@5.75; fancy, $6.00@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat active and firm; No. 2 red, $1.22. Corn higher; No. 2, 48c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 39½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 99c. Barley, none offered.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $16.37½@16.50. Lard easier at $10.80. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Active and firm; $1.07.

BUTTER—Steady; fancy cream, 25c; choice Western Reserve, 15c; choice Central Ohio, 14c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 23.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, spot and June, $1.24¼; July, $1.19¾; August, $1.17¾; amber Michigan, $1.23¾. Corn strong; high mixed, 48¾c bid; 49c asked. Oats dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 83,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts the past week, 55,366 bu; shipments, 67,595 bu; firm; No. 3 cash, 96¼c; July, 94¼c; No. 2 cash, 99¾c; July, 98c. Corn—Receipts the past week, 22,246 bu; shipments, 35,938 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 38¼c; July, 39c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 23.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high-mixed, 46¼@46¾c; mixed, 46@46¼c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 white, 37@37¼c. Rye pominal at 99c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.07.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 78,000 bu; oats, 29,550 bu; barley, 3,050 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 63,500 bu; oats, 16,635 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 23.—FLOUR—Frm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra nominal; No. 1 white, $1.24¼ bid; June, $1.23; July, $1.20¼; August, $1.18¾; September, $1.18¾ bid; October, $1.18 bid; year, $1.17¾; No. 2 white, $1.17; No. 2 red nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and quiet; sales, 10,000 bu No. 2 red Wabash at $1.26; 10,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.26. Corn dull; asking, 52¼c; 51¼c bid. Oats inactive.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 23.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer. Corn nominally unchanged.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 23.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10¾c; low middling, 9¾c; good ordinary, 8¾c; net receipts, 775 bales; gross, 975; exports to Continent, 1,800; sales, 3,000; stock, 124,000.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—PETROLEUM—Firm; Standard white, 110 test, 7¼c.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 23.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 80c; highest, 80¾c; lowest, 80c; closed, 80¾c; shipments, 54,800; charters, 44,000; runs, 78,100.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates steady at 80¾c; refined, 8¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, June 23.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 40¼c; crude unchanged.

Reply to Conklingite Whine.

Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.).

"An absurd rumor has gone into the Eastern papers to the effect that Gen. Grant, while in St. Louis, declined to talk politics. He talked politics every time he got a chance—and talked right out, too. He made no concealment of his views. The pithiest thing he said was in reply to somebody who asked him why Mr. Garfield began his Administration by fighting Conkling. 'Well,' said he, 'I suppose he thought he had to fight somebody, and I have noticed that weak men always fight friends, while strong men always fight enemies.'"—Globe-Democrat.

This is one of those sweet things put out with the intention no doubt of producing a crop of harmony. Gen. Garfield was weak enough to get away at Chicago with the wonderful Conkling, and his army of drilled mercenaries from Democratic States prepared by the bosses to make way for the third term, with all that it implied.

As for fighting Conkling, it was necessary for a self-respecting President to fight him. Conkling wanted the use of the Treasury Department, and the President thought it should be managed in the interest of the people of the United States. There was an effort made to conciliate Conkling, but, if he couldn't have the use of the machinery of the Treasury, he was ready and anxious for war.

The Postmaster-General, the Minister to France, the Postmasters of New York and Albany, the Buffalo Collector, the Marshals and District Attorneys of New York, the Second-Assistant Postmaster-General, were appointed as friends of Conkling, but there was no good in all this, from Conkling's point of view.

He did not want anything for himself, of course, but he wanted the Treasury of the United States for his friends, and the Collectorship for the standing army of employés and the possibility of producing Phelps, Dodge & Co. cases. That one case, it may be remembered, yielded the boys $271,000; and Conkling himself, as legal adviser, got a fee, while Vice-President Arthur bagged $21,000.

President Garfield having nominated a dozen of Conkling's friends to high office, and securing Conkling's promise to hold his nose if he sent in the name of "a cold-blooded sneak" who had been guilty of the "perfidy" of defying the boss and opposing the perpetual bossery that the third term meant, nominated Judge Robertson. He had talked about Robertson to Conkling, who thought the Judge might take some foreign appointment, and Platt had, when a candidate for the Senate, promised Robertson to support, in case he was successful in reaching the Senate, the confirmation of nominations made by the President that were not of the Holy Order of "306." The New York Legislature at once bestowed upon Judge Robertson the compliment of a unanimous indorsement. Conkling was offended, of course, for in his business as a politician he had use for the Custom-House. He was invited to confer with the President, but refused. He was urged by his best friends in New York to support Robertson, and thereby make the Republican party in New York solid. He refused.

Finding one appointment made that he would not approve, Conkling made war upon the President, and began the recitation against Garfield of the blackguardism which for four years it pleased him to spout upon Hayes. Then he resigned! Perhaps Gen. Grant thinks the resignation of Conkling a symptom of his strength. Perhaps he thinks the flight of Conkling and Platt from the Senate, leaving that body Democratic, a strong movement. Perhaps the General thinks his own letter to Nevada Jones a strong document. The General will ascertain presently, if he remains a close observer, that public opinion in this instance is not sympathetic with his irritations.—*Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.).*

ROBBING THE DEAD.

Gen. Schofield's Attempt to Seize the Laurels of Gen. Thomas.

Gen. James B. Steedman in Toledo Northern Ohio Democrat.

Robbing the grave of a body is a light crime compared with stealing the honors which rightfully belong to a dead illustrious patriot and soldier. The letter of Gen. J. M. Schofield, claiming that he suggested changes in the battle of Nashville which were adopted by Gen. George H. Thomas, surpasses in cheek and falsehood all the absurd lies about the War we have ever read. Schofield's claim to a part of the laurels that encircled the brow of the grand old "Rock of Chickamauga" makes the self-lauding fiction written by Gen. Sherman a modest production. There are four living witnesses—Gens. Wood, Smith, Wilson, and Steedman—who were in the council of war held in the St. Cloud Hotel, in Nashville, presided over by Gen. Thomas, all of whom can testify that Gen. Schofield states a deliberate falsehood when he says that, as the ranking officer next to the commanding General, he waived his right to speak last and promptly sustained Gen. Thomas. The truth is Gen. Schofield did not speak at all until all the other Generals had given their opinions, and then only said he would obey orders. Gen. Thomas knew three days before the battle of Nashville that Schofield was playing the part of Judas by telegraphing to Gen. Grant at Washington disparaging suggestions about the action of Thomas, saying in one dispatch: "It is the opinion of all our officers with whom I have conversed that Gen. Thomas is too tardy in moving against the enemy." It was known to a number of our officers that, pending the battle, which was postponed for several days by Thomas because our army could not move on account of the earth being covered with ice for miles around Nashville, produced by a heavy rain freezing as it fell, Schofield was intriguing with Grant to get Thomas relieved in order that he might succeed to the command of our army as the General next in rank to Thomas. The character of Schofield as an ambitious, unscrupulous intriguer caused suspicion to fall upon him as the person who was disparaging Thomas at Washington, and he was watched and exposed to Thomas as a deceitful, unfaithful subordinate, who was engaged in a plot to relieve and disgrace his commander, the ablest, most honored, and dearly-loved soldier of the Army of the Cumberland. It was Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas who planned and fought the battle of Nashville on his own plan, and Gen. Schofield had nothing to do with originating or modifying that plan, nor did his command participate actively in the battle. Schofield's command, the Twenty-third Corps, a magnificent body of gallant soldiers, was in reserve, did very little fighting in the battle of Nashville, and suffered but a trifling loss in the engagement. The infantry forming our line of battle was under the command of Gen. A. J. Smith, who commanded the right; Gen. Wood, who commanded the centre; and Gen. Steedman, who commanded the left. The right was protected by our cavalry under the command of the gallant Gen. Wilson. Gen. Schofield was ordered by Gen. Thomas to support Gen. Smith with his command, and while in the execution of the order a portion of his command was engaged and lost a few men.

We were not in the battle of Franklin, but we know from the statements made to us by hundreds of soldiers who were in that battle that it was Gens. Stanley and Cox who commanded the troops in the field, while Gen. Schofield, who now seeks to rob the brave and skillful officers who were with the troops and commanding them of the honor due them, was on the north side of the Harpeth River, two miles from Carter's Hill, where the battle was fought. It was an intrepid, heroic Ohio soldier—Gen. Opdyke—who, seeing the peril of our troops when the Rebels broke through our lines, ordered his men with the bayonet to drive back the enemy, gallantly led them to execute his orders and saved the army. Stanley was badly wounded in the fight. Cox, although exposed to the balls of the enemy, nobly did his duty and escaped unhurt. Opdyke, who was promoted for his heroism, passed the ordeal unscathed. During the whole of the terrible bloody fighting of the battle of Franklin, the nominal commander, the officer who had the right to command by virtue of his rank, and who would have been personally in command if he had not been an exceedingly cautious man, comes forward now and claims to be the wise and able General whose suggestions gave victory to Gen. Thomas' army at Nashville.

In the name of the grand hero who sleeps in his honored grave, we protest against the recognition of the false, infamous claim of Schofield, whom we brand as the slanderer of both the living and dead soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland. We do not say that Schofield is a rank coward, but we can, from personal knowledge, safely state that he possesses the "rascally virtue called caution" in an eminent degree. We know from remarks we heard him make at Chattanooga that he envied and hated Thomas because the soldiers loved and honored him. The ambition of Schofield was boundless, and his military career an utter failure. He may have been under fire, but he was never exposed to the balls of the enemy to our knowledge, and we served under him for some time. He had several opportunities while we were under his command to get in range of the bullets of the enemy, but we never knew him to be reckless enough to expose his carcass to the fire of the Rebels.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 23.—I have observed with a great deal of attention the developments of the sewerage question, with relation to the sanitary condition of our tenement-houses, and watched with much attention the indefatigable and praiseworthy efforts of THE TRIBUNE to unfold all that can throw any light on that important question, and while the stinginess of the landlord and the disregard for the laws of health on the part of the occupant or tenant are generally the cause of just censure and reprobation, there are other points in the premises to which THE TRIBUNE has not called attention, and which should share a part of the blame so liberally bestowed on stingy landlords. Should you happen to be a man of ordinary means and build yourself a house on some street that has at the time no sewer in it, and in a year or two the city builds a sewer on your street, you are made happy. You employ a sewer-builder, so called, to connect your house with it, and you are satisfied now that foul smells from foul-smelling surface and ditch drains will trouble you no more. Two or three months pass by, and your tenant or your own family discover that the sewer instead of being a blessing is a curse. You are almost driven out of the house with sewer-gas. You just remember that your sewer-builder gave you a guarantee for five years, so you feel he will make it all right. You send for him, but he declines to do anything for you,—he cannot afford it. If your house is occupied by a tenant, he makes complaint at the Health Office. You get the usual notice to repair forthwith, etc. You have all the time supposed that your sewer-builder, being licensed by the city and presumably under the superintendence of the Department of Public Works, was competent and responsible, but you at last discover that he was a fraud, a man of straw whose talent lay in the ditch-digging line. You go to the City-Hall to complain of their sewer-builder, and you are assured that the man's record is good there and that there must be some mistake.

You are, however, let down by the assurance that the sewer-builder will be required to make his work satisfactory to you, or, failing to do so, will lose his permit, and so the matter ends. You then, after waiting a week or two and enjoying the delights of sewer-gas, employ another "sewer-builder," and in course of time will in all probability discover that you are swindled out of your money again. And all this is carried on with the consent, if not connivance, of the city authorities. If you fail to connect your premises with the street-sewer you are prosecuted by the Health Department, and if you do connect you are fleeced by the sewer-builder, and have not improved the sanitary condition of your house. If THE TRIBUNE can cause the city officials to deal with this matter with the earnestness that its importance requires it will deserve the thanks of the people of Chicago. K.

Big Turtles.

Savannah News.

The crew of the steamer Centennial captured on St. Simons Island beach a huge turtle weighing 540 pounds, and her nest, containing 160 eggs. When she was killed about half a bushel of soft eggs were taken from her. A large loggerhead turtle, weighing about 500 pounds, was caught on Tybee beach Sunday night, and was brought to the city on the steamer Planter yesterday morning.

Vennor's Predictions for July.

MONTREAL, Can., June 17, 1881.—*To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:* I regret to have to warn you of a hot and stormy July, with frequent disastrous storms of wind, hail, and rain throughout those sections in which the June storms have been so severely felt. The month will resemble that of 1880, rather than 1879.

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M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

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For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 8 a. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.
For Escanaba, Fayette, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.
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For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot on the corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	* 3:15 p m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Freeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	§ 4:10 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:[illegible] a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, Grand Union Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-st., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 2:30 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:35 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:30 p m	b 2:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:25 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.
Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Dubuque Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:30 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 6:15 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City Santa Fé, New Mexico, Arizona, California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington Fast Ex. via Wenona	* 9:00 a m	* 2:25 p m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]:40 a m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible] p m	§ 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible] a m	* 7:30 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible] p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	[illegible] a m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield Night Express	[illegible] p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible] a m	§ 7:30 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible] m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	[illegible] p m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	* 6:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	[illegible]

§ Daily. * Daily except Sundays.
NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis. Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:01 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:50 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Theatre Train	‖11:30 p m	‖11:00 p m
Church Train	¶ 1:15 p m	¶10:05 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Thursdays and Saturdays only. ¶Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted. aSaturday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:50 a m

a Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. § Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§ Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 6:01 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)
Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 4:10 p m	*10:10 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)
Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 121 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 4:10 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa.; civil engineering, chemistry, classics, English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, Pres't.

SARATOGA.

Meeting of Temperance-Bodies—Western Arrivals at the Hotels.

New Hampshire Press Association—Copper Rivets and Kerosene-Lamp-Burners.

Trickett and Kelley—Their Recent Accidents—A Talk with Mrs. Charles Reed.

What Jim Riley Says About Aquatic Matters—A Proposed $3,000 Sculling Race.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 20.—This promises to be a very lively week here. The arrivals at this time are heavier than at any corresponding date of previous years, and the mail matter handled daily at the post-office increases from mail to mail, thus indicating the state of influx of summer-guests. The large hotels have each between 200 and 300 guests, and these figures will be increased fully 75 per cent by next Saturday night, while many of the boarding-houses have almost their complement already.

TEMPERANCE-BODIES.

A series of temperance-meetings begins here to-morrow, and continues up to and including next Sunday. The National Temperance Society will convene here to-morrow morning, and will continue in session two days,—Tuesday and Wednesday,—holding three sessions each day. The Sons of Temperance (National and International bodies represented) will hold forth on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday; and the latter day a mass-meeting of children will be the special card. Some of the most prominent temperance-advocates in the country will be present and take part in the exercises.

The National Temperance Society has also perfected arrangements for the holding of a Temperance Congress here on Aug. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

WESTERN ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals here last week were the following from the West:

W. H. Chapman, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thomas, Cleveland, O.; W. J. Ely, Detroit, Mich.; M. McFarland, Aurora, Ill.; F. M. Jenkins, Kansas City, Mo.; G. W. Youmans, Delhi, Iowa; C. C. Bonney, Chicago; C. H. Bulkeley, Cleveland, O.; H. W. Boardman, Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hovey, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Butler, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Z. Cooper, Madison, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Harrington, Lima, O.; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Cowell, Quincy, Ill.; W. C. Chase, Chicago; P. D. Lady and family, Cincinnati, O.; A. L. Jennings and family, Chicago; A. S. Peck and family, St. Louis, Mo.; J. McKindley, Chicago; J. H. Prince, Cincinnati, O.; W. H. Perrine, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Beach, Chicago; Mrs. C. R. Bull, Cleveland, O.; Maj. J. L. Colburn, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hanford, San Francisco, Cal.; F. S. Henry, Cleveland, O.; B. S. McCollum, St. Catharines, Ont.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The opening for the season on Saturday, June 18, of Congress Hall was signaled in the evening by the arrival of the New Hampshire Press Association, 117 strong, including ladies. The ... was also in the party a number of pro... ...nent guests, who had accepted an in... ...tion to swing 'round the circle of th... annual excursion with the editorial cr... of the Granit State. The President ... ...e Association, the Hon. John B. Clark, ...or of the Massachusetts *Mirror*, filled his ... ...ition with grace and dignity, and none ...oyed their Saratoga visit more than he. ...n response to the CHICAGO TRIBUNE re... ...entative's inquiry as to the full streng... ...f the body of New Hampshire editors ... replied:

"O... ...hey are not all here, by any means. Our ... ...lature is in session, and many are detai... at home by reason of regular duti... We cannot all get away at the same tim... The demands of journalistic life are, th... ...nebody must remain in harness; but the... a good time in store for them."

...uded in the large party of excursionists ...ere:

Gov. Natt Head, of Hooksett; ex-Gov. J. ...eston, of Manchester; ex-Gov. Frederick ...he, of Manchester; Judge Dan Clark, of ... United States District Court, of Manchester; ...hief-Justice Sargent, of Concord; the Hon. ...ries H. Bartlett, Clerk of the United States ...rict Court, of Manchester; Col. J. B. San... ...n, of Concord; Dr. Emil Custer, of Manches... ...he Hon. Frank L. Abbott, of Concord; the ... Howard F. Hill, of Montpelier, Vt.; the ... W. H. Leavell, of Manchester; and Prof. ...r Faulhabar, of the Exeter Phillips Acad...

...he party assembled at Ayer Junction, N. ... last Saturday morning, and arrived here ... the evening. They quietly enjoyed the beautiful weather of the Sabbath, and to-day left for Niagara Falls. They will next proceed to Lewiston, to Cape Vincent, to Alexandria Bay, to Montreal, to Lake Memphremagog, and will reach Concord next Saturday morning, when they will disperse to their respective homes. Most of the excursionists wished they could have remained here longer; but their route, places, days, dates, and special train of parlor coaches had been scheduled, and they were compelled to follow to the letter the wording of the program as arranged. Many of them, however, said that Saratoga would see them again before the close of the season of '81. The editorial party, though not as large in point of numbers as some who have visited here, was a very fine one,—the ladies and gentlemen forming the happy group of the 117 being excellent representatives of the fair and true New England folk. Saratoga was pleased to see them, and will extend a cordial welcome to them at any and all times.

NEW ENGLAND PRODUCTS.

Among the many organizations that take pleasure in assembling here for the purpose of combining business and pleasure, commercial bodies occupy a prominent place. Each of the large hotels has arranged special rooms or halls where such associations can hold their sessions without the least fear of noise or intrusion. In the Grand Union Hotel, during the latter part of last week, two commercial bodies were convened at one time,—the American Copper-Rivet Association, and the Association of Manufacturers of Kerosene-Lamp Burners,—in monthly session. As this was the initial visit of these special associations, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE representative sought information, and was introduced to Mr. E. H. Steele, of the Waterbury Brass Company (Brown Bros.), of Waterbury, Conn.

"These associations represent specialties in the line of production. The copper rivet is used mainly in belts, trunks, hose, etc., and can be said to be a New England or Yankee product, as is also the lamp-burner."

"Are any of the rivets manufactured in the West?"

"Most of the Western rivets are of iron, while the great bulk of the copper rivets are turned out in New England. It is a good product."

"About how much capital is invested in the manufacture of copper rivets?"

"That I cannot tell you, for the simple reason that no establishment manufactures them alone. They are made by companies that turn out several lines of goods in the line of metals."

"Where are the principal companies located?"

"There are four at Waterbury, Conn.,—the Waterbury Brass Company (Brown Bros.), with which I am connected; Holmes, Booth & Hayden; the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company; and Benedict & Burnham. There are also Wallace & Sons, of Ansonia, Conn.; the Ansonia Brass & Copper Company; besides the Bridgeport Brass Company, of Bridgeport, Conn. All of these companies are represented here to-day, and several of those present are connected with both associations. These companies have millions invested."

"About how many, in round figures?"

"I'm sure I don't know, as I never made such an estimate, and could hardly approximate at this time."

"Where are the monthly meetings generally held?"

"In New York City, except during the warm months of summer, when we generally adjourn to some resort like this, where cool weather and excellent accommodations are found. The summer sessions will undoubtedly be held here hereafter. Don't forget that copper rivets and kerosene-lamp-burners are embraced in the innumerable Yankee products."

TRICKETT AND KELLEY.

THE TRIBUNE readers were informed by special dispatches from this place last week of the narrow escape of Edward Trickett, the celebrated Australian oarsman, from drowning while practicing on Saratoga Lake, and the accident that befell ex-champion sculler Harry Kelley, of England, who broke a leg at Mr. Charles Reed's Meadow Brook Stock Farm, on the lake-shore, while engaged sparring with the antipodean. Both Trickett and Kelley, his trainer, are the guests of Mr. Reed, the well-known turfman. Mr. Reed being out of town, attending the Sheepshead Bay racing meeting, THE TRIBUNE representative last Saturday conversed with Mrs. Reed in relation to Kelley's condition and other matters. It should be stated right here that Mrs. Charles Reed is a lady who has seen extensive travel, has many intellectual attainments, speaks several languages, is a close observer and critic, and is thoroughly posted in matters in general, and turf-sports in particular. She is striking and attractive in appearance, and an admirable conversationist.

"Kelley's accident is not near as severe as was at first feared," said Mrs. Reed. "I have just seen Dr. C. S. Grant, and he is of the opinion that the ex-champion will be out again in a few weeks. The fracture occurred near the ankle-joint, and, I understand, close to the seat of an old fracture."

"How does he feel?"

"Dr. Farley, the veterinary surgeon at the farm, says that Kelley is in better spirits than Trickett. They are both some distance from home, and, being foreigners in a land of strangers, they are naturally inclined to be homesick and lonesome; but they are receiving the best of care and attention."

"Who will act as Trickett's trainer during the time Kelley is laid up?"

"Somebody will be procured who will act under Kelley's directions. There is a very strong attachment between Trickett and Kelley. Why, when the accident occurred, Trickett picked him up in his arms, carried him into the house, laid him down, and then burst out crying; and it was some time before Kelley could prevail upon the tall Australian not to give way to his feelings in that manner. Trickett braced himself up, but occasionally a tear would course its way down his cheek. He thought that fate was against him. His boat was broken, and now his trainer disabled. A new boat has been ordered for him."

"What are the exact particulars of the accident?"

"Trickett's boat was broken in two pieces, and, to keep him in regular training, the gloves were put on in order to develop the chest, shoulders, and arms. They had been sparring some little time, when Kelley, dodging one of his friendly adversary's blows, turned very suddenly to one side and, in doing so, broke his leg, the snapping of the bone being distinctly heard by those present. Kelley said 'My leg is broken.' Davis, a mulatto employed at the stables, was mounted on a fast horse, and he came into town at a terrific pace for a physician. When Davis came up to the house he was fairly white, and, fearing something of an unusual character had occurred at the farm, I exclaimed, 'Davis, what has happened at the farm?' Learning the fact, I at once dispatched him for Dr. Grant, who immediately proceeded to Kelley's side, and remained there till late in the night."

"Trickett is practicing regularly now, I suppose?"

"O yes; I sent him out a rowing apparatus and a health-lift, which he will use as substitutes until his new boat reaches here."

"What does he say about his narrow escape from drowning?"

"He was grieved at the publicity given to it; and, besides, he contradicts the statement to the effect that he was almost drowned. His boat was injured in packing for shipment to America; and, when he struck rough water on the lake, there being a heavy blow that afternoon, the weakened portion of the shell broke and let him into the water. He was picked up by a party who pulled out to him, but he says he could have reached shore without any assistance. Trickett is so tall—six feet three and a half inches—that he might have waded to land. The news of his 'narrow escape' appears to have been sent round the world, and caused considerable uneasiness among his friends abroad. Cablegrams have come to hand, and I this morning replied to one, giving the facts, and that Trickett was all right."

"How many races has the Australian to fill?"

"I believe he has already received five challenges; but who they are from, or whether he has announced his acceptance of them, I cannot tell, for the very simple reason that I do not know. The contests will take place on Saratoga Lake, but the dates have not yet been fixed. Trickett, as I am informed, says that the scenery and surroundings at the lake remind him very much of his Australian home on the other side of the world. The climate appears to suit him."

WHAT JIM RILEY KNOWS AT THIS TIME.

On Friday last, James H. Riley, the Saratoga Lake single sculler, took part in the Strawberry Hill regatta, near Boston, Mass., and returned home Saturday evening, when, as a matter of course, he was interviewed.

"Well, Jim, I see by the dispatches that Hosmer won by eight lengths; that you were second; and that the third man was almost distanced?"

"Yes; that's about the size of it. Hosmer picked the best part of that strawberry; and, by thunder, he rows faster than an Irish ghost."

"Then, I understand you, he must be moving very sudden this season."

"Sudden! That word ain't fast enough. Even Hanlan must look to his laurels, or Hosmer will be capturing them at the finish-line."

"Were you in good form?"

"A little heavy, but very fair for an opening event."

"What aquatic news have you ready to unload?"

"There is nothing very much. Trickett will probably have all the fun he desires on Saratoga Lake; and whenever he starts I will undoubtedly be in line. A. T. Soule, the Hop Bitters Company man, of Rochester, writes me that that Company is about to hang up $3,000 in purses,—four moneys, $1,500, $800, $500, and $200—for a professional sculling race—that the place and date have not yet been determined upon; and I don't see any reason why it should not take place on Saratoga Lake. I am in that race, whenever or wherever it occurs."

"What other news have you?"

"I've received an invitation from Mayor McIntosh to row in a professional race at Ottawa, Can., on Dominion Day, July 1, and I understand that Trickett has also been invited. I have accepted, and will leave for Ottawa about a week before that date. I have also received an invitation to row at Toronto, Can.,—Hanlan's home,—in September next; and I think I shall go."

"I suppose you heard of Trickett breaking his boat, and Kelley his leg?"

"It's too bad, wasn't it; but accidents will occur. Trickett and Kelley are both good fellows, and are well thought of by all who have met them. I shall call on them at once, and will tender Trickett the use of one of my boats, in order that he may keep up his practicing. They are comparatively strangers here, and probably are handicapped with the same sort of feeling that crawled over me while I was in England a few months since. It's a peculiar feeling, and I don't know as it can be described further than that a man feels as if he was alone on earth, and that even the very hills and water held odds against him. Trickett will row a very fast race; now mind what I tell you, Mac, and you have reported the performances of some very rapid scullers."

"To return to the Soule Hop purse, who else has been written to that you know of?"

"Trickett, Hanlan, Hosmer, besides myself, and probably others. Big money always attracts the oar-talent. I believe the boys would row in midwinter if there was sufficient inducement at the finish-line to keep them warm."

"Have you accepted the offer to row?"

"I have."

"Soule is the person who managed that Thames international regatta, over in England, a few months ago?"

"Yes. He sailed the same time I did. He represents the Hop Bitters Company. I understand Hosmer and Hanlan have given out that they have also accepted the offer to contest for a piece of the Hop purse. Three thousand dollars are lively figures, and mean a hot race, you bet!"

"How about Trickett?"

"I learn that he sent a letter on the 15th of June, saying to Soule that he (Trickett), after about the middle of July, would be ready to pull an oar in any regatta. In my opinion, Trickett is anxious to test his rowing strength with Charley Courtney, of Union Springs, and would like to make a match with him; but he (Trickett) gives out that he went broke on himself in England, and has none of the collateral with which to back himself up. You put Hanlan, Trickett, Courtney, and Hosmer into a race, and they would make it hot enough to paralyze the record."

"You would be in line, too, Jim, would you not?"

"Most assuredly. But just look at the talent I would have to compete with; but—well, I should just keep paddling with the best 'git thar' stroke I know of, and possibly I might fetch up a lively rear. But there is one thing about it,—the boys ahead of me would be awful tired when the flag went down at the finish-line. A five-mile race, including a turn, would rattle the whole lot, and, barring accidents, would be the best race ever rowed; and, if it wouldn't, then I don't know anything about rowing. I hope it will take place on Saratoga Lake."

MAC.

THE TRIGGER.

The Approaching "Open" Season for Wild Game—Woodcock Shooting—Illinois State Sportsmen's Association Tournament—The Flight of Wild Pigeons—The Chicago Shooting Club—Glass-Ball Shoot July 6—Sporting Notes.

The approach of the "open season" for wild game is inspiriting the wing-shots, of which there are many hundreds in the city, and the breechloaders are being cleaned up preparatory for the summer shooting. According to the Illinois State law, woodcock can be killed between the 4th of July and the 1st day of January, and already our "crack shots," as well as the "pot hunters," are looking up the haunts of those quiet birds which are such delectable morsels when served on toast and broiled to the right turn. There is usually good woodcock-shooting in the vicinity of Chicago, and during the next month thousands of them will be bagged along the Calumet and Desplaines Rivers, and down about the small lakes near the Indiana State line.

The Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, of which Dr. N. Rowe is President, and John B. Wiggins is Secretary, had set a date for the annual shooting tournament to occur during the first week in June, but owing to the scarcity of pigeons the event stands postponed until 20,000 of the feathered beauties can be captured. The birds have already nested once this season, as is their wont, in the Indian Territory, and 30,000 were secured for the New York State Shoot, which is now being held at Coney Island. A large additional quantity was secured, but, owing to high water and swollen streams, the birds could neither be transposted here nor could feed be sent their keepers, and thousands perished miserably from starvation. This was uncomfortable news for the shooting clubs of the Northwest, as their supplies for forthcoming tournaments were expected to be drawn from the Indian Territory.

However, the flight of pigeons has proceeded northward, closely followed and watched by men especially engaged for the service, and the birds are now in Minnesota and are expected to commence nesting again in a few days. The trappers will then get in their work, and probably a hundred thousand or so will be captured within a couple of weeks. As soon as the birds are secured the Illinois State Shooting Tournament will be called. Arrangements are completed to make this shoot one of the best in the country, and it will be held in Chicago. There will be many valuable prizes, including medals, four very fine, expensive breechloading shotguns, money premiums, and other valuable gifts, for the best scores, and the tournament will extend over a period of several days and be attended by the best marksmen from all parts of the country.

Chicago has many organizations devoted to the trigger, and some of the champion wing-shots. Among the societies devoted largely to shooting are the Chicago Shooting Club, of which the well-known Roll Organ is President; John Matter, Secretary and Treasurer; C. E. Willard, First Vice-President; W. H. Haskell, Second Vice-President; and the above officers, with Abe Kleinman, form the Board of Directors. The contests of this Club at Kleinman's range, Grand Crossing, are always very interesting, the organization being one of the most active in the city. The Club will give a grand glass-ball shoot on those grounds July 6, when the following prizes will be given: For the best score, a very fine split bamboo rod; and for the winners of the "ties" which will be shot off, a nice pair rubber hunting boots, a victoria gun-case, a shell box, a quarter-keg sporting powder. After that will follow a sweepstakes shoot. The sport will be free-for-all in Cook County, and will commence at 1 p. m. sharp. It is expected that there will be a large attendance.

Among the other organizations are the English Lake Club and the Cumberland Lodge Gun Club of Chicago, which have camps on or near the Kankakee River, the Audubon Club, the Forrester Club, the South End Club, the Austin Gun Club, the Maksawbaw Shooting Club, and several others.

DEAD DOGS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The body of a dead dog has lain beside the walk very near the Oakley School till it has become rotten, and so offensive that the windows of some of the school-rooms could not be opened. Complaint has been made to the Health Department and also to a policeman. Some one living near by has partly covered it with earth, but it has not yet been removed. A few feet southeast of the school-building, on the same block, there are now the bodies of two large dogs, and when an officer went to the Health Office last evening to complain of them he was told that they had been removed. They are still lying there, and every day adds to the offensiveness of them. Is there any way in which such abominable nuisances can be removed from a place where children gather by the hundreds? It would be well for the officers in the office of the Health Department not to allow themselves to be imposed upon in having the scavengers report work done that has not been attended to. J. K. M.

[This is no exceptional complaint. They come from all quarters. Dead dogs are rotting in the streets all over the city, but the Health Department apparently pays no heed to the chorus of prayers and imprecations arising from hundreds of people whose nostrils have been and still are offended, and to whom existence has come to mean a daily contact with putrescent carrion exposed to public view. If the thing goes on—and at present there is no apparent effort to stop it—it might be well to create a special bureau for the collection and final disposition of dead dogs. It has also been suggested that the policemen, instead of walking away from a poisoned dog and blindly trusting to the poison to do its work, should quietly, being around these unfortunate canines, watch them writhe and die, and then gather them up and cart them down to the City-Hall, and, with a fine appreciation of what constitutes a retributive justice, dump them on Dr. De Wolf's desk. It is confidently believed that that would "fetch" him where everything else has failed. More powerful may be the whiff of a dead dog, or several of them, as an incentive to reform, than millions of complaints.]

HUMOR.

Spiritual Music—"We won't go home 'till morning."

Charge of the Light Brigade—The gas company's bill.

Albany legislators hail each other: Good morning, old boy! Been bribed to-day?—*Boston Post.*

In cold and slippery weather many a temperance man takes a drop. His friends then think he has fallen.

Do not tell a man he lies. It is vulgar. Say that his conversation suggests to your mind a summer resort circular.—*Philadelphia News.*

The Czar has succeeded in maintaining absolute monarchy. But he is afraid to come out and see how it is getting along.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The Old Testament will not be revised for three years yet. People will have to break the Ten Commandments as they are for the present.—*New Haven Register.*

The price of carriages for funerals in New York has been raised 20 per cent. They're bound the sorrow exhibited by the mourners shall be sincere.—*Boston Post.*

Queen Victoria is thinking of sending an India shawl to the homeless thousands of Quebec, provided, of course, that the recipients will pay the freight.—*Philadelphia News.*

The witness said that the laundryman, very much ruffled, collared the boy and gave him a cuff, because he caught him in the act of stocking himself with the contents of the drawers.

At an inn: "Waiter, serve me with some orthografic blunders." Pig-headed waiter: "We have none to-day, sir." "Then why do you put them on the bill of fare?"—*Tintamarre.*

"Do you intend going to a summer resort this summer?" inquired Miss Fitzjoy of her practical friend. "Oh, yes indeed. If there is any place where summer resorts this year, we are going, surely."—*New Haven Register.*

They have a venerable gateman over at the Media depot who, instead of the usual "Show yer tickets?" accosts you with "Whar to, stranger?" It sounds a little uncouth at first, but you get used to it.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

RETRIBUTION.

An old yellow dog in Cologne
Ran away with an old woman's bogne;
But the wrathful old crogne
Hit him twice with a stogne,
And 'twas dreadful to hear the dog grogne.
—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

These two items, printed in juxtaposition in an exchange, appear to be a case of cause and effect—viz.: "Mayor Kalloch, of San Francisco, has arrived in New York, and will lecture." "There is a great rush of New-Yorkers to Europe." We should think there would be.—*Norristown Herald.*

The little ones will keep on saying things. Six-year-old Mabel is industriously engaged in "cleaning out" a preserve jar which her mother had just emptied. Four-year-old Bobby looks at her for a while and then blurts out, "Say, sis, don't you wish you could turn it inside, so's you could lick it?"—*Philadelphia Herald.*

Ask any good doctor if Hop Bitters are not the best family medicine on earth.

AN IRON BONANZA.

The Atlantic Sea-Shore Sand Filled with Valuable Ore,

Which Makes the Very Best of Soft Iron.

Edison's New Invention for Extracting It from the Sand.

A New Industry to Be Opened Up in This Country,

And Ruling Rates for Iron to Be Seriously Interfered With.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Mr. Thoms A. Edison, the electrical wizard, who has of late accomplished so many marvelous things, has perfected another remarkable invention that will no doubt work a great revolution in the iron trade. The matter has up to the present been kept very quiet, but it has finally leaked out, notwithstanding the efforts of those who are financially interested to keep it from the public. The machine, wherein electricity plays the prominent part, is a very simple contrivance, but nevertheless it will be the means of producing what has never been produced in this country before, and that is, iron of the same quality as the best Swedish, and for a market price of about one-half that of the latter.

It had been believed for some time that there was in the seashore sands of Long Island and along the Atlantic coast indications of magnetite iron, and examination proved that this was a fact, but how to extract it from the sand was the problem. Mr. Edison had some time ago invented a process for extracting gold-dust from washings by the use of magnets, whereby the baser constituents were attracted into piles by means of three or four processes, and the gold and sand subsequently washed and separated. When the matter of securing

IRON-ORE FROM THE SEA SANDS

was presented to him a few weeks ago, he at once went to work and perfected a process whereby with one exposure to magnets the valuable ore should be separated from the "titanite," or iron coated with sulphur, with which it was mingled, and at the same time left free of the schist wherein it was lodged. To do this it became necessary to so graduate the electrical force that the true iron, having the greater attractive force, should be drawn nearest the magnet, while the magnetite, or sulphur-ore and sand, should fall in separate piles. Mr. Edison's separator—for thus it may comprehensively be called—consists of a V-shaped trough four feet long and a little more than two feet deep, with a slit one-sixteenth of an inch wide at the bottom. Under this, at a distance of five feet, and resting on the ground, is a separator, the apex situated a little to one side of the trough above, so that the sand falling straight will strike on one incline and be forced in an opposit direction from that taken by the ore, which, striking the other side, is slid off into a hopper or receptacle. A little less than half-way between the slit in the trough or sand receptacle and the ground, and of the same width, are a pair of large magnets, which receive their electrical energy either from jars or steam generator just as is desired, according to the plant.

The object, as I have above stated, is to extract

THE MAGNETITE IRON-ORE

from the sand and titaniferous ore. The sand is shoveled into the trough, and, being dry, falls through the narrow slit in a sheet four feet long and one-sixteenth of an inch in width. The magnets are provided with just enough power to deflect the magnetite or block oxide of iron from a perpendicular fall and deposit it on the side of the separator opposit to the sand, which, having no affinity for the magnets, falls direct to the ground, together with the titaniferous ore. It is then taken up, placed in sacks, and shipped. The process is very rapid.

It may be asked what particular value is to be attached to this simple invention and where is it to be adopted. It is one of the most valuable of modern inventions, and is to be made use of right here on the Atlantic coast, for the present at least, and the Lord only knows where it may not be applied, for, according to Edison's statements, the ocean shores are simply covered with these iron deposits.

HERETOFORE SWEDISH IRON

has never been made outside that country, where these sand deposits exist, and where the crystals of magnetite are very large. But here, right under our very nose, there are, it appears, millions upon millions of tons of this sand containing incalculable amounts of the purest and best iron ore for magnetite, or block oxide of iron is the purest ore known, containing no phosphorus or sulphur. There are banks of this sand on Long Island, alone, twenty feet high where there are layers upon layers of the deposits, and these banks are from 100 to 150 feet in width. There is one strip of coast that has been prospected that is twenty miles long. Removing the white surface sand, there is usually found a deposit of black sand about ten inches in depth. About two inches below occurs another, and four inches further on another deposit. In these deposits is found the iron-ore that is so valuable. It is estimated that about 40 per cent of the sand is composed of the two forms of iron-ore,—magnetite and titaniferous,—while of this from 18 to 20 per cent is pure magnetite.

UNDER THE PRESENT WORKING

by those who are managing the machine in operation about 19 per cent is extracted, but Edison says he can get more than this if he should take hold of it personally. He gave the present operator a ten-minutes lesson one day, and that's all the instructions he had; so he is naturally working a little crude.

Of course the development of these ocean iron mines has promptly enlisted capital, and a company has been formed called the Ore-Milling Company, who propose to get a corner on Swedish iron, if the thing is possible. They have leased one strip of shore ten miles in length for $20 a year for the entire ground, but it was done before the owners suspected what the sands contained. Now the price of the leasehold is going up, and and sea sand is at a premium in the Long Island real-estate market. But, nevertheless, this company has sixty miles, all told, from Babylon to Quogue, and they are going to turn the seashore upside down the next few months in quest of this valuable ore. As Mr. Edison said to me to-night: "Two miles of that coast is

BETTER THAN ANY GOLD MINE."

And he added, with a smile: "They think I look upon this matter in a queer light, for I don't have much to say about it. All I'm now interested in is my 30 cents per ton royalty in the product. That's enough for me. I've got an invention in my head for the treatment of ore that will beat the world, and I'm going to perfect it before long," he continued.

"How do you spell it?" asked a friend near by.

"Iron sulphurets," said Edison, and he gave his cigar stump a vigorous pull.

This magnetic ore which is now being taken out on the Long Island coast is shipped to Rockaway, N. J., and sold at $13 a ton. The ore machine now in operation at Quogue will treat 100 tons of sand per day, which will yield say fifteen to twenty tons of pure iron ore. It can be produced at a minimum of $1 per ton. The ore is sold to a bloomery at Rockaway and made into blooms, or charcoal iron, which is pronounced by all who are familiar with the trade as of the finest quality, equal to the best Swedish, and not hitherto manufactured here.

THERE ARE NOW FIVE MACHINES

making at Edison's works in New York, in Goerick street. They will be ready to be placed in operation at a very early day.

Mr. Edison says there are deposits of this iron along the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where fully 30 per cent of iron is to be found. The shores along our coast from Maine to the Gulf are more or less covered with these black lands, while rich deposits also exist in Oregon. He finds that the magnetite crystals exist wherever mica-schist is found, and these deposits are the results of erosions carried to the sea and thrown up by constant working of the waves.

The company now formed here has embarked in the scheme on a large scale. The stock, placed at $50 a share a few weeks ago, is already held at $200, and very little to be had at that figure. There is likely to be an iron-boom that will create a revolution in present market prices by knocking the bottom out of them. C. E. H.

GRANT AND "MY FRIENDS."

How the General Is Injuring Himself by Meddling and Muddling in the Conkling Matter—Utterly Blind to the Most Glaring Faults of His "Friends."

Philadelphia American (Rep.).

We have always desired to think well and to speak well of Gen. Grant. We are not behind the most stalwart Republicans in our desire to have the greatest of our Captains stand high in the esteem of his countrymen and of mankind. When Senator Jones saw fit to give to the public the peevish Mexican letter, in which Mr. Grant expressed his unqualified sympathy for Senator Conkling, our comment upon it was that its author had not written it for the public eye, and that it was unfair to discuss the epistle as though he had meant to throw his influence into the dispute. But it seems that he does not care for this kind of defense. The fretful and undignified utterances of the Mexican letter he has been repeating at every opportunity since his return from Mexico, and in a recent interview its very phrases are reiterated and made still worse by additions and comments, which must grieve the truest friends of the ex-President.

Mr. Grant then throws his sword into the Conkling scale with all his energy. His views on that subject are not his private opinions, communicated to intimate friends, and reserved from the public out of respect for President Garfield, and for his own position in the Republic. They are embodied in a pronunciamento, whose purpose is to weaken the credit of the Administration and to strengthen Mr. Conkling in his war upon it. And those who would fain have counted Mr. Grant out of this unhappy dispute are forced by his own act to choose between the President and the ex-President. It is impossible even to pass over in silence the utterances of the latter, without seeming to accept his criticism of the former.

We think Mr. Grant's published remarks, like his letter, are especially unhappy as recalling to the public recollection many of the most unfortunate features of his own career. More than any other side of Mr. Grant's Administration, his utter want of penetration into character surprised and alienated the people of the country. Not only could he not see for himself; he would use nobody else to see for him. He gathered around his person a set of men whom the public hated to observe in his society. He was hand-in-glove with Mr. Murphy, Mr. Belknap, with thieves of the Whisky Ring, with turfmen of scanty reputation. And no amount of protest from persons whose judgment he should have respected would lead him to change his opinion of any of these worthies. Once he made up his mind to like a man, he could not be turned aside from his purpose. He thrust some into places of trust and responsibility and kept them there in spite of the most urgent protests from all who knew their true characters. He kept Consul-General Butler in power in Egypt, even after the State Department knew that the American missionaries to the Copts had been forced to obtain naturalization as British subjects in order to escape from the scoundrel's jurisdiction, and in sheer despair of having him removed. He thrust another scoundrel into the responsible post of Indian Commissioner; and when the Board of eminent philanthropists and business-men whom the President had asked to supervise Indian affairs forced his withdrawal by threatening to send in their resignations, Mr. Grant wrote him out a first-rate certificate of good character and attention to duty.

Happy, indeed, is the man whom Gen. Grant accepts as his "friend." That man can do no evil in the General's sight. He may break all the commandments, and still be ranked as a paragon of all the perfections. And thrice unhappy is the person who brings an accusation against such a friend, or stands in the way of his getting what he wants. That Board which drove out the Indian Commissioner found that to their cost. One by one, beginning with William Welsh, they were jostled and shouldered from their posts, until none were left except a politic few, who had taken care not to take any part in the manly and honest action of the majority.

This idiosyncrasy is one of the most marked in Mr. Grant's character. It is one which is amenable to no reason, and hardly to the strongest and clearest proof. It is the one which was at the root of nearly all the worst scandals of his Administration. It detracted more than did any other circumstance from his popularity. It decided myriads of voters never again to support his candidacy for the Presidency. The memory of it, after the lapse of four years, was more powerful than any arguments drawn from history or tradition to defeat the third-term movement. And now that people would like to forget it and the stains it inflicted on the national honor, he takes the greatest pains to recall it to popular attention.

In the recent declarations Senator Conkling is "my friend." That is enough. That lifts him to the pedestal of honor beside the worthies for whom Mr. Grant wrecked his popularity and tarnished his good name. "My friend" can do no wrong. He is an all but omnipotent power in politics. He saved Mr. Garfield from defeat in October last. He has been the meek and humble representative of Senatorial dignity while insults were poured upon him from the White House. "This man Robertson" is a thing of contempt, since he stands in "my friend's" way. And "my friend" can do nothing foolish. He resigned because he meant it. He was going to retire from politics. But he found he could not. The country was full of offensive comments on his resignation, all originating from the White House. So he had to seek a reëlection purely in self-defense. And he will get it.

Such is the substance of Gen. Grant's attempt to give his countrymen the true bearings of our political situation. They show that he is just the same Ulysses as he was five years ago, with just the same incapacity to see anything outside of the refracting medium of personal relations. The judicious reader will find more between the lines of these utterances than in the lines themselves, and will feel a new thankfulness that the efforts of such men as "this man Robertson" saved the Republican party from a terrible blunder at Chicago.

On one point only Mr. Grant attempts to put his case on ground of principle. He steps forward as the champion of the principle of "Senatorial courtesy." He says: "There is, or should be, a great deal in Senatorial courtesy, which means simply this, that when the President makes an appointment in any State, and it fails to elicit the approval of the Senators from that State, the matter ends there, and the nomination is rejected. If the Republican Senators from any State object to any nomination, the rest of the party is expected to support them, without exception." Such is the rule so long as "my friends" are the objecting Senators. But when the objecting Senators are not in that honored list, but the nomination is made in the interest of one of "my friends," what is the rule then? When Mr. Grant sent in the name of Mr. Simmons as Collector of the Port of Boston, everybody knew it was in the interest of "my friend" Mr. Benjamin F. Butler. Both the Massachusetts Senators and nearly all her Congressmen united in a formal protest against that nomination. But "my friend" Mr. Roscoe Conkling and others undertook to carry that nomination through the Senate, and did so. Mr. Conkling spoke in advocacy of it, and all those Senators who regarded themselves as having especial claims to be counted among the friends of Mr. Grant voted with Mr. Conkling. The rule as to Senatorial courtesy seems to vary a good deal according to the effect its application would have on the political fortunes of "my friends."

On one point, Gen. Grant's statements are supposed to have some historical importance. He denies the whole story of the "Treaty of Mentor," and shows its impossibility. But this is nothing new, as he did the same in a speech in Brooklyn last October. And yet Mr. Conkling's especial champions, in letters to the *Herald*, of New York, have seen fit to serve up this *crambe ter decocta* as yet another illustration of Mr. Garfield's faithlessness.

If Mr. Grant is open to reason, he will see that he has made a bad blunder. He has thrown himself against the solid sentiment of the American people, in an instance in which the people are clearly in the right, and his friend as clearly in the wrong. To those who desire the diminution of his influence with the people, nothing can be more satisfactory than this effort to whittle himself down to the size of Mr. Roscoe Conkling.

Spanish Laces,
Black and Cream.
Large assortment.
C. A. COUTANT & Co., 145 State-st.

THE COURTS.

A Mother Recovers Her Baby, Held for a Board-Bill.

Messrs. Struckmeyer and Baltz Amicably Settle Their Differences.

The Cahill Family Difficulty in Court—New Suits, Judgments, Etc.

A NOVEL CLAIM.

A rather unusual habeas corpus case was on trial yesterday afternoon before Judge Moran. The petitioner, Mrs. Laura Bennett, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to get possession of her 7-months-old boy Clarence, who, she claimed, was kept illegally by Nathaniel Dahl and wife. It seems that the child was born in New York, and the mother being obliged to work for her living, her husband having deserted her, placed her child in the care of the Dahls in January last, agreeing to pay $10 a month board. This was paid for February and March, and in April the Dahls, without the mother's knowledge, left New York and came here. Mrs. Bennett learned of their whereabouts through the police, having telegraphed them, and immediately came on here. The defendants admitted the main facts, but claimed Mrs. Bennett owed them for three months' board, and wanted to keep the baby until they were paid. Judge Moran held that this sort of a lien on a child for board could not be sustained. The defendants had a claim against the mother for the amount due, but there was no law permitting them to keep the child as pledge until it was paid. Otherwise, by the same reasoning, they might possibly keep him until he was grown up. The mother was entitled to the child beyond question, and the defendants must give him up. The child was immediately surrendered to the mother, who received him with very lively expressions of joy. Before she left court, the bystanders made up a very liberal purse for her, in admiration of her pluck in finding and clinging to her child when deserted and left alone to support herself.

STRUCKMEYER VS. BALTZ.

On the 10th of this month a man named William Struckmeyer filed a bill in the Superior Court before Judge Gardner, making serious charges against Charles Baltz, a prominent cheese dealer of this city. The answer of the defendant was filed yesterday, in which he admits that he had a number of dealings in years past with Struckmeyer, but he emphatically denies every allegation in the bill charging fraud, concealment, misrepresentation, or unfair dealing, and he especially denies that he ever rendered to the complainant false and fraudulent accounts of sales of butter and cheese, or either of them, consigned to him by Struckmeyer. He goes on to say that Struckmeyer was always satisfied with the sales and returns made. And, further, that since the bill was filed Baltz has voluntarily afforded the complainant ample opportunity to examine the books of account in defendant's office, and thus verify, if he could, the charges he made in the bill. The complainant has taken the opportunity, and he has convinced himself that the charges he made in the bill were groundless, and the complainant has given Baltz a statement fully exonerating him from his accusations, and has agreed to dismiss the suit at his own costs, at the same time stating that he was led to file the bill and make the charges therein preferred by a former employé of the defendant, and not in anywise from his own knowledge, which statement was given to Baltz by Struckmeyer for the purpose of repairing, as far as possible, the injury he had caused to defendant by his causeless suit. The defendant has made this answer for the purpose of having the record show these facts and his complete and full denial of the charges made.

CAHILL VS. CAHILL.

The long-pending divorce case of Margaret A. Cahill against Michael J. Cahill, editor of the Chicago *Pilot*, which has been on the dockets since September, 1878, was called for trial yesterday before Judge Barnum. The original bill was for a separate maintenance on account of Cahill's cruelty, and he retorted with a cross bill accusing her of adultery. She then amended her bill, and charged him with the same crime. The parties have four children, and ever since the litigation began have been continually quarreling over them. Over a year ago Judge Farwell granted temporary alimony of $5 a week and $100 solicitor's fees, but none of this has been paid. Cahill was attached for contempt in not paying, but released on habeas corpus under a decision of the Appellate Court that temporary alimony could not be granted in separate maintenance cases. He was also arrested for not surrendering the children. He had sent them to Buffalo, where the mother stole them away and took them to Detroit. A few days ago Judge Barnum ordered them to be brought here, and they were placed in the St. Francis Xavier's Academy. The parties show a very bitter spirit toward each other. The trial will be resumed to-day.

ITEMS.

To-day Judge Blodgett will hear motions for new trials in the criminal cases heard by him this term, and then sentence the prisoners. The call of the bankruptcy cases has been postponed until Monday.

Yesterday Judge Blodgett heard the Government case against William Luedeka, indicted for having an unregistered still at his vinegar factory, No. 111 Walton place. The evidence in behalf of the Government was rather unsatisfactory. The case was given to the jury about 3 o'clock, and up to the time of adjournment they had not agreed.

Judge Moran is engaged in hearing the case of John Clifford against William H. Drake, to recover damages for alleged slighting remarks made regarding his ability as an architect, by which he claims to have lost a contract for the building of the Court-House in San Francisco.

DIVORCES.

Sophia Diedrich filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Bruno Diedrich, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Bridget Fay asked for the same relief from Patrick Fay on the same ground.

A bill was filed by Sarah Williams for a divorce from William H. Williams on account of his drunkenness and cruelty.

Judge Tuley granted a decree of divorce to Mary Doyle from William Doyle on the ground of drunkenness.

Judge Barnum granted a divorce to Violet A. Hoffman from Milton J. Hoffmann on the ground of desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Milton T. Woolley began a suit yesterday for $3,000 against Robert and Margaret Robertson.

The Portsmouth Bank sued the Township of Aurora for $5,000, the Township of Momence for $4,000, and the Township of Yellow Head for $5,000.

W. H. Bradley, for the use of L. J. Norton, assignee, brought suit in debt for $10,000 against Henry F. Billings, Alfred Booth, and David Hewes.

STATE COURTS.

Oscar F. Moore began a suit in replevin yesterday against Noble G. Ross, John F. T. Holbrook, and Ernest Lehmpuhl, to recover possession of eight barb-wire machines valued at $2,000.

The Mahoning Coal Company brought suit for $3,500 against the Watson Coal & Mining Company.

Charles Kern, for the use of William Harris, sued Nils Matson, Henry Hicks, and Christian Casselman, to recover $3,500.

John B. Lyon sued M. D. Long for $1,500.

Lucius Tuckerman filed a bill against William N. Stanley, Maria L. Stanley, Walter C. Tuckerman, trustee, and John A. Balestier, successor in trust, to foreclose a trust-deed for $3,000 on Lot 8, Block 1, in Union Park Addition to Chicago.

Albert Koop sued the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for $1,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Collins was found guilty of robbery, and was given six years and six months in the Penitentiary.

John Flaherty was found guilty of assault and remanded.

James Woods and Charles Burns were tried for larceny and acquitted.

George Von Hollen was granted a change of venue to Judge Gardner on account of the alleged prejudice of Judges Hawes and Anthony. The oath-makers were George Scherer and W. H. Kintzle. His case was set for trial to-day before Judge Anthony.

Edward Stevens was found guilty of larceny and given five days in the County Jail.

The Seventh Ward election case, in which Edward Murphy and William Tobin are indicted for the part they played as judges of election in the Sixth Precinct of that ward at the spring election in 1879, occupied Judge Hawes' attention the entire day. There are several indictments against them, but the one called was the one charging them with having failed to make a return according to law of the result of the election to the Town Clerk, and with having so failed with fraudulent intent. The most of the day was taken in getting a jury and in opening the case, and the evidence elicited was quite meagre. James McCauley, the other of the judges, testified to having counted the vote and turned the ballot-box over to Tobin the morning after the election, to be returned to the Town Clerk. William Powell testified, as collateral matter, that challengers had been excluded, and Senator Chris Mamer that when the box was returned the ballots were missing. Others testified to the same general effect, the evidence bearing most heavily upon Murphy. The case was continued until this morning, mainly because of the absence of West Town Clerk Chladek, who certainly should have been on hand. Charles Woodman, a Republican officeholder interested in the prosecution, was also conspicuous by his absence. The case will be resumed this morning, when it is expected there will be some developments going to show that the box was finally delivered to Murphy intact, and that he delivered it as it was found.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of William Treu, letters of administration were issued to Mary Treu; estate valued at about $1,200.

In the estate of Maria Ebert, letters of administration were issued to Frederick Ebert; estate valued at $1,000.

In the estate of Emil P. Muther, letters of administration were issued to Theresa Muther and Emil A. Kuhn; estate valued at $1,000.

In the estate of Bessie M. Quinn, et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Charles E. Kremer; estate valued at about $250.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions for new trial and sentence-day in the Criminal Court.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 59, 66, 68, 74, 88 to 93, 98, 100, and condemnation calendar. No. 4,737, City vs. unknown owners, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Set cases by agreement. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 4,639, George vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Judge Gardner's calendar. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Motion for new trial at 11 a. m. in the case of Owen vs. The City of Chicago. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Term Nos. 3,583, 3,060, 4,6.., 5,212, 5,254, 5,636, and 2,196. No. 4,804, Clifford vs. Drake, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 16, 32, and 22. No case on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 43, Cahill vs. Cahill, on hearing.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 216 on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,432, 1,424, 1,425, 1,4.., 1,427, and 1,433.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 1,442, 1,447, 1,448, 1,4.., 1,460, and 1,407.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—J. M. Flower, Receiver, etc., vs. John Hauf, $839.63.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—City vs. Sheridan, condemnation verdict against the city for extending West Indiana street from Western avenue to Grand avenue.

JUDGE SMITH—T. C. Whiteside et al. vs. Joseph B. and Mary E. Quinn, $379.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Robert L. Rea vs. Samuel Page, $40.

JUDGE MORAN—Henry Reinhardt vs. Benjamin Sullivan and John H. N. Sutherland, $232.1..

SPARE THE ROD, ETC.

Revival of Corporal Punishment in the Public Schools.

At its meeting Tuesday evening the Board of Education, by a vote of eight to four, adopted an amendment to the school rules reintroducing, under certain restrictions, the system of corporal instruction, which has not been in vogue in the public schools here for several years past. In order to learn the views of the Board upon the subject a TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday upon them and obtained from both those favoring and those opposing the change their reasons for so doing. The result of his investigations was as follows:

PHIL HOYNE.

"Why did you vote to restore corporal punishment in the public schools?" asked the reporter of Inspector Hoyne.

"Because I believe there are cases where it is absolutely necessary. There are a class of boys who are perfectly unmanageable, and numerous complaints have been made on the subject. The assistants in the schools are all ladies, and a hoodlum of a schoolboy thinks nothing of inviting his lady instructor to go to,—well, as the revised version has it,—to go to Hades. Not only their language, but their manners, are rough and insulting, and there is really no way of managing them. The only punishment at present is a temporary suspension,—usually for thirty days. Before the expiration of that time, however, their parents manage to bring sufficient influence to bear to reinstate them. Now, that is no punishment at all. In fact, it may be fun for the boys, if they don't want to study. Such boys deserve a whipping. It would do them good, and it is the only thing that can possibly make an impression on them. I was whipped myself when I went to school, and I believe it did me good, too."

"But would it do to leave the administration of punishment in individual cases to the discretion of the Principal, as was proposed by the amendment Tuesday night?"

"I think so. That amendment leaves the question to the discretion of the Principal, and provides that he only shall inflict the punishment. If he abused that discretion, or inflicted punishment that was out of all reason, we would dispense with his services as we did with Vail's not long ago. As it is, the teachers can't castise these refractory pupils, the parents won't, and the result is that they go unpunished altogether, and the discipline of the school necessarily suffers."

"Do you think there is any prospect of putting the amendment through when the question of adopting the rules as they come from the Committee on the Whole shall be brought up in the Board?"

"I think we can do it. The vote last night stood 8 to 5, but two members were absent, and of those who voted no last night some are likely to change their votes when they understand the question more fully."

INSPECTOR ENGLISH.

"The action of the Board," said Inspector English, "does not restore corporal punishment. I am not in favor of it, but I want a reserve power in order to hold in check the young ruffian element in the schools. It may not be necessary to exercise the power, but the knowledge that the Principal can administer punishment will stop the taunting of teachers, the putting of thumbs to noses and saying, 'You darsen't do anything to me.' I have talked with a great many teachers, and they tell me that moral suasion won't work with that class of boys; that a hoodlum will demoralize a whole room. Sending him to the Principal to be talked to does not reform him. On the contrary, he likes going, as it relieves him from study for a half hour or so. It won't do to turn such boys into the streets and let them become criminals. When they know that they can be punished, the effect will be good. At present a teacher has to devote her energies to discipline,—taking time that should be given to instructing the well-behaved children. Punishment is to be inflicted by the Principal only in extreme cases. He can have no feeling in the matter, as the culprit will be sent to him by the boy's teacher. The successful teacher will be the one who can get along without calling upon the Principal to exercise his power."

INSPECTOR FRANKENTHAL.

A reporter called upon Inspector Frankenthal and requested him to give his reasons for voting adversely upon Inspector English's amendment to the school rules making the corporal punishment of the pupils allowable under certain restrictions. Mr. Frankenthal stated that he considered the move a step in the wrong direction,—decidedly a retrograde one. For a year the old rule prohibiting corporal punishment had worked to the best advantage, and he did not see that there was any necessity for a change.

"But," said the reporter, "it is claimed in support of the amendment that there are in the schools large and unruly boys whom the milder methods of discipline do not reach. Such a boy, for instance, will indulge in impertinence to his teacher with no great fear of consequences. At the worst, he knows he can only be expelled for thirty days, and this punishment is not deemed sufficient to check his reckless disregard of rules."

"I do not see that such a boy is to be improved by flogging. I do not know where such boys are to be found in the public schools. Now, in my district, where, if anywhere, such might be looked for, the scholars are uniformly well-behaved. Take the Jones and the Wentworth Avenue Schools, for instance. You can go in there any time that you wish and you will find the scholars, big and little, perfectly quiet and subject to discipline; and there are schools, too, where it might reasonably be expected that the opposit rule might prevail."

"What do you favor doing in the matter?"

"I would like to see things just as they were, and, if an opportunity offers, I shall move a reconsideration of the matter, when I hope that corporal punishment, which will only have the effect of lowering the moral tone of the scholars and of hurting the excellent discipline which now prevails, will be kept out of the schools for, at any rate, another year."

MR. THOMAS BRENAN

said he opposed the measure as being a return to barbarism, rather than an advance in civilization. He had talked with quite a number of people on the subject, and they were decidedly opposed to reinstating this rule, which was so liable to be overstepped by an indiscreet teacher. True, the rule had been passed by a small majority, but he did not believe in it. The Principals were only allowed to do the spanking under the rule, but he did not see that that was anything in its favor. More advancement had been made in the schools since corporal punishment was abolished, and he saw no good reason for reinstating it. It was simply stepping backward, not forward.

BOGUS ADS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 22.—Look in "Personals" of Saturday's or Monday's *Times*, and you will see: "Gus, write Bert, Box 1101, Kankakee, Ill., just for fun or something similar." Now, this is bogus. There are only 760-odd boxes in the Kankakee Post-Office. ED. B. WARRINER.

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